

**Report of the
Commissioners
of the
District of
Columbia**

1900/1901

(Washington, DC)







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OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1901.

District of Columbia. Commissioners
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VOL. I.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, November 30, 1901.

The PRESIDENT:

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia herewith submit for the information of Congress, as required by law, their annual report for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1901.

REVENUES AND APPROPRIATIONS.

The revenues, exclusive of those of the water department, were as follows: From taxes and miscellaneous sources other than the amount contributable by the United States, \$3,387,635.73; surplus revenues from previous years, \$387,577.18; unexpended appropriations, \$546,008.93; advanced from the United States Treasury, authorized by the act of Congress approved February 11, 1901, \$220,182.57; and the amount contributable by the United States to meet its proportion of the District's expenses under the organic law, \$4,184,541.77; total, \$8,725,946.18.

The foregoing statement of advances is correct, but the Commissioners deem it proper to add that it represents only the advances actually made to the close of the fiscal year, and does not embrace all the advances requisite to meet the total liabilities of that year, a large portion of which have not yet matured. If those liabilities should equal the entire appropriations for that fiscal year, a total advance of \$716,155.38 would be required.

The unexpended appropriations at the close of the fiscal year under consideration were, as stated, \$546,008.93, but \$50,036.12 of that amount are balances of expired appropriations of prior years.

The appropriations and other liabilities for the year, exclusive of those for the water department, were \$8,725,946.18.

The revenues of the water department, including a balance of former years of \$308,487, were \$677,620.15.

The expenditures of the water department were \$300,877.26.

The details of the revenues and expenditures for the year are stated in the accompanying reports of the collector of taxes and the auditor.

DEBT.

FUNDED DEBT.

The funded debt of the District of Columbia on June 30, 1901, was \$15,070,180.18. No portion of it was incurred under the present form

of the District government. The Treasurer of the United States, who is charged with its management, reports it in detail as follows:

Description of bonds.	Date of maturity.	Rate of interest.	When due.	Total.
Of the District of Columbia:		<i>Per cent.</i>		
Water stock.....	Oct. 1, 1901	7	Jan. 1 and July 1	\$319,000.00
Do	July 1, 1903	7	do	14,000.00
Fifty-year funding.....	Aug. 1, 1924	3.65	Feb. 1 and Aug. 1.....	14,205,650.00
Of the late corporation of Washington:				
Three-year (Emery)	July 30, 1873	7.3	Interest ceased	100.00
Thirty-year funding	Nov. 1, 1902	6	May 1 and Nov. 1.....	529,600.00
Total.....				15,068,350.00
Stocks and bonds outstanding on which interest has ceased, there being funds for the payment of the principal and interest deposited in the United States Treasury:				
Corporation of Washington, ten-year bonds.....				\$150.00
Corporation of Washington, 5 per cent general stock				100.01
Corporation of Washington, 6 per cent general stock				780.17
District of Columbia permanent improvement, 6 per cent bonds.....				200.00
Corporation of Washington, twenty-year funding 6 per cent bonds.....				600.00
				1,830.18
				15,070,180.18

The District of Columbia has a conditional obligation with respect to certain illegal and excessive payments of special assessments, amounting to about \$11,000, which is fully discussed in the annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900. But the responsibility of the District on this account is much more than offset by the special assessments due the District, amounting to \$17,198.21, and accrued interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum for an average of more than twenty years, and cash collections of such assessments now in the hands of the Treasurer of the United States, amounting to \$1,000.

Estimates for the support of the government of the District for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1902, were prepared and submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury. The details of these estimates are contained in the Book of Estimates for that year, which was published by the United States Treasury Department.

GENERAL ASSESSMENT.

The assessor reports the assessment of taxable real and personal property in the District of Columbia on June 30, 1901, and the estimated tax derivable therefrom, as follows:

Washington City:			
Taxable on land.....	\$82,613,570.00		
Taxable on improvements.....	73,289,544.00		
			\$155,903,114.00
Washington County:			
Taxable on land, at \$1.50	11,563,607.00		
Taxable on improvements, at \$1.50	9,401,700.00		
			20,965,307.00
Taxable on land, at \$1.....	4,403,387.00		
Taxable on improvements, at \$1.....	1,253,800.00		
			5,657,187.00
Total assessed value of taxable real estate			182,525,608.00
Personal property	13,350,000.00		
Street railways taxed on gross receipts	2,612,805.00		
			15,962,805.00
Total assessed value of taxable real estate and personal property in the District of Columbia on July 1, 1901.....			198,488,413.00

Amount of tax:

Washington City, at \$1.50	\$2, 338, 546. 71	
Washington County, at \$1.50	314, 479. 61	
Washington County, at \$1	56, 571. 87	
Total real-estate tax		\$2, 709, 598. 19
\$13,350,000 personal property, at \$1.50	200, 250. 00	
\$2,612,805 gross receipts street railways, at 4 per cent	104, 512. 20	
Total tax on personal property		304, 762. 20
Total tax on real and personal property		3, 014, 360. 39

RATE OF GENERAL TAX.

The rate of general tax for the year was fixed at \$1.50 on each \$100 of all taxable personal property and of all real property, except that used solely for agricultural purposes, the rate of which was \$1 per \$100 of assessed valuation.

POPULATION.

The population of the District of Columbia in 1900 was 278,718, according to the United States census which was taken that year. The annual increase of the District was nearly 5,000 per annum for several years previous to that census, and the Commissioners believe that a no less rate of increase has continued to the present time.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

The Commissioners desire to record the deep personal grief experienced by the people of the District of Columbia in the tragic death of the late President William McKinley at Buffalo on the 14th day of September last.

For nearly a quarter of a century Mr. McKinley had spent most of his time in Washington, which was his official home. He had done his greatest work and made his greatest fame here. His character and his abilities were appreciated here as nowhere else except in his home town of Canton. He had many personal friends in Washington and he was loved and admired by many who had never met him. He had always taken a personal interest of the most friendly character in the affairs of the District of Columbia, and had rendered it every service in his power.

On the occasion of his second inauguration, March 4 last, the citizens of the District of Columbia carried out with unusual heartiness the arrangements which, in accordance with custom, they had made through an inaugural committee, for the traditional celebration of the event. In little more than six months they were mournfully participating in the ceremonies of his funeral, for which they had helped to arrange through their official representative, the president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia acting with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy.

The people of the District of Columbia share the general feeling throughout the country that there should be an appropriate monumental memorial of President McKinley in the national capital, and the Commissioners hope to see this accomplished.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

The Commissioners note with appreciation the great increase, in Congress and in the country, of the desire to meet all the needs of the District of Columbia adequately and to make the national capital the most beautiful in the world. The celebration of the centennial of the District of Columbia in December last was the occasion for an unexampled and universal expression of this feeling, and it was followed by action in Congress which advanced the general improvement of the District of Columbia in an unprecedented fashion. The recommendations of the Commissioners that Congress should provide adequately for this purpose, regardless of a temporary apparent deficiency in the District revenues, due to the appropriation of a large portion of them for the purchase, entirely at District expense, of land for street extensions outside of the city of Washington, and with due regard for the fact that the large projects were for the benefit of the future as well as the present, were accepted by Congress, which appropriated a much larger amount for the District than in any former year, and provided for advances from the Federal Treasury to meet the anticipated deficiency in District revenues. In this way provision was made toward the completion of the sewage-disposal system, the construction of a water-filtration plant, and the establishment of an adequate water supply, besides the increased appropriations required for increased District needs.

The Commissioners, in their estimates for the next fiscal year and in the recommendations which they may hereafter make to Congress, anticipate a continuance of this policy of broad-minded and far-seeing consideration by Congress of what ought to be done for the national capital, and therefore ask, and will ask, largely.

An important expression of the new feeling in Congress respecting the District of Columbia was the creation, at the extraordinary session of the Senate, in March last, under the authority of a Senate resolution, by the Committee on the District of Columbia, of a commission of eminent architects and landscape engineers to prepare a general plan for improvement of the park system of the District of Columbia. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have been glad to act in cooperation with this commission, and trust that its project for the beautification of the National Capital will be adopted by Congress as the working plan for the years to come. For years the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and other public officers, and the citizens of the District, have been hoping that such a comprehensive scheme of improvement of the park system, and therefore of the whole District, would be adopted, in order that its æsthetic development might be made harmonious and complete and in accordance with the best ideals. In connection with the preparations for the National Capital Centennial Celebration, preliminary steps were taken toward this end, and propositions looking to the creation of a commission for this purpose were offered in Congress. Out of them came the action of the Senate, which has produced plans that, if adopted by Congress, will prove of lasting and inestimable value to the District of Columbia.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

The celebration of the centennial of the establishment of the seat of Government in the District of Columbia on Wednesday, December 12, 1900, was entirely successful. The weather was most favorable, and

the simple and worthy programme prepared by the executive committee representing the National Government, the States and Territories, and the District of Columbia, was carried out with dignity and efficiency.

The President of the United States opened the day with a reception at the White House attended by many eminent men, during which brief addresses were delivered on the history of the White House, the history of the District of Columbia, and the development of the nation.

A military and naval procession escorted the President and his distinguished guests at noon from the White House to the Capitol, where, at a joint session of the Senate and House of Representatives, in the Hall of the latter, addresses on the subject of the celebration were delivered by Senators and Representatives.

In the evening a reception was given at the Corcoran Gallery of Art in honor of the President of the United States and the governors of the States and Territories.

A larger number of governors took part in the celebration of this memorable anniversary than ever assembled in Washington on any other occasion. Congress, which participated so cordially in the celebration, has authorized the publication of a full report of the ceremonies and addresses.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DAY AT THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

The Pan-American Exposition having invited the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to appoint representatives of the District among its honorary officers, the Commissioners appointed Hon. John W. Douglass and Hon. L. G. Hine, formerly Commissioners, to be honorary vice-presidents, and Mrs. John B. Henderson and Miss Isobel Lenman as members of the board of lady managers. The Commissioners were also invited to appoint a day to be known as District of Columbia Day at the Pan-American Exposition, in the city of Buffalo, N. Y., and to provide for an appropriate celebration of it. They designated Tuesday, September 3, and appointed a committee of arrangements consisting of Hon. John W. Douglass, chairman, Hon. L. G. Hine, Hon. George Truesdell, Hon. Matthew G. Emery, Mr. Mitchell Dyrenforth, Mr. Walter S. Hutchins, Hon. M. M. Parker, Hon. John B. Wight, Mr. John Joy Edson, Mr. Theodore W. Noyes, and Mr. John F. Wilkins. Under the direction of this committee the celebration of the day was successfully carried out.

In the morning the Commissioners, escorted by the committee of arrangements, a body of marines and District troops, and the United States Marine Band, were conducted to the United States Government building, which had been assigned as their headquarters for the day, where they held a general reception, while the Marine Band rendered an appropriate programme.

In the afternoon at 2 o'clock exercises were held in the Temple of Music, Hon. John W. Douglass, chairman of the committee of arrangements, presiding, and the Marine Band furnishing the music, when addresses were delivered by the director-general of the exposition and the president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia. In the evening at 8 o'clock, in the Temple of Music, stereopticon views of scenes in and around the District of Columbia were exhibited, with suitable comment by the acting secretary of the committee of arrangements, Mr. Barry Bulkley.

It is believed that this celebration was beneficial to the District of Columbia in bringing it prominently before the country, and so extending knowledge of its history and advantages.

MEMORIAL BRIDGE.

The Commissioners renew their indorsement of the proposition for the construction of a memorial bridge across the Potomac River to Arlington Cemetery. They believe that such "a memorial to American patriotism" ought to be constructed as soon as practicable.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The increased experience of the Commissioners adds weight to their frequent recommendations in favor of the application of a civil-service system to all employees of the District Government. The pressure for employment and patronage grows stronger with the progress of time and the increase in the number of employees necessary to discharge the municipal duties, and presents embarrassments from which the authorities and the interests they represent can only be protected by rigid provisions of law on the subject. These must be furnished by Congress, since the Attorneys-General have held that the President can not extend the civil-service rules to the District.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

It is expected that the Public Library, in the course of erection on Mount Vernon square, will be completed in the month of May, 1902. The Commissioners have made an estimate for the proper equipment of this library, and it is of the utmost importance that this appropriation be available at as early a date as may be practicable, in order that the new building may be fully utilized without delay.

THE DISTRICT CODE.

The enactment of the law "To establish a code of laws for the District of Columbia," which was approved March 3, 1901, to take effect from and after the first day of next January, is a cause for congratulation.

This legislation is the outcome of a long effort on the part of leading citizens, the District bar, and the Commissioners, to obtain a systematic and authoritative arrangement of the laws and court procedure in the District, and is a very satisfactory result, as to such procedure and the general laws. As in all works of such diversity and magnitude, modifications of this code have been found advisable, and needed amendments, developed by the scrutiny of the District Bar Association and others, will be submitted for the action of Congress.

This code, however, does not comprehend the mass of the laws relating to the administration of the government of the District, the necessity for which is set forth by the attorney for the District in his annual report for 1900 as follows:

A codification of the laws of the District of Columbia will be incomplete until we have a municipal code, embracing the ordinances of the late corporations of the cities of Washington and Georgetown and levy court, the acts of the late legislative assembly, and the police, health, etc., regulations, made by the Commissioners under authority of Congress. These ordinances are printed in separate books and pamphlets, some of which are out of print and inaccessible, presenting a condition of affairs unworthy of the national capital. Laws and ordinances relating to municipal obligations should at least be known by the citizen desirous of performing his municipal duty.

The Commissioners earnestly recommend that Congress will take early action to supply this need.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

The District appropriation act for the current year contains an item of \$5,000 for preparation of plans, specifications, and estimates of cost for a municipal hospital. Under a previous act of Congress a site for a municipal hospital was secured, consisting of 33.51 acres of land situated in the line of Thirteenth street extended, just north of Richmond street northwest. Desiring to procure the best plans possible for the structure, the Commissioners decided to obtain them by competition, in the hope of thereby enlisting the best architectural talent of the country. The preliminary programme of competition is now being prepared by Mr. Edmund M. Wheelwright, of Boston, a recognized authority upon hospital designing and construction, who has been selected by the Commissioners as their professional adviser in the premises, and it is expected that these instructions will be issued soon.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The board of education has continued the good work of its first year, the only change in its membership being the regretted retirement of its president, Charles J. Bell, in January last, and the appointment of Henry V. Boynton, who was also elected by the board to succeed Mr. Bell as president. Then on June 30, 1901, H. H. Twombly, secretary to the board of education, resigned and was succeeded by W. F. Rodrick. The Commissioners have recommended the estimates submitted by the board of education to the favorable consideration of Congress, including the various propositions for the improvement of the school system and the school buildings, including medical inspection and additional buildings and grounds, and especially a new and adequate building for the Business High School.

The report of the superintendent of schools to the board of education for the year ended June 30, 1901, will show a grand total of 47,431 pupils enrolled during the year, of whom 31,851 were white and 15,580 colored. The whole number of teachers employed, including teachers of kindergartens, was 1,283, of whom 857 were white and 426 colored. The increase in the whole enrollment was 912, or nearly 2 per cent. The number of half-day schools was 349, of which 92 were in grades above the second.

Congress has for the past two years made generous provision for new schoolhouses. If this liberal policy is continued the half-day school will soon disappear. When children have reached the third year of school life no good reason can be urged for refusing them the opportunity for a whole day's schooling, provided the work given them is adapted to their capabilities both in matter and the methods of presentation.

The current appropriation act provides for the construction of four 8-room buildings, three 4-room buildings, the enlargement of a 6-room building by the addition of two rooms, and a 4-room building for manual training in the graded schools. In addition to these, there are now under way a 12-room building, four 8-room buildings, and three 4-room buildings under the appropriation act for the year ending June 30, 1901. These buildings, when completed, will add 100 schoolrooms

to our present accommodations and practically wipe out the half-day school in the third and fourth grades throughout the city. When this is done it will probably not be difficult to keep pace with the normal growth of our schools.

A very marked expansion of our school system may be looked for in the rapidly growing suburbs. An example of this rapid growth is seen in the case of the Takoma Park school which already contains five full classes in four rooms, although the building has been occupied only since September of the present year.

Now that our two manual training schools are nearing completion and the needs of our academic high schools seem to be amply met for a number of years at least, only two projects of large importance remain—the construction of a suitable home for the business high school and the adaptation of some existing building to the exclusive uses of the normal school. Says the superintendent of schools:

The occupation of the two new manual training schools should mark an epoch in our development—an epoch of equal significance with that in which our local normal school was instituted, or that which later gave birth to our first high school. Not that manual training is in any sense inaugurated with the completion of these buildings, but that their occupation places an appropriate capstone upon the edifice of manual instruction in this city, heretofore incomplete, although built upon a noble foundation. For more than a decade Washington has had one of the most complete systems of manual training in elementary schools to be found in the country. We have furnished carefully graded work for boys in carpentry and the elements of mechanical drawing, and corresponding work for girls in sewing and cooking. The work for boys has continued progressively beyond the grammar schools, with wood-turning, forging, pattern making, and machine work in iron in the high-school courses; but the work for girls has stopped short at the threshold of the high school. Girls have begun to sew in the third grade at 9 years of age, and continued to advance in this homely art up to the sixth grade, where dressmaking begins, from which point cooking takes its place as the sister art of the household. This training is not elective nor is it left to the caprice of the child, but is properly required of every girl in the schools in the grades named, and, in my opinion, no expenditure of public money has given richer returns on the investment, and none touches more closely the home life of the community for practical and permanent good.

But in the mad race for the normal school our girls have ceased at the portals of the high school to be interested in stitches and gussets, in roasts and pastries, not from choice, but because the pathway of preferment has not lain through the fields of domestic science and art, but by way of the academic studies alone. This is all changed in the new courses of the manual-training schools, and now advanced cookery. The work of the diet kitchen, millinery, and dressmaking become a part of the curriculum in preparation for the normal school. Besides this concession to candidates for the normal school, there is a two-year course in domestic science and art, intended for those who have in view the serious purpose of fitting themselves for a livelihood through skilled labor.

After all, few of our graduate girls get to be teachers and fewer still reach college. The establishment of the new courses for girls has therefore done a notable service in diverting many of them from a fruitless chase for admission to the normal school by furnishing them with a new and equally worthy ideal.

Perhaps the most important act of the board of education during the past year was the adoption of a rule abolishing the annual election of teachers and making their tenure secure during efficiency and good behavior. It was thought that the assurance of permanent employment would be an incentive to teachers to fit themselves more completely for their work, and would secure a higher standard of teaching.

The changes made in the course of instruction in the elementary schools consisted in placing the spelling-book in the fourth grade and introducing text-books in English grammar into all grades from the fourth to the eighth, inclusive. More attention was given to the teaching of spelling in all grades, and teachers were instructed to insist upon a thorough drill in all elementary studies.

BOARD OF CHARITIES.

The Board of Charities has labored zealously and efficiently to improve the public charities of the District of Columbia.

In its annual report the board reiterates its declaration of last year, "that a sound public policy demands that complete public control should in every case reach as far as public money," and in keeping with this principle has recommended the reduction or elimination of several appropriations for private charities, looking ultimately to a clear line of separation between the work of public and private charity.

It recommends that all District charities be under the control of the District Commissioners; that those charities now organized under departments of the Federal Government be transferred to the District government, and that appointment to membership in the Board of Children's Guardians be made by the District Commissioners.

It recommends "that in future all appropriations for District charities and reformatories be disbursed directly by the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, and all supplies purchased from such appropriations be purchased under the District supply system, which obtains in other departments of the District government." This recommendation follows a paragraph showing that several institutions have their own disbursing officers, these officials receiving compensation at the rate of from \$300 to \$600 per annum, and that supplies purchased in the open market are not obtained at as low prices as those purchased under the District supply system.

It emphasizes the importance of the Board of Children's Guardians and calls attention to the fact that the work of this board has not yet been extended to cover the field as proposed by the authors of the act creating the board, for the reason that numerous other child-caring agencies, doing their work independently of the board, have continued to receive support from the Government, and, consequently, a set of duplicate agencies has been maintained. The Board of Charities urges bringing all public child-caring work under the supervision of the Board of Children's Guardians.

It calls attention to the provisions of the new probation law, and emphasizes the necessity of an appropriation for a probation officer to make this law effective.

It recommends a reorganization of the cooking department at the Washington Asylum, and estimates for the service of competent cooks, much of the work of this department at present being done by convicts or ex-convicts from the workhouse.

It recommends an appropriation of an additional \$100,000 for the workhouse for males, for the reason that the building at present under construction will not be large enough to meet the needs.

It calls attention to the work being done in returning to their homes the nonresident insane confined in St. Elizabeth's and charged to the District of Columbia.

It calls attention to the important executive orders placing the supervision of the work of the transportation of paupers, physicians to the poor, ambulance service, and the issuing of permits to public institutions, under that board.

It recommends a continuance of the contract system with private hospitals as being infinitely better than the subsidy system, pending the construction of the municipal hospital.

STREET CLEANING DEPARTMENT.

Under a contract for hand cleaning during the fiscal year 1898 the price per thousand square yards was 32 cents. In the appropriation act for 1901 the Commissioners were required to advertise for the entire work, and if it was ascertained that a contract could not be procured at a price not exceeding 20 cents for hand work and 20 cents for machine work per thousand square yards, then they were authorized to have the work done under their own supervision. No proposal was received under the advertisement for this work, and the Commissioners, therefore, procured the necessary equipment for the conduct of the service under the supervision of the superintendent of street cleaning; 1,565,809 square yards were cleaned daily, and at the close of the year it was ascertained that the entire cost was 18.6 cents per thousand square yards.

Utilizing this reduction in the cost of the work, the area of daily hand cleaning has been increased from 400,000 square yards in 1898 to 1,565,809 square yards daily during the past year. During the current year, since the 1st of July, 1901, a patented device has been rented which has enabled the superintendent to clean one-third more of area than could have been done with hand brooms. This machine removes dust, and has permitted the enlargement of the daily area so that the daily hand-cleaning schedule for the current year is 2,000,000 square yards. The superintendent believes that by the end of the current year it will be shown that the cost per thousand square yards for hand cleaning by day labor will not exceed the rate of 15 cents per thousand square yards.

The street cleaning by machine is being done very satisfactorily under a contract at the rate of 18 cents per thousand square yards, 800,000 square yards of surface being cleaned daily. The unimproved streets are cleaned by contract at the rate of \$64 per day, the contractor furnishing 36 laborers, 12 horses and carts with drivers, and all tools necessary to do the work. The total number of square yards cleaned during the past fiscal year was 33,802,693. The superintendent of street cleaning regards this contract as a most advantageous one to the District. The alley cleaning and the sprinkling of unimproved streets and avenues are also done under contracts. The service on this work has been very good during the past year, and few complaints have been made.

The collection and disposal of garbage and dead animals is carried on under a contract with the Washington Fertilizer Company—a new company with prominent business men principally among its organizers. The contract was entered into for a period of five years, beginning December 1, 1901, at the rate of \$51,600 per annum. The garbage is collected in removable tanks, which are transferred from the wagon beds to cars owned by the company and transported, via the Seaboard Air Line to Cherry Hill, Va., where the large reduction are scalded out with hot water and returned to the city. The garbage is subjected to a treatment which extracts the oil for commercial purposes and reduces the greater part of the remaining product to fertilizer. While the income from the products of the factory may or may not be large, the District has certainly been greatly benefited, first, by a reduction in the annual cost of collection from \$57,000 to

to \$51,600, and second, by a rebate of 50 cents per ton upon all over 20,000 tons collected per annum, which is estimated to amount to between \$4,000 and \$5,000 yearly. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, 8,636 dead animals and fowls were collected by the same contractors. These animals are cut into pieces, placed in the digesting tanks, and reduced with the garbage.

In accordance with the act making appropriation for the collection and disposal of city refuse, contracts were entered into with R. V. Rusk for the collection of ashes from private residences at an annual cost of \$29,979; for the collection of miscellaneous refuse, at \$8,000 per annum, and for the collection and disposal of night soil, at \$17,000 per annum; each for a period of five years. The service of collecting the ashes and miscellaneous refuse during the past year, although in a measure experimental, has been satisfactory and beneficial to the District. Prior to entering into these contracts the ashes and miscellaneous refuse, including paper and all kinds of trash, were collected without any direct supervision whatsoever and deposited on dumps, streets, vacant lots, and alleys, where they became sources of nuisance and numerous complaints. Under the present system the refuse is separated, the ashes being taken to dumps on the low lands and used for filling and grading purposes, and the miscellaneous refuse taken to a crematory and burned; 57,069 cubic yards of ashes were collected and properly disposed of, and 58,872 bags of paper and 17,276 loads of trash were hauled to the crematory and burned.

The current appropriation did not justify a contract for the removal of ashes from buildings other than private residences. There are many reasons why the service should be extended to apartment houses, hotels, and business houses, and the Commissioners have submitted an estimate for an appropriation which if adopted will enable them to accomplish this result.

During the past fiscal year 14,447 barrels of night soil were collected by the contractor, as against 6,157 barrels for the preceding year, when the work was paid for by the residents individually. It is therefore perfectly apparent that the public health has been greatly benefited by this service.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The metropolitan police force has maintained the high rate of efficiency which has long characterized it. During the past year the reorganization provided for by a recent act of Congress was completed, with the exception of the increase of salaries, which, to be operative, must have the sanction of Congress.

The Commissioners have recommended a considerable increase in the number of privates of class 2. Many years ago, when the two grades were established, these classes were numerically so proportioned that a member of the first class would be eligible to advancement to the higher grade after being on the force about two years; but in course of time Congressional action has caused such a disproportion between the classes that advancement from one to the other can only be effected after a lapse of eight or ten years, when a member of the force will long have passed the period of probation, if not of usefulness. This diminution of opportunity for promotion tends to discourage activity and retards efficiency. The difference in pay

should be more equitably adjusted by advancing at least a hundred members of class 1 to class 2, as recommended in the estimates for 1903.

Of equal importance is the recommendation for an increase of the force. Owing to the extensive area included in the police jurisdiction, which is over 44,000 acres, it is unreasonable to expect a thorough police supervision with a force of 540 patrolmen, not half of whom will be on duty at any one time under the most liberal system of operating, and from which the sick, disabled, and those entitled to leave must also be deducted. The area to be policed is the fourth largest in the United States. The police force of those exceeding it number, respectively, 7,463, 2,903, and 2,295. The city of Baltimore, with an area in acres of only 20,254, has about double the number of policemen in service.

The insufficient number of policemen compels their employment in four reliefs, which gives them twelve hours off duty in forty-eight. This excessive requirement, made necessary by the limited force at command, is detrimental to the physical and mental welfare of the men, in that disabilities must be more numerous where excessive hours of exposure exist and irregular hours for refreshment and rest prevail. With an increased force it is believed these conditions can be improved by changing the system or hours of duty.

Aside from the conditions named, the localities where the public buildings are situated, those where the foreign representatives reside, the suburban villages, and the more generally thronged thoroughfares, require a more complete policing than now prevails. It is very creditable to the police department that the public interests are so well cared for with the limited force at command.

A station house is needed in the central or business portion of Washington, and one in its southeastern section. The buildings now used for such purposes were erected many years ago, and have been adjudged insanitary and illy adapted to the purposes for which they are used.

It is recommended that the harbor master, who employs a patrol boat and a detailed police crew in regulating the affairs of the harbor and river front, be made a captain in the police department, and that ample provision be made to organize this important service as part of the police department.

The Commissioners are in full sympathy with the movement of the National Association of Chiefs of Police to have established in this city a national bureau of criminal identification.

The propositions for the enactment of a fugitive law whereby criminals endeavoring to elude the authorities of other jurisdictions may be held awaiting requisitions; making it a felony for persons of evil repute to be in possession of burglar's tools; granting leaves of absence to special railroad policemen; licensing street musicians; making misdemeanors triable by police magistrates, and empowering the police to detain for investigation persons of criminal repute, all meet with the Commissioners' approval.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The records of the fire department show that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, the department responded to 710 alarms of fire, an increase of 71 over the year previous; that of these alarms 82 were

false, and that the 628 fires occurring during the year resulted in a loss of \$285,677, which amount exceeded by \$61,438 the loss of the previous year.

Nearly one-ninth of the alarms responded to by the department during the past year were false, and as it is estimated that it costs not less than \$25 to answer an alarm of fire, and as the sending in of false alarms appears to be on the increase, it is recommended by the chief engineer that the penalty for willfully sending in a false alarm of fire be materially increased, and that a term in the penitentiary be made the penalty for a second offense.

While the strength of the department was increased during the year from 20 to 23 companies, its head is of the opinion that the department is to-day hardly more than half as large as it should be, and he points out that in respect to its reserve apparatus it is lamentably weak. There is not one really first-class steam engine in the department, and an earnest plea is made by the chief engineer for a number of larger and more modern engines. He says that with very few exceptions every piece of apparatus in the department is in need of repairs, a number of the engines being in such condition as to render them liable to break down at any time. There should be, in his opinion, not less than six reserve steamers and two reserve trucks, there being at the present time but two reserve steamers and no reserve truck.

Collisions between the apparatus of the department and street-railway cars resulted in the death of two men, the permanent injury of another, and more or less serious injuries to several others during the past year. In order to reduce the liability of such accidents to a minimum, the drivers of the department were directed to have their horses under such control on approaching steam or street railway tracks as to enable them to bring their teams to a standstill, if advisable or necessary, before crossing the tracks. The street-railway companies were notified that such directions had been given to the department's drivers, and assurances have been received that the companies will fully cooperate with the department in its efforts to avoid a repetition of these accidents. It is believed that if both the drivers and motor-men exercise proper care there will be no more of them.

Upon the retirement of Chief Engineer Joseph Parris, May 1, 1901, the Commissioners decided to pursue the course followed elsewhere and make the head of the department a purely executive one. The department has become a large business concern, the value of its plant being not less than \$600,000, while it employs nearly 300 men and expends nearly one-half a million dollars a year. The chief engineer recommends a further reorganization of the department, such as will place its members on the same footing, so far as tenure of office is concerned, as was given the members of the police department by the act of February 28, 1901, which provides, among other things, that there shall be no removal except on written charges, and after an opportunity for defense on the part of the person against whom the charges were made.

The imposition of fines in cases of misconduct on the part of the members of the department has been discontinued, and offenses have been punished by depriving the men of their "days off" or their annual leave. In this way the men guilty of misconduct have been

punished and not, as was the case when fines were imposed upon them, those dependent upon them.

As the law stands, the chief engineer of the fire department is the only member of it who may be retired on more than \$50 a month. He thinks this hardly just to the assistant chief engineers or to the foremen, and recommends that the law be so amended as to raise the allowance of the assistant chief engineers to at least \$75 a month, and that of foremen to not less than \$65 a month.

Heretofore it has been difficult at times to secure men for the department, but this difficulty has now been overcome, and the list of eligibles has exceeded 50 for some time, and it is rapidly increasing.

The department calls attention to the fact that the method of providing its members with uniforms is not now, and probably never has been, a matter of entire satisfaction, either to the department or to the men, and it recommends that hereafter the Commissioners shall be empowered by Congress to contract for these uniforms and to deduct from the pay of the men the cost thereof.

The establishment of a repair shop for the department is strongly advocated by its head, who feels that should such a shop be established the cost of repairs to the apparatus would be very materially decreased. The department would not, it is believed, be subjected to delay, as it now often is, the chief engineer being of the opinion that the work would be done more promptly should the department be provided with a repair shop of its own.

Attention is called by the department to the fact that the District is without a salvage corps, an organization to be found in most of the large cities of the country, where it has proved a most important and valuable adjunct to the fire-fighting force.

The chief engineer is of the opinion that the character of the building rather than its height should determine the question of whether or not it should be equipped with fire escapes. The present law permits the omission of fire escapes on buildings less than fifty feet in height. This should not be, the department holds, its contention being that there is no such thing as an absolutely fireproof building, and that therefore fire escapes should be required on all buildings wherein human beings are housed or gathered, where the structures rise to such a height as to make it difficult for persons therein to escape. Reference is made to the fact that fire escapes are not only valuable as means of escape from a burning building, but that they also afford, when run to the roof, convenient means for the fire department to reach otherwise inaccessible parts of a building so equipped from which to more effectively fight a fire in an adjacent structure, and he therefore recommends that fire escapes be run to the roof of the building in every instance.

About 15 per cent of the fires during the past year were caused either directly or indirectly by gasoline or like inflammable fluids. The use of gasoline, particularly as fuel, has increased yearly, and the traffic in it has correspondingly increased. It is admittedly one of the most treacherous and dangerous of inflammable oils, and its explosive power is double that of gunpowder. The chief engineer recommends that its storage in large quantities within the fire limits be not permitted except under such conditions as will tend to insure the highest possible degree of public safety, and he no less earnestly recommends that dealers in gasoline and gasoline stoves and other like oils and appliances be

required to furnish to every purchaser printed instructions as to their proper use.

There is, says the chief engineer, no greater menace to a building in which fire has started than an elevator well, especially where the well is an open one. In numerous cases fires, starting on the lower floors of buildings, have been drawn up elevator wells or shafts to the very roofs, resulting in the total destruction of the structures with almost inconceivable rapidity, the destruction in many cases being so rapid as to make escape from the flames impossible. He therefore recommends that elevator wells be either walled up or that the use of automatically closing traps be required—appliances which are designed to prevent fire passing by way of the elevator well or shaft from one floor to another.

The fire department heartily indorses the proposition of the water department to establish in the business section of the city a high-pressure water service for fire fighting, it being believed that it would enable the department to practically do away with steamers in the territory covered by the proposed service and replace them with combination chemical and hose wagons, the steamers in that event being sent to the residential sections where there is need of additional ones.

Many fires during the past year, it is believed, were due to defective electric wiring, and the chief engineer earnestly recommends the provision for an electrical inspector, whose duty it shall be to inspect all such work, and that the Commissioners be empowered to make and enforce such regulations as they may deem necessary and proper to insure public safety in such matters.

The establishment of a public crematory for the burning of waste and rubbish has decreased, in the opinion of the fire department, in no small degree the liability of fires. The accumulated waste and rubbish cause many fires, and the greater the amount of it removed from dwellings and business houses the more is the danger of fires occurring decreased.

The department also believes that the regulations prohibiting ashes being placed in wooden receptacles is largely responsible for the decrease of fires.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The records of the health department show that during the year ended June 30, 1901, 6,087 deaths occurred in the District. Of the decedents 3,430 were white and 2,657 colored. The annual death rate per thousand for the entire population, 21.83; the corresponding figure for the white population, 17.82, and that for the colored population, 30.73, are each in excess of analogous figures for the preceding year. The death rate for the population as a whole is just equal to, the death rate for the whites slightly less than, and that for the colored people somewhat in excess of, the corresponding average death rates during the past ten years. The number of deaths from typhoid fever decreased from 216 to 193; from diphtheria and croup from 205 to 86; from scarlet fever from 23 to 7; and from measles from 41 to 17. The number of deaths from tuberculosis of the lungs increased from 742 to 871; from grippé from 118 to 181; from whooping cough from 48 to 74, and from erysipelas from 6 to 19. There seems to be no definite assignable cause for any of the modifications in the mortality indicated above. The number of deaths from suicides increased from 29 to 38.

Those reported by the coroner as due to criminal homicide decreased from 15 to 9. The number of deaths from electric currents, which in 1898-99 was 1 and in 1899-1900 3, increased during the past year to 5. Fatal injuries from steam railways decreased from 19 to 17, and from street railways from 8 to 3. The returns of births, notoriously incomplete, have not varied materially in number since last year.

Attention is invited to the need for amending the law regulating the distribution of unclaimed dead bodies among the medical schools of the District so that it will provide a supply of material of this sort sufficient to permit better instruction in medicine and so as to allow the assignment of bodies directly to official examining boards, such as those of the Army and Navy, in order to enable them better to determine the qualifications of candidates coming before them. The present law has provided somewhat less than one cadaver per annum for every eight medical and dental students, a number manifestly insufficient for proper instruction.

Diphtheria and scarlet fever, as shown by the number of reported cases, have prevailed less during the past year than during the preceding year. The value to the community of the wards for minor contagious diseases, recently provided by Congress, has been demonstrated by the fact that approximately 11 per cent of all reported cases of scarlet fever, and 22 per cent of all reported cases of diphtheria, have, by their own choice, been treated in such wards. These wards have, moreover, cared for 16 cases of measles, 36 cases of erysipelas, and 1 case of chickenpox.

The scope of the disinfection service is gradually broadening with the increased knowledge of the community relative to the utility of disinfection in the prevention of contagious diseases generally. The increased work has been due chiefly to requests for the disinfection of rooms which have been occupied by persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.

Smallpox has been present during most of the year, but chiefly as the result of infection received in other jurisdictions, and not because of its spread from person to person within the District. The utility of the quarantine station for the accommodation of persons who have been exposed to infection by this disease has again been abundantly demonstrated by the demand for accommodations in the rented buildings now used for that purpose. It is recommended, therefore, that provision be made for the purchase of land and the construction of a suitable building for quarantine purposes.

The issue of permits to obstruct travel on account of the serious illness of persons in private houses, which had been for years intrusted to the health department, was entirely discontinued on November 1, 1900, by an order of the Commissioners issued on the advice of the attorney for the District. At the present time the only special relief available for such patients consists in the spreading of sand or other similar material over the surfaces of public highways and the exhibition of signs requesting persons in the vicinity to avoid unnecessary noise. The Commissioners have, however, in suitable cases, offered to commission special policemen, to be paid by the householder, to enforce in the vicinity of such residences such laws and regulations as are already on the statute books for the prevention of noise liable to occasion injury to the sick.

Attention is again invited to the necessity for amending the law regulating the sale of milk. The good that has apparently been accomplished by the existing statute is shown by the fact that the death rate of children under 1 year of age, calculated on the basis of the entire population, which during the 5 years prior to the passage of the law was 5.91, has during the corresponding period since its passage fallen to 4.87. Even such mortality among this class of the population as now occurs is believed to be due in great part to the sale of milk more or less advanced toward souring, and, while no law or regulation can prevent householders from caring for milk in an improper way after its purchase, some action, it is believed, should be taken toward providing for its sale and delivery in the best possible condition, so that those who may be able and willing to care for it properly after its purchase can do so.

Attention is invited to the urgent need for a new pound. The present structure, unsatisfactory at best, has been rendered even more so by reason of certain changes in the grades of the streets in its vicinity.

The establishment of a system of medical inspection in the public schools is again recommended by the health officer. Results accomplished in other communities as the outcome of such an inspection service have fully justified a demand for its recognition as a part of our municipal system. Accomplishing as it does the double object of conserving the health of the individual pupil by direct medical oversight and of preventing the spread of contagious diseases among the pupils generally, its desirability does not seem to be open for question. It is earnestly recommended that the appropriation which has been asked for its establishment and maintenance will be granted.

The need for the establishment of municipal bath houses, which, too, is recommended by the health officer, is so apparent as to need no argument in its support.

SMOKE INSPECTION.

During the past year successful prosecutions for alleged violations of the smoke law were maintained in seven cases, a fine of \$10 having been imposed in each case. In three other cases warrants were issued and the defendants brought into court. Two of such cases were, however, continued by the court indefinitely because of the production of contracts for the installation of smoke-preventing devices, and the third was continued to enable the defendant to procure additional witnesses. In the first two cases devices have been duly installed and the nuisances for a time abated. The last case has never been brought to trial.

CORONER'S OFFICE.

The coroner reports that during the last fiscal year he investigated 871 cases, an increase of 96 over the previous year. Congress having appropriated \$15,000 for the new morgue, to be placed on Government land on the water front, the plans have been prepared, and this much-needed improvement will soon be secured. The coroner recommends an increase in his force to meet the increased demands of the office, which the Commissioners approve. He thinks that the provision in the District Code for fees for witnesses at inquests should be repealed.

The Commissioners recommend that the code should be amended in section 190, so that the coroner shall be appointed, as at present, by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and not, as proposed in that section, by the President of the United States.

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

The proposition to place this department on the same basis as other departments of the District government by providing on the annual rolls for those per diem employees whose services are now continuous is again urgently recommended.

The extension of the incandescent electric-lighting system is prevented east of Rock Creek by lack of authority in the Commissioners to grant permission for the erection of the necessary wires and poles. It is recommended that the Commissioners be given such authority as will enable them to erect wires and poles east of Rock Creek and outside of the fire limits.

Attention is invited to the fact that the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company is prevented from building conduits either to bury its existing wires or to make extensions to its existing underground system, while the electric-lighting companies enjoy unlimited privileges in this direction. The telephone company is ready and willing to take down a great many of its overhead lines, which it can not do, however, without the building of additional conduits. A carefully drawn bill (H. R. 9053) having many features which it would be desirable to have enacted was introduced in the last Congress, which would relieve this restricted condition of affairs.

A bill was again introduced at the last session of Congress requiring every railway company in the District to install and use metallic-circuit trolley systems, either overhead or underground, and to abandon the use of rail and ground returns. This measure is of considerable importance in affording protection to subservice pipes, cables, wires, and other metallic constructions, and should be passed. The Washington Traction and Electric Company, anticipating such legislation, has rebuilt a large portion of the overhead-trolley lines controlled by it with the double-trolley system, but is operating only one of such lines with that system.

A bill requiring that all electrical contractors and wire men should be licensed, creating a board of electrical control to supervise the electrical installations, and requiring that the District shall inspect the installation of all electrical wires and plants in buildings, was introduced, and its passage will be urged by the Commissioners. With this enacted the damage from cheap and unworkmanlike construction in electric wiring would be reduced to a minimum and the danger from fires greatly diminished.

THE ASSESSOR'S OFFICE.

A marked improvement in the business methods in the assessor's office has attended the transfer to that official of the special-assessment division and of so much of the business of the water-registrar's office as pertains to water-main assessments. All assessments are now upon a

card-index system, whereby the speedy examination of the records of all assessments is greatly facilitated.

The triennial assessment by the board of assistant assessors will be completed January 6, 1902. The work of the board of equalization and review will be finished in the beginning of the month of June, 1902, and the new assessment will be the basis of taxation for the three years beginning July 1, 1902. The new assessment will also be placed upon the card index, for which an appropriation of \$2,500 has been recommended.

The preparation of the new system brought to official notice many arrears of taxes. Although not required to do so by any law, the assessor deemed it well to notify property owners of such arrears, and the result has been the receipt of a large amount of back taxes of which many owners seem to have been unaware. Another evident result of the adoption of the system has been the prevention of duplicate payment of taxes.

COLLECTOR OF TAXES' OFFICE.

The general taxes for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, were collected in one installment during the month of May last, pursuant to the requirements of "An act to regulate the collection of taxes in the District of Columbia," approved June 6, 1900. The amount collected was \$27,966.57 more than the collections received in 1900 under the two-installment system, which seems to indicate that if there is any advantage it is on the side of the one-installment plan.

The force under the control of the collector has for some years past been insufficient to perform the duties required of it in a manner satisfactory to the public and creditable to the office. The normal increase in business has far exceeded the additions to the force provided to conduct it. The adaptation of a card system to the several tax offices has also imposed additional duties upon the collector, and requires a corresponding augmentation of his force. The collector, in his annual report for the fiscal year 1899, to which attention is respectfully invited, explains at length the occasion for further assistance. In order to meet this need, the Commissioners have included in their estimates for 1903 a recommendation for an increase of an assistant cashier and two coupon clerks in this branch of the public service, and earnestly recommend that they be provided.

SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE.

The new code creates the office of superintendent of insurance for the District of Columbia, and gives that officer supervision, under the authority and direction of the Commissioners, over all insurance matters. The Commissioners, appreciating the importance of this office, as the beginning of the first department of insurance in the District government, have sought diligently for a man who would meet its exacting requirements, and consider themselves fortunate in securing as the first incumbent Mr. Thomas E. Drake, now deputy superintendent of insurance of the State of Ohio, who has been appointed to serve as superintendent of insurance for the District of Columbia from the 1st of January next.

HARBOR MASTER.

The harbor master reports another year of arduous and faithful work. His facilities have been increased by the improvements to the harbor boat *Vigilant* of the new boiler last year and the new engine appropriated for in the fiscal year just closed. The harbor master asks for an increase in the item for miscellaneous expenses, because of the necessarily added cost of maintaining the boat with this new and larger machinery, which has materially raised the efficiency of the vessel.

The harbor master once more recommends that a night crew be furnished for the great amount of extra work that must be done by the boat at night, and he also asks that a naphtha launch be provided for the work of dragging the river for corpses.

The Commissioners recommend that the harbor master be made a captain in the police force, and that the administration of the police department over his work be made closer and more immediate.

EXCISE BOARD.

The excise board reports that the number of liquor licenses granted for the license year ended October 31, 1901, was as follows: Barroom, 516; wholesale, 124.

It also states that on November 1, 1901, 6 barrooms and 3 wholesale places ceased business, leaving in actual existence on November 2, 1901, 510 barrooms and 121 wholesale places.

The Commissioners once more recommend the enactment of the excise measure presented to the last Congress.

SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The sealer of weights and measures reports that the city has been very thoroughly canvassed and the regular inspection of scales, weights, and measures has resulted in a more satisfactory condition of weighing and measuring throughout the District.

Receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, amounted to \$5,600.26.

Total number scales sealed, 13,032; condemned, 26; wagon scales sealed, 430; condemned for repair, 11; correct, 204; within tolerance, 215; weights sealed, 644; condemned, 28; measures sealed, 1,652; condemned, 147; yard measures sealed, 754; condemned, 9; government scales inspected and sealed and no charge made, 24.

Wagon scales have received special attention, and inspection of coal carts has been taken up from time to time and will be continued.

The sealer recommends the placing of a new District scale of 10 tons capacity at the Center Market, Eleventh and B streets northwest, and the removal of one of the District scales to Tenley, where one is very much needed.

He also renews previous recommendation for an annual inspection of measures at a reduced fee and the adoption of a metal measure with open meshes at the bottom for oyster measures.

Reference is also made to the inspection and sealing of glass milk bottles or jars. At the last session of Congress \$900 was appropriated for a second assistant. Said appropriation became available July

1, 1901. The sealer recommended to the Commissioners a tolerance and also a fee for the inspection and sealing of these bottles, based upon an estimate of the number in use. In an order of the Commissioners under date June 17, 1901, recommendations were adopted. This order was suspended to July 10 and again to July 23, 1901, upon request of the Milk Dealers and Producers' Association to give it time to ascertain the number of bottles in use, with the object of reducing the fee. Upon the representations of this association, after due consideration, the sealer recommended a reduction in the fee, which was adopted in the order of the Commissioners dated July 29, 1901, fixing tolerance and a fee of 50 cents per 100 bottles; and an official notification was sent to each milk dealer doing business in the District. When the inspection was taken up, the fees in one or two instances were paid "under protest;" in another the dealer refused to pay the fee, and still another refused to exhibit his measures. In the two last-mentioned cases the matter was taken to court with the idea of having it adjudicated, as there appeared to be a combination of the dealers for the purpose of resisting the carrying out of the law according to official interpretation. These dairymen present their bills for a number of "quarts," "pints," etc., and their measure is the bottle. The cases have been delayed in court on account of absence of counsel and the use of the jury by another branch of the court, and the office is now awaiting a decision before proceeding with a further inspection and sealing of these measures.

The second assistant has been engaged upon other work connected with the department. The increased receipts will cover the additional expense and the department continue to be self-sustaining. A decision in the cases referred to will undoubtedly be reached at an early date and the sealer will know on what premises he stands.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE ANACOSTIA RIVER.

In their annual report for the fiscal year 1900 the Commissioners expressed at length their views respecting the reclamation and improvement of the flats of the Anacostia River within the District, and take occasion to again present the matter to the attention of Congress in the belief that it will be the subject of early and favorable action.

DISTRICT BUILDING.

The Commissioners again advert to their recommendations for a District building which should comport in capacity, security, and appearance with the requirements and dignity of the local government at the National Capital. The desire for such a structure is not only founded upon a commendable public spirit, but upon the absolute necessity to replace with suitable accommodations the present rented apartments, which are overcrowded and in many other respects illy adapted to the purposes for which they are used.

The legislation already projected in that direction indicates that Congress duly appreciates this need, and that provision for the erection of an appropriate building for the district offices will be made in the near future.

BATHING BEACH.

Nearly 48,000 bathers availed themselves of the opportunities afforded by the bathing beach. This seems to indicate that it meets an extensive public demand and that liberal provision should be made for its support and improvement, or that public bathing facilities, at least equally suitable, should be established. The reports of the committee in charge of this institution, and of the superintendent, outline a number of methods by which such improvement may be attained.

PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS.

Notwithstanding the fact that Congress has dedicated to the purpose of public physical diversion a portion of the Government grounds in the vicinity of the Washington Monument, there is great need for additional advantages of the same kind, as it is not practicable for all the people of the District who wish to avail themselves of the opportunities so provided to do so. These facilities are not only deficient in capacity, but so remote from some of the thickly settled portions of the city as to be practicably inaccessible to many who have the most need for them. It is very desirable that suitable public playgrounds be established in several sections of the District so as to be convenient of access to all.

WHOLESALE MARKET.

The conditions of the wholesale market on the reservation on B street between Tenth and Twelfth calls for early remedial action. This space is not only unsightly at all times, but especially so in wet weather, and is illy adapted for the purpose for which it is used. Its convenience as a market place suggests the possibility of making it an appropriate and profitable feature of the business section. The Commissioners hope to present a measure to Congress looking to its proper adaptation to that purpose.

OPERATIONS OF THE ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

During the fiscal year the engineer department was under the charge of Capt. Lansing H. Beach, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A. He had as assistants Capt. D. D. Gaillard, Capt. H. C. Newcomer, and Capt. Chester Harding, of the Corps of Engineers. Captain Gaillard served until March, 1901, when he was ordered to take charge of the engineer office at Duluth, Minn., and was succeeded here by Captain Harding.

STEAM RAILROADS.

The Commissioners feel it to be a cause of congratulation that the District is at last to have railroad facilities in keeping with the dignity of the national capital. Congress has passed acts requiring the abolition of grade crossings, the removal of the Long Bridge, and the erection of suitable terminal facilities for the city within five years. Plans submitted to the Commissioners for approval, and approved, as required by law.

Shortly after the passage of the acts of Congress referred to above, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company secured a controlling interest in the Baltimore and Ohio Company. This change of relations between the two companies has brought apparently within reach still further improvements long desired by those who have the welfare of the city at heart. A union station, accommodating all steam railroads entering the city, together with the clearance of tracks and stations from the Mall, in addition to the abolition of grade crossings, seem to be within sight.

It is believed that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is willing to do its share in accomplishing these desired objects. Shortly after the consolidation of interests referred to above, its officers intimated to the Commissioners that they were aware there was more or less sentiment in favor of the establishment of a union passenger station in Washington and they realized it would be desirable to have such a station, if the same could be established in fairness to all the railroad interests and the public, although the problem was a very difficult one to work out. They suggested that the only proposition they had been able to figure out, that would be satisfactory to all interests, would be to connect the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad lines on Delaware avenue with the Pennsylvania tracks on Virginia avenue by means of a double-track tunnel from the ground just north of C street NE., thence following the line of First street east to B street south, thence curving into Virginia avenue near First street west. This would permit the establishment of a through station on the site of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's terminal property at Delaware avenue and C street NE., and would contemplate the rebuilding of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad through Washington as already authorized by Congress, with the exception of the branch and station on the Mall.

A large union station could thus be provided on an eligible site, with a through station and a stub station—the railway company deeming the latter a necessary essential in Washington—because the bulk of the traffic from the North stops at Washington, and the bulk of the traffic from the South also stops at Washington, but, of course, it would be necessary to have a through connection for the through North and South passenger trains, as otherwise it would mean a long detour.

The Commissioners at once took up the matter and a study was made of the project as outlined above. No insurmountable engineering difficulties were found to be in the way, and the Commissioners feel safe in stating that the project is not only entirely feasible, but that it offers a practical solution of two problems that have confronted the city for years, namely, the clearance of the Mall of railroad obstructions and the erection of a union station accommodating all railroads entering the city; and they recommend that the necessary legislation be enacted at as early a date as possible to secure these great improvements in terms which shall be satisfactory to the District of Columbia.

STREET AND ALLEY PAVEMENTS.

The materials used for street pavements during the year were asphalt, asphalt block, and macadam; 40,832 square yards of sheet asphalt, 17,353 square yards of asphalt block, and 82,806 square yards of macadam being laid. This was all new work upon streets heretofore unprovided with improved pavement. In connection and addition

to the above, 306,000 cubic yards of grading was accomplished. The prices paid were, for sheet asphalt on 6-inch concrete base, \$1.79½ per square yard, and for asphalt block on gravel base, \$1.77 per square yard. For the coming year the prices will be \$1.72 for sheet asphalt and \$1.77 for asphalt block.

Vitrified block and asphalt block were used for paving alleys, about 12,000 square yards of the former and 13,000 square yards of the latter being laid. This work was done by day labor.

The recommendation is renewed that all granite-block pavements in the city be replaced as rapidly as possible with sheet asphalt or asphalt block. Objections to the rough and noisy granite-block pavements are being continually received, and under the conditions prevailing in Washington, where smooth pavements are the rule, it is believed that relief should be afforded.

SIDEWALKS.

During the year 67,176 square yards of cement sidewalk were laid, and 4,035 square yards of brick sidewalk. The prices for cement sidewalk were \$1.05½ and \$1.18½ per square yard, the latter price prevailing upon streets in the county not provided with roadway pavements. For the coming year the prices will be 89 cents and \$1.07 per square yard, respectively.

The amount of brick walk laid has steadily decreased from year to year. The first cost of a brick walk is but little less than one of cement, while the advantages of the latter are incomparably greater. It is almost impossible to maintain a smooth brick sidewalk in Washington on account of tree roots which grow up under the pavement and displace the bricks. The cement walk, however, is not so easily affected, although with some variety of trees—notably the Carolina poplar—the surface growth of roots is often sufficient to lift even the heavy blocks of cement. Largely on this account, as well as on account of other undesirable qualities, the Carolina poplars are removed when new sidewalks are laid contiguous to them, and a better kind of tree planted in their places.

The office has been embarrassed in a number of cases during the year by a judicial decision to the effect that real estate exempted by law from the payment of general taxes is, by the same law, also exempt from special assessments. As the office has no means at its command to pay for laying a walk in front of such property, the result has been that when such a frontage was encountered arrangements have had to be made with the property owners for the execution of the work upon a deposit by them of one-half the estimated cost, in advance, as otherwise the pavement in front of such premises would have to be omitted. This has, in several cases, caused serious inconvenience to the public, and badly needed work has had to be left undone. It is believed that no exemptions whatever from assessment for work of improvement should be made and that when any property receives the benefit of new curb, sidewalk, sewers, or alley paving, it should bear its proportional half of the cost and not throw the entire expense upon the taxpayers.

BRIDGES.

Attention is again respectfully invited to the need of a better bridge in place of the present navy-yard bridge over the Anacostia River. The present bridge was built in 1875. It is unsightly, much too nar-

row, and structurally unfit for the heavy traffic imposed upon it. The recommendation is renewed that it be replaced by a modern structure at as early a date as possible.

The act making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year 1901 contained the following item under the head of Zoological Park:

For the construction of a bridge across Rock Creek on the line of the roadway from Quarry road entrance, under the direction of the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, \$22,000, one-half of which shall be paid out of the revenues of the District of Columbia.

The old bridge was built of timber and iron and was in an unsafe condition. Plans for the new bridge were prepared by the Melan Arch Construction Company, under the direction of this office, and the bridge has been completed, with the exception of sidewalks and the grading of the creek, for which purpose a balance of \$775 of the appropriation remains available. The bridge is constructed of concrete throughout with a cement mortar face. It consists of a single arch of 80-foot span with a roadway 19 feet wide and two 6-foot sidewalks.

Under the emergency appropriation to repair damages done by the storm of June 2, 1900, a concrete-steel bridge with granite face has been erected over Piney Branch on the line of the drive along Rock Creek in place of the bridge washed away. The new bridge has a span of 24 feet and a roadway 23 feet wide.

Contract has also been entered into for the construction of a concrete arch bridge over Broad Branch on the line of Argyle road. This work is now in progress. The bridge will have a span of 24 feet and a roadway 23 feet wide. Mr. Glenn Brown assisted the office in preparing the plans for this work.

The \$40,000 appropriated on account of the Connecticut avenue bridge across Rock Creek will enable the office to complete the foundations of all the piers, from two to nine inclusive.

Fifty thousand dollars was provided on account of work on the Massachusetts avenue bridge over Rock Creek. This makes a total of \$225,000 for the bridge and will be sufficient to complete it. It is expected that the masonry arch of the bridge will soon be completed, after which a fill of 250,000 cubic yards will be necessary in order to provide a roadway over the arch, which is constructed as a very large culvert.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL PROJECT.

Under the appropriation for the "Preparation of detailed plans and specifications for sewage disposal system complete" the survey for the various trunk sewers, the inverted siphon crossing the Anacostia River, and the pumping station have been completed. The surveys for land to be acquired for the construction of the outfall sewer have not been fully completed.

The sizes, gradients, and sections of the trunk sewers and inverted siphon have been designed and the estimates of cost have been made. Detailed sheets of the various portions of the work and specifications for the same are being prepared, and they will be completed in all probability within the present fiscal year. The work upon the project has followed the general lines indicated in the report of the Board of Sanitary Engineers of 1890, with such modifications as additional study of the situation indicated.

For example, the amount of rainfall to be provided for by the large trunk sewer in B street and New Jersey avenue has been increased, thereby increasing the size of that sewer and also the capacity of the pumping machinery at the pumping station. The line has been changed from B street eastward at Tenth street to avoid the crowded streets adjacent to the Center Market and the Pennsylvania Railway station, the new line crossing the Mall and joining the line originally proposed in Third street near Maine avenue. The outlet section of the Four-and-a-half street sewer has been changed in location from M street to L street. The location for the inverted siphon has been changed, so that its axis is about normal with the proposed channel lines, and its length has been considerably reduced. Several trunk lines have been added to the project. First, a trunk sewer to provide the properties within the low section of the city adjacent to Pennsylvania avenue NW., between First and Fifteenth streets, with adequate sewerage facilities for cellars; second, the extension of the east side intercepting sewer from Twelfth street east to Twenty-first street; third, the extension of the northeast boundary sewer from its present outlet to a point near Twenty-first and A streets NE. Work is now in progress upon the east side intercepting sewer, the extension of the boundary sewer, the lower section of the sewer to drain the low area, and the outlet section of the Tiber Creek and New Jersey avenue high-level intercepting sewer.

A contract for furnishing the pumps, boilers, and appurtenances for the pumping station has been made with the Allis-Chalmers Company, of Milwaukee.

Messrs. Didden & Vogt were engaged, after an open competition, as architects to prepare plans for the pumping station.

The estimated amount required to complete the project, in addition to the amounts heretofore appropriated, is \$2,620,097.50.

The expenditures to date on account of completed work aggregate \$520,473.04.

The appropriation to date on account of work in progress aggregates \$1,362,000.

STREET RAILWAYS.

Under the provisions of acts of Congress the Capital Traction Company extended its lines eastward on Pennsylvania avenue from Eighth street SE. to the Anacostia River; also along F and G streets from Seventeenth street westward to Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets and thence north to Pennsylvania avenue; also on First street NE. between B and C streets. These lines have been completed and are now in operation.

A great many complaints have been received during the year on account of the abandoned street-railway tracks in various parts of the city. The office has been in communication with the railway companies for a year or more, endeavoring to have the tracks removed, with the result that the work has at last been undertaken.

The law requiring the removal of abandoned tracks imposes a fine of only \$10 a day for each day the tracks are permitted to remain after a sixty days' notice to remove them, a penalty entirely inadequate to command the respect of the railway companies or to accomplish the purpose of the law. It is believed the fine should be at least \$100 a day instead of \$10, and in addition that the law should provide that

upon failure of the company to perform the work directed, within a prescribed time, the District should have authority to do it, issuing certificates of indebtedness against the companies in payment of the expense involved.

BUILDINGS AND BUILDING INSPECTION.

The report of Mr. John B. Brady, inspector of buildings, gives detailed information concerning building operations during the year.

Numerous complaints were received during the year from builders and architects of the inconvenience and loss of time incurred in securing permits and having plans examined in the office of the inspector of buildings. This was largely due to the utter inadequacy of the force of the office to meet the heavy demands upon it, and partly to the system made necessary by the law concerning permits for projections beyond the building line. Since the first of the present fiscal year the office force has been somewhat augmented, as provided for by Congress, and the conditions are considerably better than they were formerly, although the force is still insufficient to properly attend to the business of the office, and in the annual estimates increases have been recommended which are believed to be necessary for the good of the service.

With regard to projections beyond the building line, the law provides that permits for these shall be issued only upon the concurrence of the three Commissioners and the Secretary of War. Each application has to go through the following routine: First, it is submitted to the inspector of buildings, who sees that it conforms to the building regulations and then forwards it to the Commissioners, by whom it is individually approved if considered advisable, and then the application is sent to the Secretary of War; he returns it to the office of the Commissioners, and, if approved, the building inspector thereupon issues the permit. This process takes from a week to ten days—a delay which causes a great deal of irritation to those applying for the permit. But, inasmuch as the permit finally obtained gives the applicant the use of a piece of Government land absolutely free of charge, it is believed that the cases can not be too closely scrutinized, especially in view of the fact that the tendency is to take every square inch that can possibly be obtained under the schedule of projections, and quite often to try to secure still more.

The Commissioners believe that it has proved a mistake to grant projections as liberally as has been done in the past. It is the rare exception that anyone builds a house without taking advantage of the privilege of obtaining a few feet of land without cost, and the result is that many of the streets of Washington which were noted for their breadth and beauty are now lined with long rows of bay windows and their width considerably reduced.

STREET TREES.

The history of tree planting in Washington is embraced in a period covered by the last thirty years, as previous to 1871 trees were planted without system and generally at individual expense. On account of the wide roadways and scattered improvements, trees were located

near the houses and were few in number. The narrowing of the roadways and the planting of trees along the curb line was inaugurated by a public act approved April 6, 1870.

The present system of tree planting under the District authorities was instituted in September, 1871, by the board of public works, and all trees now at the curbs have been put there since that date. A commission, consisting of William R. Smith, William Saunders, and John Saul, acted, by request, as an advisory board during the early years of planting. The report of this commission in 1872 recommended as best for curbstone trees the silver maple, the American linden, European sycamore maple, the American elm, the tulip tree, the sugar maple, the sweet gum, the red maple, the Norway maple, the negundo, the American ash, and the plain trees. During later years (since August, 1884) Mr. Trueman Lanham has acted as superintendent of parking, having charge of the planting and care of street trees and making a close study of the work under his supervision.

These thirty years of tree planting furnish a thorough test of the varieties of trees best adapted to city streets, and as a result of this experience there has been a gradual evolution in regard to the selection of trees as well as in their care and the mode of planting.

Trees are now spaced much farther apart, and more care is taken in supplying rich soil around the roots. Because of frequent attacks from insects or on account of destructive effect on pavements certain varieties are being removed or replaced as fast as circumstances allow. Trees classed as quick growers are now demanding great attention, as they are generally short lived and need close trimming to prevent breaking by storms or early decay.

The Carolina poplar, the locust, the negundos, and the aspen poplar are all objectionable as city trees, the first named being very destructive to pavements and sewers, while the last two are continually subject to attacks by caterpillars. The constant removal of trees necessitated by the above conditions or by the widening of roadways or sidewalks has caused an agitation for the planting of larger and more fully developed trees. Paris has been cited as an example of such work, where old trees, it is claimed, are transplanted with success. The report of the parking commission for the year 1872 mentions the removal of 60 large trees and states that the operation is not commended. It is quite possible to remove large trees with success where they are planted in a park or field or where the question of expense is not considered. It can hardly be made a success, however, where trees are planted close to the curb; and the expense attending the mere planting of such trees would be enormous, because of the improvements in the sidewalk and roadway which would have to be removed and replaced. It can also be stated that under the most favorable conditions in removing large trees the results are not worth the expense, as such trees are short lived and rarely healthy.

No fair comparison can be made between the methods of planting in Paris and those that prevail in this city. Paris, with a population many times larger than Washington, cares for less trees and expends double the amount of money in their culture. Here tree planting is general, covering the entire city; there it is confined to parks and wide avenues. Certain publications on Paris trees state that each tree represents an expenditure of \$50. Here each tree stands for an expense

of \$6. As a comparison of results it may be stated that close observers of both cities have pronounced the trees of Washington to be superior in foliage, healthfulness, and general appearance. There is no doubt, however, that the present appropriations are too small to give the trees here the care and attention required, the yearly allowance per tree being only about 25 cents. The trees now cared for by the District number about 80,000.

In conclusion, the Commissioners take pleasure in acknowledging the good work of the officers and employees of the several departments of the District government.

Very respectfully,

HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND,
JOHN W. ROSS,
JOHN BIDDLE,

Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

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JOHN W. ROSS,
JOHN BIDDLE,

Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, November 9, 1901.

GENTLEMEN: I have no suggestions to make of sufficient importance to bring to your attention respecting the business of the office of the secretary of the Board, especially, other than to renew those submitted in my report for the fiscal year 1900.

The need for a librarian and suitable accommodations for the increasing accumulation of books, pamphlets, and other publications grows more pressing with each year.

In my judgment, a committee should be appointed to consider and report whether a single system should be established for keeping the correspondence records of all the departments. Opinions both for and against the adoption of that system have been expressed to such an extent that it seems desirable that it be made the subject of special investigation and report.

JACKSONVILLE RELIEF FUND.

By direction of the Commissioners I received and transmitted to the mayor of Jacksonville, Fla., contributions of money amounting to \$385.36, for the relief of sufferers from the notable destruction of property in that city by fire on the 3d of last May, as follows:

Receipts:

May 10.	From Edward F. Droop.....	\$5.00
10.	From Mrs. Virginia L. W. Fox.....	200.00
10.	From Miss E. C. de Q. Woodbury.....	30.00
14.	From Charles Schneider.....	10.00
16.	From Harry Park, manager Capital Vaudeville Dramatic and Musical Exchange.....	72.43
June 4.	From Mrs. S. F. Thyson.....	1.00
11.	From employees, District Columbia.....	1.57
Oct. 31.	From The Evening Star.....	65.36
		385.36

Transmitted to the mayor of Jacksonville, Fla.:

May 11.	By draft (B 3505).....	235.00
17.	By draft (B 3519).....	80.00
June 11.	By draft (B 3572).....	5.00
Oct. 31.	By draft (B 3725).....	65.36
		385.36

I take pleasure in making acknowledgment of the public-spirited courtesy of Mr. Clarence F. Norment, president of the Central National Bank, of this city, in furnishing, without charge, the drafts by which

these contributions were transmitted to the mayor of Jacksonville, which was in keeping with his like generous action in providing the drafts with which the funds contributed for the relief of the sufferers by the storm at Galveston were transmitted to the authorities of Texas.

RESTORATION OF PORTRAITS.

The appropriation act for the support of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, approved June 6, 1900, contained the following item: "For restoration and preservation of portraits belonging to the District of Columbia, \$900."

So soon as this appropriation became available the Commissioners directed the publication of an advertisement for proposals to do the work, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, July 2, 1900.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals to repair portraits," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. on Tuesday, the 10th instant, to repair the following portraits belonging to the District of Columbia: Philip Doddridge, Joseph Gales, jr., Samuel L. Southard, Charles Fenton Mercer, George Washington, Henry Clay, Andrew Jackson, W. W. Corcoran, Alexander Thompson, and W. W. Seaton. The work consists of relining with waterproof backing where deemed necessary by the Commissioners; cleaning, retouching, varnishing, filling cracks where necessary, and feeding the paintings with oil. All walnut frames must be firmly jointed and oiled, and the parts which are now gilded must be regilded with all-gold leaf in mat or oil; all frames now gilded must be likewise repaired and gilded in all-gold leaf in the same manner. All work to be done in the best manner and to the satisfaction of the Commissioners. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND,
JOHN W. ROSS,
LANSING H. BEACH,
Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

In response to this notice a number of proposals were received, but an unforeseen embarrassment occurred in the consideration of the qualifications of the persons to whom the work should be awarded. The Commissioners had no special experience of their own as to this class of work, and no one in their employ that was sufficiently expert to advise them. They therefore decided that the best course to be pursued was to assign some of the smaller portraits to persons presumably from their reputations sufficiently skillful to do the work in a manner to afford a practical test. The Commissioners accordingly assigned the portrait of Philip Doddridge to Mr. W. H. Duckstein, and the portrait of ex-Senator Samuel L. Southard to Miss Bertha Guillaume, who represented two distinct methods of treatment, and paid them \$50 each for their work. They also assigned the work of repairing the portrait of ex-Mayor Joseph Gales to Mr. J. Mooney, for the sum of \$25.

The work of Miss Guillaume was thoroughly satisfactory, but she declined to undertake the task of restoring any of the other pictures, principally for the reason that she could not spare the time from her duties as a teacher of drawing in the public schools.

Upon the recommendation of a committee, consisting of Messrs. S. H. Kauffmann, Victor G. Fisher, and F. B. McGuire, whose opinion on the subject was regarded as especially valuable from their connection with the Corcoran Gallery of Art and their general reputation as art critics, and who, upon the request of the Commissioners, kindly consented to advise them in regard thereto, the Commissioners

awarded to Mr. William McGrath the work of relining and restoring the full-length portrait of Washington and cleaning and varnishing the full-length portraits of Jackson and Clay, for the sum of \$300. In view of the character of the work done by Mr. Veerhoff on one of the portraits restored by him, the Commissioners awarded to him the work of restoring the portraits of ex-Mayor W. W. Seaton and Hon. Charles Fenton Mercer, ex-member of Congress, for the sum of \$25 each.

With the approval of the committee aforesaid they also awarded to Mr. Veerhoff the work of furnishing a frame for the portrait of President Washington at a cost of \$190, with a plate-glass front at an additional cost of \$43, and the regilding of the frames of the portraits of Henry Clay and President Andrew Jackson at a cost of \$50 each. Mr. Veerhoff was also employed in repairing and revarnishing six frames for portraits of Doddridge, Southard, Seaton, Gales, Mercer, and Thompson, for \$50; placing French picture-glass fronts on those six paintings and that of the late Mayor James G. Berret, and altering the hand on one of the portraits, for the sum of \$38; boring holes in glass fronts of the legends on ten of the portraits for \$2, and cleaning the frame of the portrait of W. W. Corcoran for \$2.

The frame of the Corcoran portrait, owing to the insufficiency of the appropriation and the greater need of the other portraits for glass coverings, was not regilded, but it is so unsightly by contrast with them, since they have been regilded, and is otherwise so much in need of repair, as to require immediate attention. If the portraits of Jackson, Clay, and Corcoran are also protected by glass, as proposed, they will thereby be preserved for an indefinite period. The glass is needful to protect them from the effect of the atmosphere, from soiling, and from thoughtless handling. The Commissioners have accordingly included in their annual estimates for the fiscal year 1903 an item of \$150 to complete this work.

I take pleasure in renewing my commendations in my last annual report of the fidelity and skill of the several employees of the executive office in the discharge of their official duties, and urging a requital of their services by an increase of their compensation as recommended in the annual estimates for 1903.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM TINDALL, *Secretary.*

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MADE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1901.

JULY 19, 1900.

That the special assessment clerk is hereby charged with the duty of serving the notices to clean off or cause to be cleaned off and removed all dirt, sand, gravel, or other refuse matter that may fall or be washed upon any paved sidewalk, roadway, or alley inside the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and in such other part or parts of the District of Columbia as the Commissioners of said District shall from time to time designate, pursuant to section 1 of an act entitled "An act for the removal of snow and ice from the sidewalks, crosswalks, and gutters in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1897.

AUGUST 7, 1900.

Ordered, That section 2, article 10, of the police regulations of the District of Columbia, is hereby amended by inserting after the word "tricycles," in the fifth line thereof, the words "and carts for the collection of ashes and combustible waste," and that the word "and" before the said word "tricycles" is hereby stricken out, so that the clause shall read as follows:

"SEC. 2. Sleighs, or other vehicles on runners, shall have bells so attached thereto, or to the animals drawing the same, so as to sound when such vehicle is in motion; motor carriages and all cycles, bicycles, tricycles, and carts for the collection of ashes and combustible waste shall have at all times a suitable gong or bell, sufficiently distinctive from the bells provided for the fire department and ambulance service, so attached as to be readily sounded for the purpose of warning persons of their approach, and all cycles, bicycles, and tricycles in motion one hour after sunset, and until one hour before sunrise, shall display a suitable light."

AUGUST 22, 1900.

Ordered, That the police regulations of the District of Columbia are hereby amended by adding thereto the following regulation, to be known as article 24, section 1, viz:

"It shall be unlawful for any person to tag or mark meat intended for sale by metal staples or other similar devices inserted therein less than 2 inches in length or breadth, or to sell or offer for sale any meat so tagged.

"Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this regulation shall, upon conviction in the police court, be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$50."

AUGUST 25, 1900.

Ordered, That section 4, article 8, of the police regulations, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"No person shall deposit, place, or leave in or upon any of such places designated in section 1 of this article, any glass, crockery, nails, tin or iron cuttings, hoops, hoopskirts, wagon tires, wire, or other article or thing liable to wound or injure man or beast or cause damage to personal property."

AUGUST 25, 1900.

That section 2, article 4, of the police regulations, is hereby amended by limiting the number of hacks to 8 at stand No. 4; that said stand is hereby designated as follows, in lieu of the designation as contained in said section 2, article 4, viz:

"*Stand 4.*—On the part of the space at the intersection of C street, Seventh street, and Louisiana avenue NW., north of the circle, 8."

SEPTEMBER 26, 1900.

That tax deeds shall be delivered only through the attorney for the District of Columbia, and that to facilitate the observance of the requirements of "An act in relation to taxes and tax sales in the District of Columbia," approved February 28, 1898, with respect to the payment of all taxes and assessments as a condition precedent to the issue of a tax deed, all tax deeds based on sales for taxes made after February 28, 1898, when transmitted to the attorney for delivery, shall be accompanied by a certificate or by certificates of the assessor of the District of Columbia, which shall be furnished without charge, showing that there are no unpaid taxes or assessments upon said property prior to the date of its sale for taxes.

OCTOBER 1, 1900.

That the police regulations of the District of Columbia are hereby amended by adding to the first paragraph of section 2, article 2 thereof, the following, "except as in this article provided," so that the said paragraph shall read as follows:

"SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person to store or hold within any building in the District of Columbia, in any quantity whatsoever, any oil or any fluid made from petroleum or its products which will flash or give off an inflammable vapor at a temperature below 120° F., except as in this article provided."

NOVEMBER 1, 1900.

That hereafter whenever the owner of any premises shall make request of the water registrar in writing, on or before the beginning of the fiscal year, to have the water cut off from such premises before the beginning of said fiscal year, for the reason that the premises are to be closed for a certain period, and shall upon his return request the

water registrar in writing to turn on the water, the water rent against said premises shall be counted only from the date that the water is turned on, instead of from the beginning of the fiscal year.

NOVEMBER 1, 1900.

That in accordance with the opinion of the attorney for the District of Columbia, under date of October 24, 1900, the order of August 23, 1883, authorizing the health officer to issue permits to prevent the passage of vehicles in neighborhoods where persons are so seriously ill as to make such step necessary, is hereby revoked.

NOVEMBER 21, 1900.

That the order of January 7, 1899, relative to the removal of snow and ice from the paved sidewalks, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That, pursuant to the power vested in the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, by 'An act for the removal of snow and ice from the sidewalks, cross walks, and gutters in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes,' approved March 2, 1897, all parts of said District are hereby designated as the parts in which the requirements of said act which relate to the removal of snow, ice, dirt, sand, gravel, or any other refuse matter that may fall or be washed upon any *paved sidewalk*, and the placing of ashes, sand, sawdust, or some other suitable substance on sidewalks covered with ice to insure or contribute to the safety of pedestrians shall hereafter apply."

DECEMBER 13, 1900.

Ordered, That section 2 of article 4 of the police regulations, relating to hack stand No. 6, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That the stand for 4 vehicles on the angular space between Pennsylvania avenue and D street NW., immediately east of Twelfth street, and the stand for 2 vehicles on the north side of D street NW., immediately west of Twelfth street, are hereby constituted one stand. When a position is vacated the vehicle on said stand nearest the vacated place shall be entitled to occupy said space. When a vehicle is called from said stand the one occupying the eastern end of the stand shall respond first. In case the patron desires any other vehicle than the one which first responded, the driver of the latter shall be entitled to resume the last position held by him on said stand and the driver of the vehicle desired may respond."

DECEMBER 28, 1900.

That that portion of section 12, article 8, of the police regulations (approved December 7, 1899) which prohibits the placing or hanging of meat, fish, or fowls over any sidewalk or parking space, is hereby amended so as to permit dealers to display game and poultry within 4 feet of the building line in front of their respective stores, between November 1 and April 1.

DECEMBER 29, 1900.

Ordered, That section 171 of the building regulations is hereby amended so as to read as follows, viz:

"No building or premises to be used as a slaughterhouse, soap or candle factory, bone boiling or other establishment whereby offensive or unhealthful odors or gases are generated, shall be erected or located within the fire limits of the District of Columbia, nor shall any such building or premises be located within 250 yards of a dwelling without the written assent of the owners of all the property within 250 yards of the site occupied, or to be occupied, by such building or premises. If any such establishment is not in operation within twelve months from the date of the permit for its erection or operation, the permit shall be void. If at any time thereafter the establishment is not operated for a period of one year for the purpose for which the permit was issued, said permit shall be void, and in order to renew same similar steps must be taken as for a new establishment. The same conditions shall also apply to brickyards, brickkilns, and pottery furnaces."

FEBRUARY 21, 1901.

That section 24, article 10, of the police regulations is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 24. No street car shall move at a greater rate of speed than 12 miles an hour in the city of Washington, nor at a greater rate of speed than 15 miles an hour outside of said city, except between proposed Flint street north and Pearce Mill road, within the village of Tennallytown, where street cars shall not move at a greater rate of speed than 12 miles an hour.*

"Street cars shall not exceed a rate of speed greater than 6 miles an hour at street crossings, and when necessary to stop shall stop on the near side thereof; the front end of the car or train to rest on a line with the curb on the near side of the intersecting street: *Provided*, That in cases where stops are now allowed on both sides of a crossing such stops may be continued if the railroad companies so desire, and that street cars running along the parking through the middle of Pennsylvania avenue east of the Capitol shall be permitted to stop on the far side of the crossings of intersecting streets instead of the near side of such crossings.*

"Street cars shall stop on the signal of the fire apparatus bell before crossing at the intersection of the streets whenever a fire company is about to cross the tracks on which they are running; they shall also stop before crossing at the intersection of the following common fire runs of the fire department:

"*On G street line.*—Second and G streets NW., Third and G streets NW., Sixth and G streets NW., Tenth and G streets NW., Twelfth and G streets NW., Thirteenth and G streets NW., North Capitol and G streets NE.

"*On F street line.*—Connecticut avenue and K street NW., Connecticut avenue and M street NW., Fifth and E streets NW., Sixth and F streets NW., Tenth and F streets NW., Twelfth and F streets NW., Thirteenth and F streets NW., Twentieth and P streets NW.

* Amended per order March 23, 1901.

"*On H street line.*—New Jersey avenue and H street NW., Second and H streets NW., Third and H streets NW.

"*On Fourteenth street line.*—Fourteenth and K streets NW., Fourteenth and R streets NW.

"*On Seventh street line.*—Seventh and D streets NW., Seventh and E streets NW., Seventh and I streets NW., Seventh and M streets NW., Seventh and R streets NW.

"*On Ninth street line.*—Ninth and D streets NW., Ninth and E streets NW., Ninth and I streets NW., Ninth and M streets NW., Ninth and R streets NW.

"*On Eleventh street line.*—Eleventh and M streets NW., Eleventh and R streets NW., Eleventh and I streets NW.

"*On Fourth street line.*—Fourth and M streets NW., New Jersey avenue and P street NW.

"*On Pennsylvania avenue line.*—Fifth street and Pennsylvania avenue SE.

"*Eighth and Pennsylvania avenue SE.*—First and B streets SE., New Jersey avenue and B street SE.

"*On E street line.*—Tenth and E streets NW., Twelfth and E streets NW., Fourteenth and D streets NW.

"It shall not be lawful for any street car to stand upon a street or avenue for a longer period than five minutes, unless the way be obstructed, nor stop so as to obstruct a street crossing or intersecting street; and no street car shall follow a preceding car moving in the same direction at a less interval than 100 feet, unless coupled thereto. Every street car in motion after sundown shall have two lights, one displayed at each end thereof.

MARCH 16, 1901.

That for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1901, and pursuant to the act of Congress providing for a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia, approved June 11, 1878, and the tenth section of "An act to provide an immediate revision and equalization of real estate values in the District of Columbia; also to provide an assessment of real estate in said District in the year 1896, and every third year thereafter, and for other purposes," approved August 14, 1894, a tax be, and the same is hereby, levied of \$1.50 on every \$100 of real estate within the District of Columbia not exempt by law, except upon the real property held and used exclusively for agricultural purposes without the limits of the city of Washington, and so designated by the assessor in his annual report, the rate on which shall be \$1 on every \$100; and upon all personal property in the District of Columbia not taxable elsewhere \$1.50 on every \$100, according to the assessed valuation thereof.

MARCH 22, 1901.

That article 14 of the police regulations is hereby amended to read as follows:

ARTICLE XIV.—*Garbage regulations.*

SECTION 1. The word garbage, wherever it occurs in these regulations, shall be held to mean the refuse of animal and vegetable food stuffs.

SEC. 2. Occupants of dwelling houses, proprietors of boarding houses, commission warehouses, hotels, restaurants, and other places where garbage is accumulated, and owners or occupants of apartment or tenement houses shall provide for the use of such premises a sufficient number of receptacles to contain all garbage which may accumulate on said premises during the usual interval between the collections of garbage therefrom, and shall keep such receptacles at all times in good repair. Each such receptacle shall be made of metal, watertight, provided with a tight cover with a handle, and shall be so constructed that the contents can be removed therefrom easily and without delay. No person without a permit from the superintendent of street cleaning shall use for the reception of garbage any receptacle having a capacity of less than 3 nor more than 10 gallons, nor more than one receptacle containing less than 10 gallons.

SEC. 3. Occupants of any dwelling house, apartment or tenement house, and each proprietor of any boarding house, commission warehouse, hotel, restaurant, and other place where garbage is accumulated, shall cause all garbage from his or her premises to be put into the receptacle provided for that purpose. Each person aforesaid shall cause such receptacle to be kept covered at all times, and to be placed and to remain, between the hours of 7 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m. of each day on which the collection is made from his or her premises, in such position as to be easily accessible to the garbage collector, or as may be designated by the superintendent of street cleaning. No person shall place or cause to be placed in any garbage receptacle any substance other than garbage.

SEC. 4. Owners of premises from which garbage is to be removed having street and alley entrances shall place conspicuously at the side and rear alley entrance thereof the street and number designations in letters and figures, respectively, not less than 2 inches in height, so as to be easily read.

SEC. 5. It shall be unlawful for any person to alter, deface, remove, or destroy any name of any street or number required to be displayed by these regulations.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of any person or persons having possession, custody, or care of meat, fish, vegetables, or provisions of any kind intended for sale as food, but which has become unfit for such use, to forthwith remove such meat, fish, vegetables, or provisions to such place as has been designated by the health officer for such purpose. It shall be unlawful for any person to bring or cause to be brought into the District of Columbia any diseased, spoiled, or decayed meat, fish, vegetables, or provisions of any kind intended for food.

SEC. 7. No driver, owner, or superintendent having charge or control of any cart or other vehicle for carrying garbage shall allow such cart or other vehicle to needlessly remain, nor allow a needless number of such carts or vehicles to gather before any residence, building, or place of business within the city of Washington or the more densely populated suburbs thereof; nor allow any such cart or vehicle, or anything thereto appertaining, to be in a condition needlessly filthy or offensive; nor allow any such cart or vehicle or implement used in connection therewith to be stored and kept in any place where needless offense is given to any person. No driver of any such cart or vehicle shall occupy any unreasonable length of time in loading or unloading such cart or vehicle, or in passing along any alley, street, avenue, or

public road allow the lid or cover of such cart or vehicle to be otherwise than securely closed.

SEC. 8. No unauthorized person shall interfere with or disturb any garbage after it shall have been put in a garbage receptacle and placed in an accessible place for collection, nor shall any unauthorized person molest, hinder, delay, or in any other manner interfere with any garbage collector in the discharge of his duty.

SEC. 9. No unauthorized person shall haul any garbage through or over any street, alley, or avenue in the District of Columbia; and each cart or other vehicle used for such purpose shall have the word "garbage" and the number of the wagon in large white letters on a black ground plainly painted on or attached to each side of the wagon bed. No cart or other vehicle shall be used for the collection of garbage except such as are water-tight and provided with tight-fitting covers and have been approved by the superintendent of street cleaning.

SEC. 10. The term "ashes" will be construed to include ashes from wood, coal, and other substances used for fuel in connection with the ordinary conduct of dwellings, but not such refuse as may accumulate as the result of building operations, etc.

SEC. 11. Occupants of premises from which ashes are collected at public expense shall provide for the use of such premises a sufficient number of metal receptacles to contain all ashes that may accumulate on said premises during the usual interval between the collections of ashes therefrom and shall keep such receptacle or receptacles at all times in good repair; each such receptacle to be provided with a handle. No person, without a permit from the superintendent of street and alley cleaning, shall deposit ashes for collection in any receptacle having a capacity of less than 10 nor more than 24 gallons, nor in more than one receptacle containing less than 20 gallons.

SEC. 12. Receptacles when filled must be placed in such a position as to be easily accessible to the collector between the hours of 7 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m. of each day on which the collection is made from the premises.

SEC. 13. Any person violating any of the provisions of this article shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than \$1 nor more than \$40 for each and every offense.

By order of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, *March 23, 1901.*

Ordered, That the first and second paragraphs of section 24 of article 10 of the police regulations of the District of Columbia, as amended February 21, 1901, are hereby amended to read as follows:

"No street car shall move at a greater rate of speed than 12 miles an hour in the city of Washington, nor at a greater rate of speed than 15 miles an hour outside of said city: *Provided,* That this regulation shall not be construed as implying a right in any street railroad company to operate its cars at a rate of speed in excess of that fixed by its charter. Street cars shall not exceed a rate of speed greater than 6 miles an hour at street crossings.

"When it is necessary for street cars to stop at street crossings they shall stop on the near side thereof; the front end of the car or train to rest on a line with the curb on the near side of the intersecting street,

except where, in the opinion of the Commissioners, the mechanical appliances make it impracticable to do so: *Provided*, That in cases where stops are now allowed on both sides of a crossing such stops may be continued if the railroad companies so desire, and that street cars running along the parking through the middle of Pennsylvania avenue east of the Capitol shall be permitted to stop on the far side of the crossings of intersecting streets instead of the near side of such crossings."

APRIL 12, 1901.

That section 7, article 10, of the police regulations is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Authorized vehicles of the police, fire, water, and health departments shall have the right of way in the streets over all other vehicles, and the sounding of the bell or gong thereon shall constitute a warning and direction to other vehicles and pedestrians to clear the road."

MAY 14, 1901.

Ordered, That section 9, article 10, of the police regulations is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 9. No person or corporation shall operate any public vehicle for hire or for the transportation of passengers in the District of Columbia with sufficient regularity to enable the public to take passage therein at any point intermediate to the stable or stand of such vehicle, or operate such vehicle over a route sufficiently definite to enable the public to ascertain the streets and avenues on which such vehicle can be found en route, without a duly issued license therefor, and no such license shall be issued without the approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Such vehicles shall be so operated as not to affect the health, comfort, or quiet of any person or persons beyond that occasioned by ordinary vehicle traffic. The violation of any of the provisions of this section shall constitute a ground for the revocation of such license, as well as subject the offending person or corporation to the penalty provided in section 33 of this article. All public vehicles for the transportation of passengers traveling between sunset and sunrise shall display lighted lamps so placed as to be visible from the front and both sides thereof."

SEPTEMBER 8, 1900.

Ordered, That the following changes are hereby made in the police regulations: That section 13 of article 13 is hereby amended by inserting after the word "residents" in the fourth line of said section the words "keeping house in each square," so that said section shall read as follows:

"SEC. 13. That no merry-go-round or flying-horse machine shall hereafter be located or operated on any lot or open space without the written consent of two-thirds of the residents keeping house in each

square within two squares in each direction from the space where said merry-go-round or flying-horse machine is proposed to be located."

That section 14 of article 13 is amended by adding after the word "in" in line 6 the words "each of," so that said section shall read as follows:

"SEC. 14. That no circus shall hereafter be located, operated, or conducted on any lot or open space without the written consent of 75 per centum of the residents keeping house in the square on which it is proposed to locate the circus and in each of the squares confronting such square."

By order of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

MAY 28, 1901.

Ordered, That that portion of section 40 of the building regulations that designates by schedule certain streets as business streets is hereby amended by including Seventeenth street between Pennsylvania avenue and I street NW., so that said schedule of business streets approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the act of Congress approved March 1, 1899, "to regulate the height of buildings in the District of Columbia," shall read as follows:

"First street west from Pennsylvania avenue to D street north; all of John Marshall place; all of Fourth street south of Pennsylvania avenue NW.; all of Four-and-a-half street north of L street SW.; Sixth street west from Pennsylvania avenue to D street north; Sixth street SW. from Pennsylvania avenue to Maryland avenue; Seventh street west, entire length; Eighth street NW. from Pennsylvania avenue to F street; Eighth street SE. from Pennsylvania avenue to M street; Ninth street NW. from B street north to New York avenue; Tenth street NW. from B street north to New York avenue; Eleventh street NW. from B street north to New York avenue; Eleventh street SE. from Pennsylvania avenue to river; Twelfth street NW. from B street north to New York avenue; Thirteenth street NW. from B street north to New York avenue; Thirteen-and-a-half street NW. from B street north to Pennsylvania avenue; Fourteenth street NW. from B street north to Florida avenue; Fifteenth street NW. from B street north to H street; Seventeenth street, between Pennsylvania avenue and I street NW.; Thirty-second street west from M street to Q street;¹ B street NW. from Sixth street to Fifteenth street; C street NW. (north side) from New Jersey avenue to First street; C street NW. from New Jersey avenue to North Capitol street; D street NW. from North Capitol to First street; D street NE. from North Capitol street to Delaware avenue; D street NW. from Sixth street to Fifteenth street; D street SW., between Thirteenth and Thirteen-and-a-half streets; E street NW. from Fifth street to Fifteenth street; E street NE. from North Capitol street to Delaware avenue; F street NW. from Fifth street to Fifteenth street; G street NW. from Fifth street to Fifteenth street; H street NW. from First street to Fourth street; H street NW.

¹ NOTE.—Thirty-second street from Q street to Tunlaw road, though not used for business purposes, is too narrow for parking, and having a double-track railroad in its center should not be considered a parked street.

from Fourteenth street to Vermont avenue; H street NE. from North Capitol street to Fifteenth street; Indiana avenue from First street to Third street; M street NW. from Rock Creek to Aqueduct Bridge; Louisiana avenue from John Marshall place to Tenth street; Maryland avenue SW. from Ninth street to Fourteenth street; Mount Vernon place (south side) from Seventh street to Ninth street; North Capitol street from C street to H street; O street NW. from Sixth street to Eighth street; P street NW. from Fourteenth street to Fifteenth street; Pennsylvania avenue from Eleventh street east to Rock Creek; New York avenue from Ninth street to Fifteenth street; Water street, whole length; K street (Georgetown) from Rock Creek to Aqueduct Bridge; Monroe street between the Navy-Yard Bridge and Johnson street, Anacostia: *Provided*, That no projections whatsoever will be allowed on this street.

JUNE 12, 1901.

Ordered, That section 4, article 2, of the police regulations is hereby amended so as to read as follows, viz:

“SEC. 4. The fire marshal, the chief engineer, and the assistant chief engineers of the fire department are, and each of them is, authorized and empowered, whenever the public safety requires the same, to enter into and upon all buildings and premises, at all reasonable hours, for the purposes of examination; and whenever any of said officers shall find in any building or upon any premises combustible or inflammable material or other conditions in his or their judgment dangerous to the safety of such building or premises, or likely to obstruct or interfere with the members of the fire department in the event of a fire therein, he or they shall order the same to be removed or remedied, and such order shall be forthwith complied with by the owner or occupant of said building or premises: *Provided, however*, That if said owner or occupant of said building or premises shall deem himself aggrieved by such order he may, within twenty-four hours thereafter, appeal from such order to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and unless said order is by them revoked it shall remain in force and be forthwith complied with by said owner or occupant. The fire marshal shall make an immediate investigation as to the presence of combustible material or the existence of inflammable conditions in any building or upon any premises upon complaint of any person having an interest in the said building or premises or property adjacent thereto. Any owner or occupant of any building or premises failing to comply with the orders of the fire marshal, the chief engineer, or the assistant chief engineers of the fire department made in compliance with and upon the authority of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$40, and any owner or occupant of any building or premises who shall willfully obstruct or interfere with any of said last above-mentioned officers in the performance of their above-specified duties shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than \$1 nor more than \$40.

JUNE 25, 1901.

That the ordinance to revise, consolidate, and amend the ordinances of the board of health, to declare what shall be deemed nuisances injurious to health, and to provide for the removal thereof, as promulgated by the late board of health, November 19, 1875, and duly legalized by Congress, is hereby amended by inserting the following section, to be numbered 25, viz:

“That no person owning or having possession or control of land in the District of Columbia shall allow water to stand thereon in any manner whatsoever so as to endanger the health of persons living in the vicinity of such land. Any person who shall violate the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$50.”

REPORT OF THE ASSESSOR.

WASHINGTON, *October 16, 1901.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith my report of the operations of this office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, together with the assessed value of taxable real estate and estimated value of personal property in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902; also, a few suggestions and recommendations for the future good of the service, as called for by your orders of April 1 and June 17, 1901:

Washington City:

Taxable on land	\$82, 613, 570. 00	
Taxable on improvements	73, 289, 544. 00	
		\$155, 903, 114. 00

Washington County:

Taxable on land at \$1.50	11, 563, 607. 00	
Taxable on improvements at \$1.50	9, 401, 700. 00	
		20, 965, 307. 00
Taxable on land at \$1	4, 403, 387. 00	
Taxable on improvements at \$1	1, 253, 800. 00	
		5, 657, 187. 00

Total assessed value of taxable real estate		182, 525, 608. 00
Personal property (estimated)	\$13, 350, 000. 00	
Street railways taxed on gross receipts	2, 612, 805. 00	
		15, 962, 805. 00

Total assessed value of taxable real estate and personal property in the District of Columbia on July 1, 1901		198, 488, 413. 00
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Amount of tax:

Washington City, at \$1.50	\$2, 338, 546. 71	
Washington County, at \$1.50	314, 479. 61	
Washington County at \$1	56, 571. 87	

Total real estate tax		2, 709, 598. 19
\$13,350,000 personal property, at \$1.50	\$200, 250. 00	
\$2,612,805 gross receipts street railways, at 4 per cent.	104, 512. 20	

Total tax on personal property		304, 762. 20
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Total tax on real and personal property		3, 014, 360. 39
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Summary of the operations of the special assessment office for year ending June 30, 1901.

ASSESSMENTS CANCELED BY SUPREME COURT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Compulsory permit work	\$108. 91
Reassessments	110. 56

ASSESSMENTS LEVIED.

Assessment and permit work	106, 782. 71
Improvements and repairs	13, 350. 07
Water-service connections	468. 62
Construction of county roads	1, 549. 57
Condemnation of land for alleys	222. 19
Extension of streets	14, 830. 00
Reassessments	306. 95

Since my last annual report the office of special assessments and so much of the water registrar's office as pertains to water-main assessments have been consolidated with this office, and, while adding largely to my responsibilities and duties, has been a decided improvement upon the old system, especially in the prompt dispatch of business and in affording increased facilities to the taxpayers. The various items of assessments have been placed on the card index and the searches heretofore occupying considerable time have been reduced to a minimum. This much-needed reform was practically impossible of accomplishment until an appropriation was granted by Congress for the purpose. It is hoped to make this branch of the service, as well as all other divisions of the office, attain the highest degree of efficiency, and if Congress will still further give us needed appropriations, there can be no doubt of the result.

RECOMMENDATIONS IN ESTIMATES.

In my estimates submitted for the fiscal year 1902-1903 recommendation is made for placing my first assistant at a salary commensurate with the importance and dignity of the position, commanding a knowledge of all the details of the office, executive ability, strict integrity, sound judgment, and gentlemanly courtesy, besides the superintendence and direction of the clerks in their various duties, and the general management of the office in the absence or disability of the assessor. I cannot too strongly urge upon the Commissioners and Congress the enactment of this provision into law. The estimate for chief clerk arrears division has become necessary by reason of the additional responsibility devolving upon that branch of the office, and it is hoped that legislation to that end may meet with approval.

CURRENT BUSINESS OF THE OFFICE.

The past year has been unprecedented in the volume of business transacted in the various branches of this office, and has taxed the regular and temporary force to the utmost degree, involving the working of extra hours by the regular clerks in order to completely install various improved systems for the betterment of the service and the protection and interest of the taxpayers. It affords me pleasure to state in this connection that the clerks and officials of this office have been untiring in their zeal and industry to accomplish these much-needed reforms, which could not have been done without their cordial cooperation.

The temporary force, authorized by an appropriation at the last session of Congress, is kept constantly employed in bringing up to date the many items of water-main taxes and special assessments to be placed on cards for ready reference. This work entails unusual care in its preparation, and requires comparison before and after being transcribed to the cards, with a view to insure accuracy in all the details, and is nearing completion.

THE TRIENNIAL ASSESSMENT.

The board of assistant assessors has been engaged since July, 1900, in making the triennial assessment of real estate, and will return the

same on the first Monday in January, 1902, when under the law the board of equalization and review will meet to receive and determine appeals on the valuations, and for this purpose will remain in session until the first Monday in June following, which, when completed, will constitute the basis of assessment for the three years commencing July 1, 1902.

The compilation of this assessment on the card index will require considerable labor, and is required to be done by a corps of expert clerks, which is practically impossible of accomplishment without an additional clerical force, and I am therefore compelled to urge an appropriation of at least \$2,500 for the purpose, an inconsiderable amount when compared with cost of preparing numerical books in past years, which usually cost from \$4,000 to \$6,000.

ARREARS OF TAXES.

The successful inauguration of the card system of arrears has been productive of incalculable benefit both to the District and taxpayers alike, and has been the means of clearing up the back taxes to a considerable degree; and while in many cases the owners are surprised in having bills sent to them of old taxes they had either forgotten or neglected, yet they were gratified in some cases to know, and in others inclined to put the blame on the office. Under the system then in vogue the responsibility did not rest with the office, as the advertisement in the newspapers and pamphlet was deemed sufficient notice, there being no other provision of law, nor was there any means by which notice could be given to the scores of delinquents without prejudice to the current business of the office, due to a depleted and in some respects incompetent clerical force. It has been my earnest endeavor since assuming the administration of this office to bring its personnel up to a high standard of efficiency and morality, in insisting upon such methods as would tend to that end, and it is with pleasure that this gratifying result has been attained. To continue on this line and add additional luster to the morale and efficiency of the clerical force, it is absolutely necessary I should be sustained and encouraged by the Commissioners and Congress, which can be aided materially by recognition of merit to those who deserve it in the item of just compensation for good and honest service.

TAX LEDGERS.

The tax ledgers embracing all taxable real estate and personal property in the District of Columbia are embodied in seventeen books, covering 7,297 pages and 31,653 accounts, which will probably be increased in the number of personal accounts and the usual increase in real estate accounts to over 32,000, and about 100,000 parcels of land. During the past two years the clerical force employed in the preparation of these books has been reduced by the detail of an efficient clerk in copying and transferring the daily court records of real estate conveyances in conformity with the act of March 3, 1899, section 3, public No. 221. Provision was made at last session of Congress for an arrears clerk at \$1,400 and one at \$1,000, which has resulted in great advantage in enabling the office to perfect better systems and meet the demands of taxpayers and others having business with the office.

TAX BILLS.

The method adopted the past year in noting on current tax bills any arrears of taxes has proved of special benefit to the owners, and the many complaints that they were not informed have been avoided, thus for all time settling the question of notice.

In this connection I would renew my recommendation of last year that all taxes and assessments prior to July 1, 1900, where the liens are held by the District of Columbia, be received with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum in lieu of the penalties and interest now fixed by law, provided payment be made between the 1st day of May, 1902, and December 31, 1902, both dates inclusive.

TIME FOR PAYMENT OF TAXES.

Under the act approved June 6, 1900, public No. 180, provision was made for the payment of taxes in one installment in the month of May, 1901, which act also provided that thereafter taxes may be paid in two installments, namely, first installment for the tax year 1901-1902 in the month of November, 1901, and if not paid in said month a penalty of 1 per cent on the 1st day of December and a like penalty on the first day of each succeeding month. The last installment is payable in May, 1902, and penalty of 1 per cent attaches for nonpayment on the 1st day of June and a like penalty on first day of each succeeding month until day of sale. Taxpayers desiring to pay the whole tax can do so in the month of November, 1901.

ANNUAL TAX SALE.

The preparation of the delinquent-tax list for the annual sale must necessarily be delayed in its commencement until within about six weeks before the publication on the third Monday in March, and subsequent sale at least three weeks thereafter, as required by law, and requires the combined force of this and the collector's office to finish it in time. The reason for delay is to afford all the time possible for delinquents to pay their taxes before the list is delivered to the printer.

DUPLICATE PAYMENTS.

The improved methods of making out tax bills in advance of the time for payment has operated to reduce the number of duplicate payments to a minimum, as all bills being deposited in alphabetical order in a box arranged for the purpose, a person calling for a bill on the same day and the clerk not finding said bill is notice that it has been delivered; but the most effectual means of avoiding duplicate payments is by posting the credits each day, which was done during the May payments for the tax of 1901, necessitating the working of extra hours by the clerks, which should be remedied by the employment of about six extra clerks to be employed only during the tax-paying months of November and May, at a per diem compensation of \$3, which would require an appropriation for said service of about \$500. It is not good administration to demand extra services for the regular clerks, as experience has demonstrated that it tends to impair their efficiency for their routine duties.

REMISSION OF PENALTIES AND INTEREST.

Applications of this character have flooded the office during the past year, and 90 per cent of such cases the equities warrant relief, but from lack of authority of law have to be acted on adversely. I desire to renew my recommendation that some provision of law be enacted vesting the Commissioners with power to remit penalties, interest, and taxes where in their judgment the equities are strong enough to warrant it, and thus save the District and property owners the expense of litigation.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

The duties involved in the transfers of real estate require the services of three expert clerks, one to transcribe all deeds, wills, and decrees from the office of the recorder of deeds, register of wills, and clerk's office supreme court District of Columbia, and the other two to dissect the various items and enter same on cards and ledgers, requiring great care in their execution, as errors in this line would involve the District in litigation and pecuniary loss. The clerks employed on this duty receive salaries of \$1,200 and \$1,000, respectively, amounts entirely incommensurate with the responsibility of the position. The number of transfers during the past fiscal year aggregate 5,210, being 3,256 in the city of Washington and 1,954 in the county of Washington, an increase as compared with the preceding year of 486. It is estimated that 5,210 transfers represent about 15,000 pieces of property.

CERTIFICATES OF TAXES.

During the past fiscal year 6,021 certificates of taxes have been issued, a decrease, though scarcely perceptible, of 153 from the previous year, requiring the services of three clerks in making the examinations, verifying, locating, typewriting, etc. It affords me pleasure to note that not a single error has come to my knowledge, thus evidencing a marked improvement in this service over past years.

PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX.

Under a recent order of the Commissioners the assessor was directed to enforce the provisions of the personal tax law, and it shall be my endeavor to comply with said order to its fullest extent with the means at my command. Due notice has been given by advertisement and blanks sent out requiring returns to be made on or before August 1, 1901, after which time all persons liable to personal tax, where the facts can be ascertained, will be assessed, as provided by law, with an addition of 50 per cent. For the past two months I have personally visited the prominent residential portion of the city and the various local corporations, trust companies, etc., and such other places as in my judgment come within the provisions of the personal tax law, and with two assistants engaged in reporting upon all mercantile establishments, with a view to listing for taxation everyone liable under the law. The lack of force necessary to enforce this law and other obstacles impels me to again recommend its repeal and in lieu thereof a license tax on all mercantile business and corporations (except street railways) of one-half of 1 per cent on each \$100 of the gross volume of business done each year, which would appear to be equitable and just and simplify the assessment and collection of the tax.

TAX EXEMPTIONS.

The many exemptions of real estate coming within the provisions of law relating to educational, charitable, and ecclesiastical establishments are depleting the revenues of the District to an alarming extent, and some modification of the law in such cases is imperatively demanded. It is estimated that the District is now receiving from taxable property only about 44.70 per cent; exempt property, such as educational, churches, charitable institutions, etc., 2.62 per cent; District of Columbia, 0.94 per cent, and United States, 51.74 per cent. This estimate of United States property does not include streets and alleys. It is apparent that some remedial legislation should be enacted at as early a date as possible, with a view to prevent further reduction of the revenues of the District.

SUBDIVISION, CONDEMNATION, AND TAX DEED CERTIFICATES.

During the past fiscal year there have been issued 415 free certified statements of taxes on subdivisions, condemnations of land, and tax deeds, involving not only unusual care in their preparation, but additional service of the clerks outside of the regular routine work of the office.

COMMUNICATIONS.

There have been 719 communications received, jacketed, numbered and entered, in nearly every case indorsements made of the facts for transmission to the Commissioners for their action. This does not include the business of that part of the water office under my direction, which for the past six months has nearly equaled a year's work in that line. This class of work involves skilled knowledge and experience, and it is gratifying to note that I have been ably assisted by my first assistant and the water-tax clerk.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION OF THE RECORDS.

The act of May 13, 1892 (Public—No. 64), relating to tax sales and taxes, provides in the concluding lines of said act as follows:

That all public records which have any reference or in any way relate to real and personal property in said District shall be open to the public for inspection free of charge.

This law has been found by experience to be too broad in its provisions, giving to the public privileges and access to the records in many instances detrimental to the proper conduct of the business of this office, and affording temptation to evil-disposed persons to tamper with said records. The assessor is required to bond for the faithful performance of duty, and necessarily the preservation of the records, and he is powerless at all times, even with the assistance of the clerks, to give that scrutiny and watchfulness required. It is essential for my own protection and my trusted corps of employees that some modification of this law be enacted by investing the assessor with discretion in allowing only those who are recognized attorneys or the agents or owners of property to have free access of the records.

SUMMARY.

In submitting this report I have endeavored to bring to the attention of the Commissioners all the details of the office, with the assurance that during my administration I have labored earnestly and faithfully to fill all the requirements of the position, and to carry out to the best of my judgment the views and wishes of the Commissioners, pledging a continuance of the same, so that the assessor's office of the District of Columbia may reflect credit upon its administrative officials.

Thanking you for the marked evidence of your confidence and consideration, I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

H. H. DARNEILLE,
Assessor, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

OFFICE OF THE ASSESSOR, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington, October 16, 1901.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your order of June 17, 1901, I have the honor to submit the following estimate of the amount required for the proper support of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

Assessor	\$3,500
1 first assistant assessor	2,500
1 assistant assessor	1,600
1 clerk, at \$1,400, to chief clerk arrears division	1,600
1 clerk arrears division	1,400
1 clerk	1,400
4 clerks, at \$1,200 each	4,800
Draftsman	1,200
4 clerks, at \$1,000 each	4,000
Assistant or clerk	900
Clerk in charge of records	1,000
2 clerks, at \$900 each	1,800
License clerk	1,200
Inspector of licenses	1,200
2 clerks on arrears of taxes, at \$1,000 each	2,000
Messenger	600
Total	30,700

In the foregoing estimate there are two important recommendations for increase over that of the preceding year, namely, one of my assistants from \$1,600 to \$2,500, which it is hoped may meet the views of the Commissioners and Congress, not only as a just recognition of merit and efficiency, but what is demanded by the responsibility attached to the position, involving executive ability, honesty, and integrity, the duties of assessor devolving upon said official in the absence or disability of the assessor. In this connection it is submitted that there is probably not an official under the District or General governments who receives such a meager salary for duties of like character.

The other is that of a clerk now rated at \$1,400, to chief clerk arrears division, at \$1,600, a position imperatively demanded, owing to the volume of business under that head involving great care and scrutiny in its performance, and the additional supervision and management of the card index of arrears of general taxes, water mains, special assessments, county ledgers, transfers of county real estate, certified statements of taxes, arrears of tax records, etc.

In submitting my estimate the board of assistant assessors' office is not included, which is recommended be carried as a separate establishment, which it is, and only on the assessor's pay roll, which is a drawback in getting the necessary requirements of my office by having it appear as the expenditures of the assessor's office.

Very respectfully,

H. H. DARNEILLE,
Assessor, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 55

Estimated receipts of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, exclusive of the water department.

Tax on real estate, \$176,868,421, at \$1.50	\$2,653,026.32
Tax on real estate, \$5,657,187, at \$1	56,571.87
	2,709,598.19
Washington city, at \$1.50, \$155,903,114; \$2,338,546.71, at 90 per cent.....	2,104,692.04
Washington County, at \$1.50. \$20,965,307; \$314,479.61, at 90 per cent.....	283,031.65
Washington County, at \$1, \$5,657,187; \$56,571.87, at 90 per cent	50,914.62
Tax on personal property (estimated), \$200,250, at 60 per cent	120,150.00
Tax on gross receipts of street railways.....	104,512.20
Arrears of real-estate taxes.....	425,000.00
Arrears of personal taxes.....	10,000.00
Penalties and interest on taxes.....	80,000.00
Advertising property for arrears of taxes	6,000.00
Licenses.....	320,000.00
Market rents.....	17,000.00
Fines from police court.....	45,000.00
Building permit fees.....	4,000.00
Rent of wharves and District property	6,300.00
Sale of fish wharf.....	200.00
Certificates of arrears of taxes.....	3,500.00
Surveyor's fees.....	6,500.00
Fees of sealer of weights and measures.....	6,000.00
Water permits	1,500.00
Dog tags	16,000.00
Pound fees.....	1,800.00
Hay scales	1,800.00
Sale of old material	1,300.00
Interest on assessments for permit work	4,600.00
Miscellaneous, including fees of inspector of gas meters, sewer permits, etc.....	15,000.00
	3,634,800.57

The estimated receipts for 1903 are based upon the assessment for 1902 and the collections of the various items of revenue from all other sources during the year 1901.

Value of real property in the District of Columbia as assessed for taxation from 1871 to 1902, inclusive.

Year.	Washington.	Georgetown.	County.	Total.
1871	\$66,818,886	\$6,213,467	\$6,965,101	\$79,997,454
1872	62,421,331	6,036,434	6,500,000	74,957,765
1873	72,880,380	6,366,488	8,623,056	87,869,924
1874	80,539,782	6,272,010	9,621,280	96,433,072
1875	82,292,906	6,312,099	9,270,036	97,875,041
1876	78,818,934	5,849,317	8,784,433	93,452,684
1877	81,246,847	5,953,932	8,728,622	95,929,401
1878	83,101,484	6,028,041	8,480,365	97,609,890
1879	75,555,801	5,242,224	6,693,417	87,491,442
1880	76,085,940	5,291,313	6,603,103	87,980,356
1881	77,256,610	5,282,096	6,414,372	88,953,078
1882	78,515,793	5,266,943	6,525,759	90,308,495
1883	80,615,448	5,307,116	6,611,101	92,533,665
1884	80,293,418	4,013,888	6,541,368	90,848,674
1885	82,825,255	4,074,358	6,602,851	93,502,464
1886	85,132,151	4,160,222	6,760,956	96,053,329
1887	96,383,486	4,741,540	7,172,075	108,302,101
1888	99,430,297	4,908,345	7,406,186	111,744,830
1889	102,886,043	4,987,632	7,611,678	115,485,353
1890	119,613,603	5,395,021	12,617,795	137,626,419
1891	123,110,219	5,550,976	12,948,696	141,609,891
1892	126,383,584	5,682,676	13,415,018	145,481,278
1893	138,104,771	5,796,237	13,123,268	147,024,276
1894	160,269,876	7,623,070	23,524,858	191,417,804
1895	161,054,761	7,751,615	23,748,670	192,555,046
1896	165,399,819	.....	23,522,524	188,922,343
1897	156,854,384	.....	23,522,524	180,376,908
1898	158,532,366	.....	22,723,918	181,256,284
1899	159,559,921	.....	23,596,450	183,156,371
1900	151,498,504	.....	25,069,045	176,567,549
1901	154,349,966		25,984,675	180,334,641
1902	155,903,114		26,622,494	182,525,608

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Value of personal property in the District of Columbia assessed for taxation from 1877 to 1902, inclusive.

Year.	Assessed value.	Year.	Assessed value.
1877.....	\$15,429,873	1890.....	\$11,023,167
1878.....	17,239,051	1891.....	11,697,650
1879.....	13,336,920	1892.....	11,826,190
1880.....	11,421,431	1893.....	12,045,290
1881.....	10,895,712	1894.....	11,206,364
1882.....	9,666,272	1895.....	11,449,485
1883.....	9,028,812	1896.....	10,971,737
1884.....	11,311,622	1897.....	9,532,851
1885.....	12,795,934	1898.....	9,780,658
1886.....	12,658,949	1899.....	13,431,475
1887.....	11,934,245	1900.....	14,391,438
1888.....	10,943,458	1901.....	12,567,084
1889.....	11,728,672	1902 (estimated).....	15,962,805

Number of accounts, 1901-1902.

Washington city	21,389
Washington County	9,656
Personal (estimated)	2,500
Total.....	35,545
Number of buildings, Washington city	49,775
Number of buildings, Washington County	11,160
Total.....	60,935

Summary of annual return of the board of assistant assessors for the year ending June 30, 1902.

	City.	County.	Total
Assessment of new buildings.....	\$1,804,400	\$1,469,700	\$3,274,100
Additions and improvements	241,100	20,400	261,500
Railroad tracks and trestles.....	5,500		5,500
Total assessment	2,051,000	1,490,100	3,541,100
Off.....	264,100	36,000	300,100
Net assessment	1,786,900	1,454,100	3,241,000
Number of new brick buildings	409	307	716
Number of new frame buildings	21	170	191
Total number of new buildings	430	477	907
Number of buildings removed	274	22	296
Increase in number of buildings	156	455	611
Number of buildings repaired.....	172	36	208
New buildings District of Columbia assessed.....	\$81,000	\$82,500	\$166,500
New buildings United States assessed	70,000	12,500	82,500
Churches, colleges, etc., assessed.....	3,500	379,300	382,800

BY SECTIONS.

Section.	New buildings.		Buildings repaired.		Buildings off.		Flat buildings.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Amount.
Northwest	159	\$1,266,300	114	\$162,500	168	\$208,900	19	\$376,000
Southwest	53	54,300	11	56,700	53	26,700		
Northeast	105	304,500	21	9,500	31	21,000	21	34,000
Southeast	113	179,300	26	12,400	22	7,500	19	29,500
Total.....	430	1,804,400	172	241,100	274	264,100	59	439,500

Average assessed value per building:

Northwest	\$7,964
Southwest	1,024
Northeast	2,900
Southeast	1,586
For the city.....	4,196

Number of "flat buildings" assessed.

Location.	Number.	Value.
In the city.....	59	\$439,500
In the county.....	10	98,900
Total.....	69	538,400

Statement showing the improvements made and assessed in the important subdivisions in the county.

Subdivision.	New buildings.	Assessed valuation.	Average assessed value per building.
Fairview Heights	3	\$13,300	\$4,433
Kalorama Heights	4	39,800	9,950
Cliffbourne	20	63,100	3,155
Todd and Brown's	9	29,500	3,276
Columbia Heights	35	113,000	3,228
S. P. Brown's	12	30,900	2,575
Denison and Leighton	5	12,700	2,540
Lanier Heights	6	20,000	3,333
Meridian Hill	5	18,000	3,000
Washington Heights (Commissioners' subdivision)	37	138,400	3,740
Petworth	21	45,500	2,166
Brightwood Park	16	18,900	1,181
Bloomingdale	59	108,100	1,832
Le Droit Park addition	38	65,800	1,732
Dobbins' addition	28	61,900	2,210
Moore and Barbour's subdivision	5	10,000	2,000
Woodridge	4	8,300	2,075
Brookland	7	10,000	1,428
South Brookland	7	6,200	885

Assessed values in county, North Capitol street being the dividing line east and west.

Section.	Total amount.	New buildings.		Repairs.		Off.	
		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
East of.....	\$665,300	241	\$661,900	14	\$3,400	11	\$10,300
West of.....	824,800	236	807,800	22	17,000	11	25,700
Total	1,490,100	477	1,469,700	36	20,400	22	36,000

Average assessed value per building:	
East of North Capitol street	\$2,746
West of North Capitol street	3,423
Average assessed value of the county	3,122

Total assessments of new buildings for the years 1895 to 1902, inclusive.

Amount of assessments	\$18,755,974
Reductions	1,118,625
Increase	17,637,349
Number of new buildings	6,788
Number of buildings removed	1,153
Increase in number of buildings	5,635

LICENSES.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, 4,181 licenses were issued, including 510 barroom, 122 wholesale liquor, and 157 engineer licenses. There has been certified to the collector of taxes 1,237 certificates for miscellaneous receipts and 157 for insurance percentage taxes.

Receipts from licenses during the year ended June 30, 1901.

Business.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number in each class.
Apothecaries.....	\$784.02	\$2.67		197
Auctioneers.....	2,050.00		\$8.35	20
Banks and bankers.....	516.53	18.82		51
Barrooms.....	208,814.70		1,330.20	510
Billposters.....	20.00			1
Billiard, pool, bagatelle tables, etc.....	3,959.19	414.19		367
Cattle brokers.....	653.36	123.35		34
Commission merchants.....	1,806.68	170.01		44
Dealers in ice merchandise.....	312.00			3
Dealers in second-hand personal property.....	4,903.52	163.35		134
Dealers in old barrels.....	40.00		10.00	4
Entertainments, circuses, balls, etc.....	4,245.00	95.00		627
Hacks, cabs, and public vehicles.....	2,601.65		35.92	468
Hotels.....	4,826.34		187.19	97
Intelligence offices.....	301.58	59.02		31
Insurance companies, District of Columbia.....	1,472.42	13.64		23
Insurance agents.....	3,369.45	86.95		224
Insurance agents percentage tax.....	23,994.75	2,119.95		199
Insurance associations, fraternal.....	45.00	15.00		9
Livery stables.....	3,381.26	12.92		62
Manufacturers of illuminating gas.....	1,144.00	144.00		2
Peddlers.....	212.56	62.51		18
Pawnbrokers.....	700.00	100.00		7
Produce dealers.....	9,853.89	722.16		429
Restaurants and eating houses.....	7,439.33	524.62		308
Real estate agents.....	8,775.06	187.51		182
Theatres.....	800.00			8
Wholesale liquor dealers.....	30,678.20		1,541.50	122
Total.....	327,700.49	5,035.67	3,113.16	4,181
Total receipts from licenses 1900-1901.....				\$327,700.49
Total receipts from licenses 1899-1900.....				325,777.98
Total increase.....				1,922.51
Total increase 1900-1901.....				5,035.67
Total decrease 1900-1901.....				3,113.16
Net increase.....				1,922.51

PUBLIC PASSENGER VEHICLES.

During the last fiscal year 468 passenger vehicles were licensed as follows, viz:

One-horse.....	398
Two-horse.....	70
Total.....	468

The introduction of motors on public and private vehicles has tended to reduce the natural increase of revenue from this source. Public interests require the early passage by Congress of a law licensing and numbering them. At present there is no means of identification in case of accidents.

INSURANCE.

Since the last report of this office Congress has enacted a municipal code including a new insurance law for the District of Columbia. It is impossible to predict at this time the amount of revenue to be received from this source when it becomes operative January 1, 1902.

INSURANCE COMPANIES ADMITTED TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1900-1901.

American Temperance Life, New York.	Philadelphia Casualty Company, Philadelphia, Pa.
Bankers' Life, Des Moines, Iowa.	Provident Life and Annuity, Baltimore, Md.
Farmers' and Merchants', Lincoln, Nebr.	State Fire Insurance Company, Liverpool, England.
National Life and Trust, Des Moines, Iowa.	Southern Tier Masonic Relief Association, Elmira, N. Y.
Northwestern Life and Savings Company, Des Moines, Iowa.	Union Assurance Society, London, England.
Palatine Limited, London, England.	

FRATERNAL BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

American Woodmen, Denver, Colo.	Masonic Mutual Relief Association, Washington, D. C.
Ancient Order United Workmen, Baltimore, Md.	Modern American Fraternal Order, Effingham, Ill.
Brotherhood of American Yeomen, Des Moines, Iowa.	Royal Highlanders, Aurora, Nebr.
Chevaliers, Akron, Ohio.	Royal Life, Washington, D. C.
Home Friends, Washington, D. C.	Shield of Honor, Baltimore, Md.
Highland Nobles, Des Moines, Iowa.	Washington Insurance Union, Washington, D. C.
Knights and Dames of America, Washington, D. C.	
Ladies of the Maccabees of the World, Port Huron, Mich.	

INSURANCE COMPANIES NOW DOING BUSINESS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

FOREIGN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Aachen and Munich, Aix la Chapelle, Germany.
 Aetna, Hartford, Conn.
 Aetna Indemnity Company, Hartford, Conn.
 Agricultural, Watertown, N. Y.
 American, Baltimore, Md.
 American Central, St. Louis, Mo.
 American, Newark, N. J.
 American, New York.
 American, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Atlas Assurance Company, London, England.
 Baloise Insurance Company, Basel, Switzerland.
 Baltimore, Baltimore, Md.
 British American Assurance Company, Toronto, Canada.
 Buffalo German, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Caledonian American, New York.
 Caledonian, Scotland.
 Citizens', New York.
 Citizens', Pittsburg, Pa.
 Citizens', St. Louis, Mo.
 Colonial Assurance, New York.
 Commercial Fire, Wilmington, Del.
 Commercial Union, England.
 Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.
 Continental, New York.
 Delaware, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Eagle, New York.
 Equitable Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Providence, R. I.
 Farmers', York, Pa.
 Farmers and Merchants', Lincoln, Nebr.
 Fire Association, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Fire Insurance Company of the County of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Firemen's, Baltimore, Md.
 Firemen's, Newark, N. J.
 Frankfort Marine Accident and Plate Glass Insurance Company, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany.
 Franklin, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Georgia Home, Columbus, Ga.
 German Alliance Insurance Company, New York.
 German-American, New York.
 Germania, New York.
 Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Glens Falls, Glens Falls, N. Y.
 Greenwich, New York.
 Hamburg-Bremen, Hamburg, Germany.
 Hartford, Hartford, Conn.
 Hanover, New York.
 Helvetia, St. Gall, Switzerland.
 Home, Baltimore, Md.
 Home, New York.
 Home Mutual, San Francisco, Cal.
 Imperial, London, England.
 Indemnity of New York.
 Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Lancashire, England.
 Law Union and Crown Insurance Company, London, England.
 Lion, London, England.
 Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, England.
 London Assurance Corporation, England.
 London and Lancashire, England.
 Magdeburg Insurance Company, Magdeburg, Germany.
 Manchester, England.
 Mercantile Fire and Marine, Boston, Mass.
 Merchants', Newark, N. J.
 Milwaukee Mechanics', Milwaukee, Wis.
 National, Allegheny, Pa.
 National Assurance Company, Dublin, Ireland.
 National, Hartford, Conn.
 National Indemnity, Baltimore, Md.
 National Standard, New York.
 Netherlands Insurance Company, Holland.
 New Hampshire, Manchester, N. H.
 New York, New York.
 New York Underwriters' Agency, New York.
 Niagara Fire, New York.
 North British and Mercantile, England.
 Northern, England.
 Northwestern National, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Northwestern Underwriters', Milwaukee, Wis.
 Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, England.
 Orient, Hartford, Conn.

Pacific, New York.
 Palatine, England.
 Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Philadelphia Underwriters', Philadelphia, Pa.
 Phoenix, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Phoenix, Hartford, Conn.
 Phoenix, London, England.
 Providence Washington, Providence, R. I.
 Prussian National, Stettin, Germany.
 Queen (of America), New York.
 Reading, Reading, Pa.
 Rochester German Insurance Company, Rochester, N. Y.
 Royal Exchange, London, England.
 Royal, Liverpool, England.
 Scottish Union and National, England.
 Security, New Haven, Conn.
 Spring Garden, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Springfield Fire and Marine, Springfield, Mass.
 State, Liverpool, England.
 St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company, St. Paul, Minn.
 Sun Fire, London, England.
 Svea Fire Insurance Company, Sweden.
 Teutonia, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Thuringia Insurance Company, Erfurt.
 Union Assurance, London, England.
 Union, Philadelphia, Pa.
 United Fire, Baltimore, Md.
 United Firemen's, Philadelphia, Pa.
 United States, New York.
 Virginia State, Richmond, Va.
 Westchester, New York.
 Western Assurance, Toronto, Canada.
 Williamsburg City, New York.

FOREIGN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Aetna, Hartford, Conn.
 American Temperance, New York.
 Baltimore Mutual Aid, Baltimore, Md.
 Bankers, Des Moines, Iowa.
 Berkshire, Pittsfield, Mass.
 Connecticut Mutual, Hartford, Conn.
 Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, England.
 Equitable Life, New York.
 Eureka Mutual Aid Society of Baltimore, Md.
 Fidelity Mutual, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Germania Life Insurance Company, New York.
 Home, New York.
 John Hancock, Boston, Mass.
 Life Insurance Company of Virginia, Richmond, Va.
 Manhattan, New York.
 Maryland Life, Baltimore, Md.
 Massachusetts Mutual, Springfield, Mass.
 Metropolitan, New York.
 Michigan Mutual, Detroit, Mich.
 Mutual Benefit, Newark, N. J.
 Mutual Life, New York.
 Mutual, Louisville, Ky.
 Mutual Reserve Fund, New York.
 National Life, Montpelier Vt.
 National Life and Trust, Des Moines, Iowa.
 National Mutual, Alexandria, Va.
 New England Mutual, Boston, Mass.
 New York Life, New York.
 Northwestern Life and Savings, Des Moines, Iowa.
 Northwestern Mutual, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Pacific Life, San Francisco, Cal.
 Penn Mutual Life, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Phoenix Mutual Life, Hartford, Conn.
 Provident Life and Trust Company, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Provident Life, Wheeling, W. Va.
 Provident Savings, New York.
 Prudential Insurance Company, Newark, N. J.
 Richmond Beneficial and Insurance Company, Richmond, Va.
 Security Mutual, Binghamton, N. Y.
 Security Trust and Life Insurance Company, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Southern Tier Masonic Relief Association, Elmira, N. Y.
 State Mutual Life, Worcester, Mass.
 Union Central, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 United Security Life and Trust Company, Philadelphia, Pa.
 United States Life, New York.
 Washington Life, New York.

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FOREIGN LIFE, CASUALTY, AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Fidelity and Casualty Company, New York.
 Great Eastern Casualty and Indemnity Company,
 New York.
 Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance
 Company, Hartford, Conn.
 Massachusetts Mutual Accident, Boston, Mass.
 Metropolitan Plate Glass, New York.
 New Amsterdam Casualty Company, New York.
 New Plate Glass, New York.
 North American Accident Association, Chicago,
 Ill.

Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation,
 London, England.
 Preferred Accident, New York.
 Standard Life and Accident, Detroit, Mich.
 Travelers' Life and Accident, Hartford, Conn.
 United States Casualty Company, New York.
 United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company,
 Baltimore, Md.
 United States Plate Glass, Philadelphia, Pa.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Arlington, 1505 Pennsylvania avenue NW.
 Colonial, 1418 F street NW.
 Columbia, 1419 G street NW.
 Commercial, 525 Eleventh street NW.
 Corcoran, 604 Eleventh street NW.
 Firemen's, Seventh street and Louisiana avenue
 NW.
 Franklin, 419 Tenth street NW.
 German-American, 511 Seventh street NW.

Mutual Protection, 1406 G street NW.
 National Metropolitan, 916 Pennsylvania avenue
 NW.
 National Union, 918 F street NW.
 People's, 326 Pennsylvania avenue SE.
 Potomac, Washington Loan and Trust Building.
 Riggs, 708 Fourteenth street NW.
 Washington, 607 Thirteenth street NW.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Capital City Benefit, 458 Louisiana avenue NW.
 Consolidated Life, Columbian Building.
 Equitable Industrial, 605 F street NW.
 National Life of U. S. A., 1430 F street NW.

Potomac Life, Columbian Building.
 Provident Relief, New Jersey avenue and G street
 NW.
 Royal Life, 1405 F street NW.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Home Plate Glass Insurance Company, 918 F street NW.

FRATERNAL BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

[Act March 3, 1897.]

AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR, BOSTON, MASS.

[Incorporated March 11, 1879 (chap. 367, 1894). William N. Davenport, president; Adam Warnock,
 secretary. Office, 200 Huntington avenue.]

Number of certificates issued during 1900.....	236
Amount of liability effected.....	\$191,500.00
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred.....	573
Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid.....	475
Amount received from assessments for the year.....	\$1,193,423.10
Amount paid members, beneficiaries, or representatives.....	\$1,185,500.00
Number of assessments made.....	13
Number of claims compromised or resisted.....	None.
Periodical dues or admission fees charged.....	Fixed and retained by councils.
Per capita on \$1,000.....	Two classes only issued.
Ledger balance, previous year.....	\$434,904.03
Total amount received during year.....	\$1,245,744.44
Total amount disbursed.....	\$1,229,207.71
Balance on hand December 31, 1900.....	\$451,440.76
Amount salaries paid officers.....	\$8,355.00
Amount guaranteed by certificates without regard to amounts realized from assess- ments.....	Guaranteed by emergency fund.
Amount reserve or emergency fund, invested assets.....	\$444,419.60
Cash in bank.....	\$45,440.76
Number of classes in association.....	2 (\$3,000 and \$500)
Number of certificates lapsed during year.....	5,970
Number of certificates in force at beginning of year.....	16,894
Number of certificates in force at end of year.....	11,160

AMERICAN FRATERNITY, WARDER BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

[Incorporated January 3, 1898 (West Virginia). S. J. Masters, president; N. A. Smith, secretary. Be-
 gan business January, 1900.]

AMERICAN INSURANCE UNION, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

[Incorporated September 23, 1894 (sec. 3630, O. R. S.). John J. Lentz, president; John M. Mulford,
 secretary. Office, Pioneer Building, Capitol square.]

Number of certificates issued during 1900.....	3,015
Amount of liability effected.....	\$31,460.00
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred.....	44
Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid.....	40
Amount received from assessments for year.....	\$12,000.00
Amount paid members, beneficiaries, or representatives.....	\$52,985.64
Number of claims compromised or resisted.....	2
Periodical dues or admission fees charged, initiation.....	\$1.50
Total amount received during the year.....	\$84,446.80

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 61

Total amount disbursed	\$86,834.95
Balance on hand December 31, 1900	\$6,723.15
Amount salaries paid officers	\$1,068.75
Amount guaranteed by certificates, maximum	\$3,000.00
Amount reserve or emergency fund	None.
Invested assets	\$4,200.00
Cash in bank	\$2,523.15
Number of classes in association	Death benefits only.
Number of certificates lapsed during year	1,407
Number of certificates in force at beginning of year	6,080
Number of certificates in force at end of year	7,688

THE AMERICAN GUILD, RICHMOND, VA.

[Incorporated January 10, 1890 (act legislature approved January 10, 1890). Charles T. O'Ferrall, supervising governor; S. Galeski, secretary. Office, 9 North Tenth street.]

Number of certificates issued during 1900	1,831
Amount of liability effected	\$1,936,500.00
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred	40
Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid	40
Amount received from assessments	\$114,908.29
Amount paid members, beneficiaries, or representatives	\$92,025.35
Number of claims compromised or resisted, etc	None.
Periodical dues or admission fees charged	Regular assessments.
Per capita tax (per month on each \$1,000)	\$0.10
Ledger balance of previous year	\$135,731.35
Total amount received during the year	\$146,977.99
Total amount disbursed	\$138,578.81
Balance on hand December 31, 1900	\$144,130.53
Amount salaries paid officers	\$7,157.28
Amount guaranteed by certificates without regard to amounts realized from assessments	No guaranty.
Amount reserve or emergency fund, invested assets:	
Real estate	\$6,133.60
Securities, mortgages, etc	\$6,536.85
Stocks, bonds, etc	\$82,297.02
Number of certificates lapsed during year	1,353
Number of certificates in force at beginning of year	4,156
Number of certificates in force at end of year	4,634

AMERICAN WOODMEN.

[Incorporated April 4, 1901. John Kennedy, supreme senator. Office, 227 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.]

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN, BALTIMORE, MD.

[Incorporated January, 1880. Louis Becker, G. M. W.; A. F. Colbert, G. R. Office, northwest corner North and Lexington streets.]

Number of certificates issued during 1900	606
Amount of liability effected	\$1,012,000.00
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred	55
Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid	49
Amount received from assessments for year	\$30,000.00
Amount paid members, beneficiaries, or representatives	\$99,658.32
Number of assessments made	15
Claims compromised or resisted	None.
Total amount received during the year	\$112,067.29
Total amount disbursed	\$110,659.51
Balance on hand December 31, 1900	\$5,626.28
Amount salaries paid officers	\$2,100.00
Amount reserve or emergency fund	None.
Invested assets	None.
Certificates lapsed during year	375
Certificates in force at beginning of year	3,190
Certificates in force at end of year	3,421

BROTHERHOOD OF AMERICAN YEOMEN, DES MOINES, IOWA.

[Incorporated December, 1897. D. E. Paul, president; G. M. Read, secretary.]

Number of certificates issued during 1900	10,227
Amount of liability effected	\$14,389,500.00
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred	71
Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid	70½
Amount received from assessments	\$107,364.83
Amount paid members, beneficiaries, or representatives	\$121,742.84
Number of claims compromised or resisted	8
Ledger balance on previous year	\$31,535.01
Total amount received during the year	\$205,926.11
Total amount disbursed	\$168,743.42
Balance on hand December 31, 1900	\$68,717.70
Amount salaries paid officers	\$4,941.79
Amount guaranteed by certificates without regard to amounts realized from assessments	Not specified.
Invested assets	\$46,200.00
Number of certificates lapsed during year	2,092
Number of certificates in force at beginning of year	12,106
Number of certificates in force at end of year	20,241

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THE CHEVALIERS, AKRON, OHIO.

[Incorporated February 6, 1901. Charles Dick, president; Larkin S. Myler, secretary. Office, Hamilton Building.]

Number of certificates issued to date.....	856
Amount of liability effected.....	\$761,750.00
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred.....	4
Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid.....	None.
Amount received from assessments.....	\$1,040.91
Amount paid members, beneficiaries, or representatives.....	\$8,222.00
Number of claims compromised or resisted.....	None.
Periodical dues or admission fees charged.....	Graded,
Amount salaries paid officers.....	\$716.35

COLUMBIAN FRATERNITY.

[Incorporated September 27, 1898. 525 Seventh street, NW., Washington, D. C. Herman Baumgarten, president; Henry C. Scott, secretary.]

Number of certificates issued during 1900.....	48
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred.....	3
Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid.....	3
Amount received from assessments.....	\$1,317.50
Number of claims compromised or resisted.....	None.
Ledger balance of previous year.....	\$394.09
Total amount received during the year.....	\$1,350.71
Total amount disbursed.....	\$1,065.67
Balance on hand December 31, 1900.....	\$679.13
Amount guaranteed by certificates without regard to amount realized from assessments.	No guaranty.
Amount of reserve or emergency fund.....	None.
Invested assets.....	None.
Number of certificates lapsed during the year.....	86
Number of certificates in force at beginning of year.....	202
Number of certificates in force at end of year.....	164

GRAND FRATERNITY, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

[Incorporated October 7, 1893 (act of assembly April 6, 1893, chap. 11). Frederick Gaston, president; W. E. Gregg, secretary. Office, 501 Girard Building.]

Number of certificates issued during 1900.....	1,805
Amount of liability effected.....	\$264,100.00
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred.....	14
Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid.....	14
Amount received from assessments for year.....	\$76,107.14
Amount paid members, beneficiaries, or representatives.....	\$28,066.67
Number of assessments made.....	12
Number of claims compromised or resisted.....	None.
Periodical dues or admission fees charged per year.....	\$1.00
Per capita tax.....	
Total amount received during the year.....	\$83,597.91
Total amount disbursed.....	\$64,425.96
Balance on hand December 31, 1900.....	\$117,216.64
Amount salaries paid officers.....	\$3,712.95
Amount guaranteed by certificates.....	Not specified.
Amount reserve or emergency fund, invested assets.....	\$134,332.50
Number of classes in association.....	2
Certificates lapsed during year.....	504
Certificates in force at beginning of year.....	2,277
Certificates in force at end of year.....	3,578

HIGHLAND NOBLES.

[Incorporated December 30, 1897. 809-812 Observatory Building, Des Moines, Iowa. J. L. Rose, president; E. S. Randall, secretary.]

Number of certificates issued during 1900.....	847
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred.....	11
Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid.....	11
Amount received from assessments.....	\$6,949.64
Number of claims compromised or resisted.....	None.
Ledger balance of previous year.....	\$2,193.43
Total amount received during the year.....	\$7,955.54
Total amount disbursed.....	\$8,177.94
Balance on hand December 31, 1900.....	\$1,971.03
Amount guaranteed by certificates without regard to amount realized from assessments.	No guaranty.
Amount reserve or emergency fund.....	None.
Invested assets.....	None.
Number of certificates lapsed during the year.....	505
Number of certificates in force at beginning of year.....	746
Number of certificates in force at end of year.....	1,038

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 63

THE HOME FRIENDS, 610 THIRTEENTH STREET NW., WASHINGTON, D. C.

[Incorporated May 22, 1901. Newton and Gillette, attorneys.]

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

[Incorporated July 21, 1881 (general act, Province of Ontario); May 2, 1889 (special act, Dominion of Canada, chap. 104). Ovonhyatekha, M. D., president; John A. McGillivray, Q. C., secretary. Corner Richmond and Bay streets, Toronto, Ontario.]

Number of certificates issued during 1900.....	31,847
Amount of liability effected.....	\$27,682,500.00
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred.....	1,092
Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid.....	1,075
Amount received from assessments.....	\$2,204,092.69
Amount paid members, beneficiaries, or representatives.....	\$1,554,560.41
Number of assessments made.....	177,644
Number of claims compromised or resisted.....	None.
Periodical dues or admission fees charged.....	Fixed amounts.
Per capita on \$1,000.....	Graded assessments.
Ledger balance of previous year.....	\$3,803,555.05
Total amount received during year.....	\$2,891,440.61
Total amount disbursed.....	\$2,246,166.18
Balance on hand December 31, 1900.....	\$4,448,829.48
Amount salaries paid officers.....	\$22,083.28
Amount guaranteed by certificates without regard to amounts realized from assessments.....	Absolutely guaranteed by emergency fund.
Amount reserve or emergency fund, invested assets:	
Real estate.....	\$673,350.00
Stocks, bonds, and securities.....	\$480,834.60
Mortgages, etc.....	\$2,922,273.42
Accrued interest.....	\$34,775.51
Number of classes in association.....	2 (\$500 and \$5,000)
Number of certificates lapsed during year.....	15,662
Number of certificates in force at beginning of year.....	161,459
Number of certificates in force at end of year.....	177,644

KNIGHTS OF HONOR, ST. LOUIS, MO.

[Incorporated June 20, 1884 (Laws of Missouri, chap. 21, approved March 20, 1876). D. S. Biggs, president; N. M. Givan, secretary. Office, 816 Olive street.]

Number of certificates issued during 1900.....	3,125
Amount of liability effected.....	\$3,295,500.00
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred.....	1,784
Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid.....	1,854
Amount received from assessments.....	\$3,442,662.10
Amount paid members, beneficiaries, or representatives.....	\$3,433,877.29
Number of claims compromised or resisted.....	18
Periodical dues or admission fees charged, graded whole, half, and quarter, maximum, \$2,000; minimum, \$500; from 18 to 50 years.	
Ledger balance of previous year.....	\$62,374.66
Total amount received during year.....	\$3,554,073.56
Total amount disbursed.....	\$3,526,254.49
Balance on hand December 31, 1900.....	\$90,193.73
Amount salaries paid officers.....	\$10,300.00
Amount guaranteed by certificates without regard to amounts realized from assessments.....	Specified amounts realized by assessments only.
Number of classes in association.....	2 (\$2,000 and \$500)
Number of certificates lapsed during year.....	10,056
Number of certificates in force at beginning of year.....	66,863
Number of certificates in force at end of year.....	59,932

KNIGHTS OF THE LOYAL GUARD, FLINT, MICH.

[Incorporated January 31, 1895, under act 119, Michigan, approved May 25, 1893. Edwin O. Wood, president; F. H. Rankin, secretary.]

Number of certificates issued during 1900.....	1,858
Amount of liability effected.....	\$1,935,500.00
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred.....	32
Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid.....	32
Amount received from assessments.....	\$61,078.54
Amount paid members, beneficiaries, or representatives.....	\$49,163.49
Number of claims compromised or resisted.....	2
Periodical dues or admission fees charged, graded whole, half, and quarter, maximum, \$2,000; minimum, \$500; from 18 to 50 years.	
Ledger balance of previous year.....	\$37,040.29
Total amount received during year.....	\$103,984.74
Total amount disbursed.....	\$77,871.96
Balance on hand December 31, 1900.....	\$63,153.07
Amount salaries paid officers.....	\$6,672.80
Amount guaranteed by certificates without regard to amounts realized from assessments.....	Specified amounts realized by assessments only.
Number of classes in association.....	2 (\$2,000 and \$500)
Number of certificates lapsed during year.....	1,32
Number of certificates in force at beginning of year.....	5,76
Number of certificates in force at end of year.....	5,02

KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES OF THE WORLD.

[Incorporated September 11, 1885 (Laws of Michigan, 1869, chap. 18). D. P. Markey, president; G. J. Siegle, secretary. Office, Huron avenue and Bard street, Port Huron, Mich.]

Number of certificates issued during 1900	15,184
Amount of liability effected	\$51,285.00
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred	1,250
Number of losses or liabilities paid	1,217
Amount received from assessments	\$2,543,441.21
Amount paid members, beneficiaries, or representatives	\$1,951,466.42
Number of assessments made	12
Number of claims compromised or resisted	36
Periodical dues or admission fees charged	Graded assessments.
Per capita tax	\$1 per annum each social member.
Ledger balance of previous year	\$933,130.82
Total amount received during the year	\$2,629,390.83
Total amount disbursed	\$2,264,791.46
Balance on hand December 31, 1900	\$1,297,730.19
Amount salaries paid officers	\$31,249.56
Amount guaranteed by certificates without regard to amount realized from assessments	Not guaranteed.
Invested assets	\$967,148.62
Number of certificates lapsed during year	17,942
Number of certificates in force at beginning of year	170,489
Number of certificates in force at end of year	203,832

LADIES OF THE MACCABEES OF THE WORLD.

[Incorporated April 6, 1897 (Laws of Michigan, 1893, act 119). Mrs. Lillian M. Hollister, president; Miss Beria M. West, secretary. Office, Maccabee Temple, Port Huron, Mich.]

Number of certificates issued during 1900	15,184
Amount of liability effected	\$12,765,000.00
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred	437
Number of losses or liabilities paid	452
Amount received from assessments	\$575,606.29
Amount paid members, beneficiaries, or representatives	\$447,641.44
Number of assessments made	8
Number of claims compromised or resisted	13
Periodical dues or admission fees charged	Graded assessments.
Per capita tax	50c. beneficial, \$1 per annum, each social member.
Ledger balance of previous year	\$230,449.37
Total amount received during the year	\$638,180.75
Total amount disbursed	\$574,654.59
Balance on hand December 31, 1900	\$293,975.53
Amount salaries paid officers	\$8,800.08
Amount guaranteed by certificates without regard to amount realized from assessments	Not guaranteed.
Amount reserve or emergency fund	\$114,000.00
Invested assets	\$20,000.00
Cash in bank	\$178,625.53
Number of certificates lapsed during year	6,115
Number of certificates in force at beginning of year	56,267
Number of certificates in force at end of year	65,336

LOYAL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, BOSTON, MASS.

[Organized June 12, 1895 (Laws of Massachusetts, chap. 367, act 1894). Winfield S. Nevins, president; William E. Bowen, secretary. Office, Tremont Building, 73 Tremont street.]

Number of certificates issued during 1900	2,763
Amount of liability effected	\$1,143,600.00
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred	1,225
Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid	1,251
Amount received from assessments	\$57,344.50
Amount paid members, beneficiaries, etc	\$56,351.39
Number of assessments made	4
Number of claims compromised or resisted	None.
Periodical dues or admission fees charged	Fixed amounts.
Ledger balance of previous year	\$19,385.32
Total amount received during the year	\$94,860.83
Total amount disbursed	\$90,642.39
Balance on hand December 31, 1900	\$23,603.76
Amount guaranteed by certificates	Amount realized from assessments.
Amount salaries paid officers	\$6,000.00
Amount of reserve or emergency fund	None.
Invested assets (in bank)	\$22,961.76
Number of classes in association	2
Number of certificates lapsed during year	2,234
Number of certificates in force at beginning of year	7,142
Number of certificates in force at end of year	7,671

MASONIC PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, WORCESTER, MASS.

[Incorporated June 10, 1895 (Acts of 1894, chap. 367). Francis A. Harrington, president; Albert L. Pratt, secretary. Office, 518 Main street.]

Number of certificates issued during 1900.....	2,081
Amount of liability effected	\$208,100.00
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred.....	533
Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid.....	528
Amount received from assessments for year	\$25,994.34
Amount paid members, beneficiaries, or representatives.....	\$25,299.65
Number of assessments made	4
Claims compromised or resisted	None.
Per capita tax	\$5.00
Total amount received during year.....	\$68,557.75
Total amount disbursed.....	\$59,936.66
Balance on hand December 31, 1900	\$33,666.76
Amount salaries paid officers.....	\$9,600.00
Amount guaranteed by certificates.....	No fixed amount.
Amount reserve or emergency fund	None.
Invested assets.....	\$675.00
Number of certificates lapsed during year	2,005
Number of certificates in force at beginning of year	6,331
Number of certificates in force at end of year	6,407

MODERN AMERICAN FRATERNAL ORDER, EFFINGHAM, ILL.

[Incorporated February 23, 1897. William B. Wright, president; G. M. LuCrone, secretary.]

Number of certificates issued during 1900.....	2,698
Amount of liability effected	\$27,964.04
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred.....	16
Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid	16
Amount received from assessments.....	\$21,480.62
Amount paid members, beneficiaries, or representatives.....	\$19,500.75
Number of claims compromised or resisted, etc	1
Ledger balance of previous year.....	\$8,722.38
Total amount received during the year	\$43,880.77
Total amount disbursed	\$40,008.13
Balance on hand December 31, 1900	\$12,595.02
Amount salaries paid officers.....	\$875.00
Amount guaranteed by certificates without regard to amounts realized from assessments.....	No guaranty.
Amount reserve or emergency fund, invested assets	\$9,000.00
Number of certificates lapsed during year	2,012
Number of certificates in force at beginning of year	2,417
Number of certificates in force at end of year.....	3,103

NATIONAL UNION, TOLEDO, OHIO.

[Incorporated May 14, 1881 (Laws of Ohio). William L. Wild, president; J. W. Myers, secretary. Office, National Union Building, 328 Huron street.]

Number of certificates issued during 1900.....	9,847
Amount of liability effected	\$15,306,000.00
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred.....	550
Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid	515
Amount received from assessments.....	\$1,506,340.00
Amount paid members, beneficiaries, or representatives.....	\$1,502,150.00
Number of claims compromised or resisted, scaled down, or dropped.....	2
Periodical dues or admission fees charged.....	Fees classed and graded.
Per capita tax per annum	\$2.00
Ledger balance of previous year.....	\$222,614.14
Total amount received during the year	\$1,627,042.84
Total amount disbursed.....	\$1,624,249.81
Balance on hand December 31, 1900.....	\$225,407.17
Amount salaries paid officers.....	\$13,950.00
Amount guaranteed by certificates without regard to amount realized from assessments.....	Not guaranteed.
Amount reserve or emergency fund	None.
Invested assets.....	None.
Cash in bank	\$225,407.17
Number of certificates lapsed during year	4,734
Number of certificates in force at beginning of year	53,039
Number of certificates in force at end of year	58,152

ORDER OF THE IROQUOIS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

[Incorporated February 16, 1898. 644 Ellicott square. Ernest Wende, president; Walter A. Rice, secretary.]

Number of certificates issued during 1900	397
Amount of liability effected	\$611,850.00
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred.....	4
Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid	3
Amount received from assessments.....	\$14,689.75
Amount paid members, beneficiaries, or representatives.....	\$4,142.50
Number of claims compromised or resisted.....	3
Total amount received during the year	\$16,966.36

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Total amount disbursed	\$9,694.70
Balance on hand	\$11,396.28
Amount salaries paid officers	\$2,000.00
Number of classes in association	2
Number of certificates lapsed during year	130
Number of certificates in force at beginning of year	1,059
Number of certificates in force at end of year	1,326

PRUDENT PATRICIANS OF POMPEII, WASHINGTON, D. C.

[Home office, 406 Genesee avenue, Saginaw, Mich. William S. Linton, president; Daniel Swinton, secretary.]

Number of certificates issued during 1900	4,130
Amount of liability effected	\$3,635,625.00
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred	13
Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid	12
Amount received from assessments for year	\$23,729.32
Amount paid members, beneficiaries, or representatives	\$7,336.70
Number of claims compromised or resisted	2
Periodical dues or admission fees charged	\$6.50 initiation, \$3 quarterly, \$1 semiannually.
Total amount received during the year	\$28,395.20
Total amount disbursed	\$26,634.99
Balance on hand December 31, 1900	\$3,219.28
Amount salaries paid officers	None.
Amount guaranteed by certificates	Maximum \$4,000; minimum \$500.
Amount reserve or emergency fund	None.
Invested assets	None.
Cash in bank	\$3,219.28
Number of classes in association	2
Number of certificates lapsed during year	2,638
Number of certificates in force at beginning of year	3,053
Number of certificates in force at end of year	4,545

ROYAL BENEFIT SOCIETY.

[Incorporated November 2, 1897. Washington Loan and Trust Building, Washington, D. C. Charles W. Keyes, president; George Hardisty, secretary.]

Number of certificates issued during 1900	4,357
Amount of liability effected	\$814,075.00
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred	39
Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid	32
Amount received from assessments	\$34,466.78
Amount paid members, beneficiaries, or representatives	\$11,003.40
Number of assessments made	12
Number of claims compromised or resisted, scaled down, or dropped	4
Periodical dues or admission fees charged	Fees classed and graded.
Ledger balance of previous year	\$2,241.16
Total amount received during the year	\$34,496.63
Total amount disbursed	\$32,526.53
Balance on hand December 31, 1900	\$4,211.26
Amount salaries paid officers	\$1,860.10
Amount guaranteed by certificates without regard to amount realized from assessments	Not guaranteed.
Amount reserve or emergency fund	None.
Invested assets	None.
Number of certificates lapsed during year	2,820
Number of certificates in force at beginning of year	2,815
Number of certificates in force at end of year	4,352

ROYAL ARCANUM, BOSTON, MASS.

[Incorporated November 5, 1877 (statute approved 1874, chap. 375). W. Holt Apgar, regent; W. O. Robson, secretary. Office, 407 Shawmut avenue.]

Number of certificates issued during 1900	24,086
Amount of liability effected	\$40,777,500.00
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred	2,229
Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid	2,213
Amount received from assessments for the year	\$6,604,709.24
Total amount paid members, beneficiaries, or legal representatives	\$6,277,075.15
Number of assessments made	12
Number of claims compromised or resisted	28
Periodical dues or admission fees charged	No stated fees.
Per capita on \$1,000	Not less than \$3
Total amount received	\$6,826,982.66
Total amount disbursed	\$6,439,148.99
Balance on hand December 31, 1900	\$1,960,870.43
Total amount of salaries paid officers	\$27,475.00
Amount guaranteed by certificates without regard to amount realized from assessments	No fixed amounts.
Reserve or emergency fund	\$1,256,097.47
Invested assets:	
Real estate	
Stocks and bonds	\$48,000.00
Cash in bank	\$1,322,574.97
Number of classes in association	\$485,748.81
Number of certificates lapsed during the year	2 (\$1,500 and \$3,000).
Number of certificates in force at beginning of year	7,880
Number of certificates in force at end of year	193,868
	210,074

THE ROYAL HIGHLANDERS, AURORA, NEBR.

[Incorporated August 10, 1896. William E. Sharp, president; F. J. Sharp, secretary. Office, southwest corner Public Square.]

Number of certificates issued during 1900	4,192
Amount of liability effected	\$6,816,000.00
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred	32
Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid	31
Amount received from assessments for year	\$104,884.10
Amount paid members, beneficiaries, or representatives	\$25,216.76
Number of claims compromised or resisted	None.
Total amount received during the year	\$124,400.06
Total amount disbursed	\$50,618.95
Balance on hand December 31, 1900	\$164,312.09
Amount salaries paid officers	\$4,950.00
Amount certificates, maximum	\$3,000.00
Amount reserve or emergency fund, invested assets, and cash:	
Invested assets	\$486,100.00
Cash in bank	\$9,497.09
Number of classes in association	2
Number of certificates lapsed during year	2,162
Number of certificates in force at beginning of year	6,706
Number of certificates in force at end of year	8,736

SHIELD OF HONOR.

[Incorporated April 10, 1888. Edwin H. Nason, president; William T. Henry, secretary. Office, 205 East Fayette street, Baltimore, Md.]

Number of certificates issued during 1900	824
Amount of liability effected	\$703,250.00
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred	109
Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid	115
Amount received from assessments for year	\$127,892.69
Amount paid members, beneficiaries, or representatives	\$124,110.43
Number of claims compromised or resisted	None.
Total amount received during the year	\$139,183.89
Total amount disbursed	\$134,416.35
Balance on hand December 31, 1900	\$19,872.59
Amount salaries paid officers	\$2,100.00
Amount guaranteed by certificates, maximum	\$2,000.00
Amount reserve or emergency fund	None.
Invested assets	None.
Cash in bank	\$19,872.59
Number of classes in association	2
Number of certificates lapsed during year	830
Number of certificates in force at beginning of year	9,588
Number of certificates in force at end of year	9,582

SONS OF TEMPERANCE NATIONAL MUTUAL RELIEF SOCIETY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

[Incorporated June 25, 1879 (act of Congress approved May 5, 1870). Benjamin R. Jewell, president; F. M. Bradley, secretary. Office, Bliss Building.]

Number of certificates issued during 1900	51
Amount of liability effected	\$35,800.00
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred	23
Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid	17
Amount received from assessments	\$25,700.00
Amount paid members, beneficiaries, or representatives	\$26,243.75
Number of assessments made	12
Number of claims compromised or resisted	None.
Per capita tax (each member per year on \$1,000 insurance)	\$1.00
Ledger balance of previous year	\$1,270.86
Total amount received during the year	\$30,753.53
Total amount disbursed	\$30,180.31
Balance on hand December 31, 1900	\$1,844.08
Amount salaries paid officers	\$2,032.25
Amount guaranteed by certificates without regard to amounts realized from assessments.	Not specified.
Amount reserve or emergency fund	None.
Invested assets	None.
Number of certificates lapsed during year	73
Number of certificates in force at beginning of year	966
Number of certificates in force at end of year	944

UNITED ORDER OF THE GOLDEN CROSS, KNOXVILLE, TENN., SOUTH B AND L BUILDING, WALL STREET.

[Incorporated July 4, 1876 (General Law, chap. 142, Mar. 19, 1875). Fessenden I. Day, president; William R. Cooper, secretary.]

Number of certificates issued during 1900	1,686
Amount of liability effected	\$1,502,000.00
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred	384
Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid	387
Amount received from assessments for year	\$628,451.07
Amount paid members, beneficiaries, or representatives	\$573,664.43
Number of assessments made	20
Number of claims compromised or resisted	23
Periodical dues or admission fees charged, initiation, and assessments	\$3.00
Total amount received during the year	\$644,827.23
Total amount disbursed	\$620,297.78
Balance on hand December 31, 1900	\$100,891.93
Amount salaries paid officers	\$8,713.51

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Amount guaranteed by certificates, maximum.....	\$2,000.00
Amount reserve or emergency fund	None.
Invested assets.....	None.
Cash in bank	\$169,666.50
Number of classes in association.....	Death benefits only.
Number of certificates lapsed during year.....	8,328
Number of certificates in force at beginning of year.....	32,180
Number of certificates in force at end of year.....	25,538

WESTERN INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION, WARDER BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

[Incorporated June 14, 1897 (West Virginia). S. J. Masters, president; W. F. Partlon, secretary.]

Number of certificates issued during 1900	1,430
Amount of liability effected	\$1,828,500.00
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred	154
Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid	156
Amount received from assessments for year.....	\$10,777.91
Amount paid members, beneficiaries, or representatives.....	\$1,627.81
Number of assessments made.....	12
Number of claims compromised or resisted.....	None.
Periodical dues or admission fees charged per year per capita tax.....	\$1.00
Total amount received during the year	\$10,777.91
Total amount disbursed	\$10,477.65
Balance on hand December 31, 1900	\$4,515.05
Amount salaries paid officers.....	
Amount guaranteed by certificates.....	Not specified.
Amount reserve or emergency fund, invested assets.....	\$2,100.00
Number of classes in association	2
Number of certificates lapsed during the year.....	863
Number of certificates in force at beginning of year.....	757
Number of certificates in force at end of year.....	1,324

Schedule of rates for licenses issued by the District of Columbia.

Business.	When due.	Amount per annum.	Remarks, etc.
Apothecaries	Nov. 1	\$4.00	
Auctioneers	do	100.00	Bond of \$5,000.
Brokers	do	100.00	
Banks and bankers.....	do	.50	Each \$1,000 capital invested.
Bar rooms	do	400.00	\$400. Requires a majority of property owners and residents. Quantity, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons and under. Act Mar. 3, 1893.
Bill posters	do	20.00	
Billiard, pool, bagatelle, and jenny-lind tables.....	do	12.00	Each table.
Shuffle boards.....	do	12.00	
Bowling alleys	do	10.00	Each alley.
Cattle brokers	do	20.00	
Commission merchants.....	do	40.00	
Dealers in ice.....	do	4.00	Each \$1,000 capital invested.
Dealers in liquors (wholesale)	do	250.00	\$250. Quantity not less than 1 pint. Act Mar. 3, 1893.
Dealers in junk and second hand personal property.....	do	40.00	
Dealers in old barrels	do	10.00	
Entertainments, balls, etc		5.00	Per day or night.
Circuses		200.00	Per week or any fractional part.
Hack and all passenger vehicles (2 horses).....	July 1	10.00	
Cabs, coupes, and all passenger vehicles (1 horse).....	do	6.00	
Hotels	Nov. 1		No less than \$25 per annum, not exceeding 20 rooms; over 20, \$1 each additional room.
Intelligence offices	do	10.00	
Insurance companies	do		In District of Columbia 50 cents per \$1,000 capital invested.
Insurance agents (each foreign company).....	do	15.00	And 1 per cent. on gross receipts of agency in District of Columbia, payable in January and July.
Livery stables	do		No less than \$25 per annum for 10 stalls and \$2 for each additional stall.
Manufacturers of illuminating gas.....	do	.50	Each \$1,000 invested.
Peddlers.....	Apr. 1	50.00	
Pawnbrokers		100.00	From date of issue; bond of \$3,000.
Produce dealers.....	Apr. 1	25.00	
Restaurants and eating houses.....	Nov. 1	25.00	
Real estate agents.....	do	50.60	
Theaters.....	do	100.00	

Engineers' licenses are of three grades—first, second, and third class; requires examination before a board of engineers; fee each grade, \$3. License is good until revoked or changed to higher grade.

Dealers in deadly and dangerous weapons, bond of \$1,000; no fee.

Rates of fare for public conveyance of passengers.

ONE-HORSE VEHICLES.

	Day rates (between 5 a. m. and 12.30 a. m.).			Midnight rates (between 12.30 a. m. and 5 a. m.).		
	Each passenger.	1 or 2 passengers.	3 or 4 passengers.	Each passenger.	1 or 2 passengers.	3 or 4 passengers.
By the trip:						
15 squares or less.....	\$0.25	.....	.....	\$0.40	.....	.....
Each additional 5 squares or parts of squares.....	.10	.....	.....	.15	.....	.....
By the hour:						
First hour.....	.....	\$0.75	\$1.00	.....	\$1.00	\$1.25
Each additional quarter hour or part thereof.....	.....	.20	.25	.....	.25	.35

TWO-HORSE VEHICLES.

	Day rates (between 5 a. m. and 12.30 a. m.).			Midnight rates (between 12.30 a. m. and 5 a. m.).		
	1 or 2 passengers.	Each additional passenger.	1 or more passengers.	1 or 2 passengers.	Each additional passenger.	1 or more passengers.
By the trip:						
15 squares or less.....	\$0.50	\$0.25	.....	\$0.80	\$0.40	.....
Each additional 5 squares or parts of squares.....	.10	.10	.....	.15	.15	.....
By the hour:						
First hour.....	.....	.....	\$1.50	.....	.....	\$1.00
Each additional quarter hour or part thereof.....	.....	.....	.25	.....	.....	.60

When vehicles are not engaged by the hour, trip rates shall be charged.

When charges for consecutive trips exceed rates per hour, charges shall be by the hour.

Fare to points outside the city of Washington shall be charged by the hour; but vehicles dismissed outside city limits may charge 25 cents additional.

Disputes may be settled at the nearest police station.

A two-horse vehicle is not compelled to carry less than two passengers except when paid for two.

Children between 5 and 12 years, one-half rates.

Each passenger shall be entitled to have conveyed, without extra charge, one trunk or other traveling box or bag: *Provided*, That there be no more than two trunks or other traveling boxes or bags to be conveyed at any one time for the person or persons hiring the hack. If there be more than two trunks, traveling boxes, or bags, the driver shall be entitled to 25 cents for each one additional to the two. Each passenger shall be entitled also to have conveyed, without charge, such other small packages as can be conveniently carried within the hack, and the driver shall load and unload all baggage without charge.

SEC. 3. Every hack shall have permanently affixed to the interior thereof, in a place readily to be seen by the passenger, the foregoing schedule of rates, and no other, which schedule shall be printed on heavy cards, 8 by 10 inches in size, printed in black ink with full-face type.

SEC. 4. In case of any disagreement between the driver and the passenger of a hack, the same may be referred by the passenger to the nearest police station, whither the driver shall convey him without discussion or delay, and the decision of the lieutenant of police or other officer in charge of such station shall be conclusive, and in case the passenger is about to leave by railroad, stage, or steamboat, such disagreement shall be summarily decided by the police officer or principal police officer on duty at the station or other place of departure. If decision is in favor of passenger, the driver must carry him from police station to his original destination without additional charge.

SEC. 5. Both the driver and the proprietor or lessee of a hack shall be held responsible for any violation of any of the foregoing provisions of this article: *Provided*, That the penalty therefor shall be paid at once; and for every violation of any of the said provisions the said driver, proprietor, or lessee shall forfeit and pay a penalty of \$5 if the complainant be a resident of the District of Columbia, and \$10 if the complainant be a nonresident, and in addition to this the license of the said hack may, in the discretion of the commissioners, be revoked.

SEC. 6. If any driver, proprietor, or lessee of a hack shall refuse to convey a passenger at the rates hereinbefore provided, the license of the hack may be revoked by the Commissioners.

Very respectfully,

H. H. DARNEILLE,
Assessor, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

WASHINGTON, *September 3, 1901.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following statement of the business of the office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, with such recommendations as are deemed necessary for the better and more efficient transaction of the business of the office, as directed in your letter.

The receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, were:

Receipts from realty tax, penalty, and interest.

For the year ended June 30—	Tax.	Penalty and interest.
1901	\$2,325,000.01	\$1,053.79
1900	329,945.44	32,492.19
1899	6,141.22	1,396.31
1898	5,541.74	1,929.07
1897	13,948.32	6,550.39
1896	8,298.35	4,815.32
1895	6,888.11	3,945.23
1894	4,308.70	4,308.42
1893	2,178.02	2,547.01
1892	1,459.71	1,845.18
1891	980.64	1,339.83
1890	922.48	1,310.56
1889	783.16	1,244.02
1888	557.14	834.21
1887	749.21	1,331.78
1886	752.76	1,195.15
1885	320.24	523.97
1884	454.36	841.78
1883	252.19	451.83
1882	249.54	523.95
1881	193.15	412.98
1880	71.91	7.86
1879		
1878	34.50	
1877		
1876		
1875		
1874		
1873	1.02	2.78
1872		
Arrears of old corporation	6.06	
Total.....	2,709,077.98	70,883.61

Receipts from personal tax, penalty and interest.

For the year ended June 30—	Tax.	Penalty and interest.
1901	\$168,945.26	\$52.30
1900	8,980.85	394.02
1899	214.05	42.82
1898	15.00	4.35
Total.....	178,155.16	493.49

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From miscellaneous sources:

Washington redemption fund—

Principal	\$110,595.52
Interest	16,078.42

\$126,673.94

Redemption assessment certificates—

Principal	9.25
Interest	

9.25

Special tax—

Principal	61.89
Interest	197.79

259.68

Assessment for street extension—

Principal	9,839.60
Interest	503.04

10,342.64

Police court fines—

United States	618.63
District of Columbia	2,846.92

3,465.55

Market rents—

Washington	7,500.00
Western	5,176.00
Eastern	3,451.50
Georgetown	1,348.50

17,476.00

Licenses

327,700.49

Permit fees—

For sewer and gas	1,907.50
For water	1,133.00
For railings	502.00
For buildings	3,749.00
For certificates of taxes	2,982.50
For inspecting gas meters	903.60
For certificates of death	276.00

From pound master

1,427.25

From surveyor

6,540.83

From sealer of weights, etc.

5,628.72

Rents—

Reservation No. 17	1,750.00
Houses, Rock Creek Park	205.50
Hay scales	1,729.00
Seventh precinct station	240.00
Wharf, Seventh street	600.00
Lots 2 and 3, Keating's subdivision	132.24
Lot 42, square 1185	75.00
Ruppert's farm	25.00
Fish wharf	199.50

Supreme court fines

610.00

Dog tax

17,709.35

Advertising

4,493.91

Sale of old material

1,152.01

Engineers' license

462.00

Permit fund

39,619.79

Interest on permit work

3,462.78

Cost of labor, sawing wood

60.50

Conscience fund

1.00

Forfeited deposits

8,332.72

Tuition in public schools

4.22

Industrial Home School fund

9,871.33

Taxes on lots purchased by the District of Columbia

2.38

Proceeds of sale of lots, extension of Eleventh street

951.75

Sanitary fund

2.75

Plumbers' license

6.00

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 73

From miscellaneous sources—Continued.

Surplus from tax sale	\$4.00
Certified copy of license	.25
Confiscated fish sale	5.65
Total	602,686.58

From water fund:

Water-main tax—		
Principal	\$15,047.38	
Interest	4,817.83	
		19,865.21
Water-service connection—		
Principal	976.16	
Interest	109.37	
		1,085.53
Water rents, taps, etc.		348,181.42
Total		369,132.16

RECAPITULATION.

Collected on account of—

Realty tax	\$2,709,037.98
Personal tax	178,155.16
Penalties and interest	71,377.10
Miscellaneous sources	602,686.58
Water fund	369,132.16
Total	3,930,388.98

Deposited in United States Treasury, cash	3,930,388.98
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Miscellaneous collections and deposits.

Work done under the permit system under the several acts of Congress designated:

Assessment and permit work	\$96,934.30
Improvements and repairs	11,022.86
Total	107,957.16

Deposits to the credit of the United States, being one-half of the collections on account of—

Sewer and gas permits	1,908.00
Water permits	1,213.50
Advertising	4,286.50
Interest on permit work	4,993.68
Rents	2,687.74
Inspecting gas meters	1,099.53
Sale of old material	879.66
Tuition, public schools	4.21
Total	17,072.82

Sundry deposits:

Policemen's fund	33,141.63
Firemen's fund	10,705.67
M. Wright legacy	1,250.44
Repayments to appropriation	206,474.38
Deposits to secure bids	300,000.00
Total	551,572.12

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Permit work (whole cost):

Balance on hand July 1, 1900	\$56,901.41	
Receipts to June 30, 1901	147,084.26	
		\$203,985.67
Disbursements		138,000.00
Balance on hand July 1, 1901		65,985.67

SUMMARY OF COLLECTIONS.

General fund	\$3,930,388.98
Assessment and permit work	96,934.30
Improvements and repairs	11,022.86
Deposits to the credit of the United States	17,072.82
Sundry deposits	551,572.12
Permit work (whole cost)	147,084.26
Total	4,754,075.34

Balance of unpaid taxes July 1, 1901.

Realty tax:

1877	\$8,772.21
1880	11,027.68
1881	7,598.93
1882	3,370.97
1883	4,432.93
1884	4,537.31
1885	4,780.08
1886	4,849.88
1887	
1888	7,282.91
1889	7,053.79
1890	2,921.86
1891	7,139.60
1892	9,551.47
1893	3,785.04
1894	19,699.75
1895	25,979.92
1896	34,321.61
1897	34,782.09
1898	12,492.78
1899	12,229.63
1900	16,434.27
1901	351,633.09
Total	594,673.90

Personal tax:

Years 1877 to 1896	306,880.49
1897	8,460.23
1898	8,894.08
1899	64,229.20
1900	74,418.02
1901	82,430.62
Total	545,312.64

Changes in assessments made by the assessor of the District of Columbia.

	Increase.	Decrease.
Realty tax		
Personal tax	\$3,980.16	\$5,988.78
	9,091.36	2,117.31

The following recommendations, which are submitted for your consideration in compliance with your order of April 1, 1901, are deemed necessary for the improvement of the efficiency of the service of this department, and at the same time I have added such explanations as may lead to a better understanding of the conditions and difficulties experienced in the administration of the affairs of the office, with a view to their betterment.

The lack of sufficient force to properly transact the business and give to taxpayers that prompt and satisfactory service which they ought to have has long been apparent to everyone who is brought into business relations with the office. Our present inadequate force and the rapidly increasing business of the office would suggest a large addition to the number of clerks, but I have only asked for such increase as has been found by experience to be absolutely necessary, namely, an assistant cashier and two coupon clerks. It has been clearly demonstrated that one cashier can no longer handle the large volume of business that passes through this office; hence an assistant is a necessity; and one coupon clerk for each cashier, to examine, compare, and detach coupons and stamp bills before passing to the cashier, is also necessary.

Our recommendations to supply the needs of the office are based on an intimate knowledge, gained by experience, of what is necessary for the purpose, hence the failure of Congress to supply the necessary assistance to enable this office to meet its growing demands has been the cause of embarrassment during the past four years. We have repeatedly asked for an assistant cashier, and our recommendation now becomes more urgent for the reason that we have reached that point when one cashier can no longer perform the work satisfactorily. The same can be said of our request for additional clerks; but one was provided when three were asked for, an increase then needed to keep pace with the additional duties devolving on the office, and what was then a need is now a necessity.

The system of collecting taxes inaugurated in May last, after the defects developed in the beginning were remedied, worked very satisfactorily. It was found impracticable for this office to deliver bills, as originally intended, owing to the delay caused by having to return such a large number of bills to the assessor for alteration. In the meantime taxpayers awaiting the return of changed bills made it difficult for others in line to approach the cashier's desk, which caused dissatisfaction and seriously interfered with the dispatch of business. Happily this was of short duration, the remedy being found in transferring the delivery of bills to the assessor's office. This simplified matters by removing the cause of delay and confusion and permitted the business to proceed in an orderly manner, and the system worked smoothly and was the subject of commendation by taxpayers generally. It has, however, materially increased the work of this and the assessor's office, but the improved service, we think, more than compensates for the increased labor. In order to continue the improved system it is necessary to have the addition to our force which we have recommended.

The wisdom of Congress in enacting legislation authorizing the collection of 1901 tax in one installment was fully justified by the result. There was no complaint or apparent embarrassment on the part of taxpayers in making payments, and many expressed themselves as

well pleased with the change and hoped it would be made permanent. Instead of diminishing receipts, as was predicted by a few who opposed the single payment, our receipts were larger in May, 1901 (single payment), than in November and May, 1900 (double payment).

I submit statement of levy and collections for this and previous year of realty and personal taxes:

	1900.		1901.	
	Levy.	Collections.	Levy.	Collections.
Realty tax	\$2,620,163.85	\$2,295,764.44	\$2,676,181.17	\$2,325,000.01
Personal tax	245,814.85	169,428.06	244,308.70	168,945.26
Total.....	2,865,978.70	2,465,192.50	2,920,489.87	2,493,945.27

In explanation of the large balance of unpaid personal tax reported in this statement, I beg to state that it is made up mainly of assessments which have become uncollectible by reason of retirement from business, removal from the city, death, etc., of the persons against whom they were charged. Other assessments on this account are fictitious from the fact that they were arbitrarily made in the absence of a return, as required by law. Since 1877 these balances have been accumulating until they have reached their present proportions, and thus they remain a dead letter. By eliminating those assessments which are uncollectible for reasons above stated, and those which are barred by the statute of limitations, our personal-tax arrears would be greatly reduced. The collections on account of personal arrears this year were \$9,209.90, a gratifying exhibit; but, as will be seen upon examination, they were on account of the years 1898, 1899, and 1900 only. I respectfully suggest, in view of the fact that our statement of arrears of personal tax is misleading, as it represents nothing tangible upon which collections can be made, that it be reduced by eliminating such years' balances as are deemed uncollectible by lapse of time.

From our annual tax sale this year for the delinquent tax of 1900 the District realized \$116,943.36. Compared with last year, this shows a decrease of \$30,000, caused by the fact that less property was subject to sale this year, which curtailed the opportunities of bidders, who were as numerous and anxious to purchase as heretofore.

I anticipate no diminution in the amount that will be realized from future sales, except where affected by a decrease in the amount of property offered for sale. These sales have become very attractive to investors and are of inestimable value to the District, inasmuch as they stimulate the payment of taxes. Out of town buyers have increased from one to three, while every year adds to the number of home investors. In view of these facts, it is easy to estimate for a continuance of these large sales, affected only, as above stated, by a decrease in amount of property delinquent each year. The additional labor imposed upon this office, resulting from these large tax sales, such as the redemption of tax-sale certificates, notifying holders of redemption, examining and marking up same, etc., is very great; in fact, to give a careful and proper supervision to the work connected with the sale and redemption of property and to avoid errors, would require the constant attention of two efficient clerks.

An appropriation of \$600, made last year, for the preparation of certificates and record of sales proved inadequate for the purpose. I therefore recommend that Congress be asked for an appropriation of \$1,000, to be immediately available, for the payment of experienced clerks to be selected from the different offices, who shall perform this work after office hours under the direction of the collector of taxes.

The renewal of the appropriation of \$1,500 for the collection of overdue personal tax is again recommended. The services of an experienced, authorized collector are indispensable for this purpose. In order to collect this tax from many persons who are liable for it, a personal demand must be made.

Our recommendation for an increase of \$200 in the salary of the deputy collector of taxes, which has heretofore received your approval, is again presented for favorable consideration and such action on your part as will induce Congress to grant this well-deserved increase. The position is one of great responsibility, its duties exacting, and has been acceptably and ably filled by the present incumbent. The salary originally estimated for, \$2,000, is only fair compensation.

We also recommend that the salary of bank messenger be increased to \$1,200. This position is one of responsibility and trust, which the present incumbent has filled with entire satisfaction. He is required to give bond, and, in addition to performing his duties as bank messenger, he renders valuable assistance to the office before and after banking hours, being an accurate and competent clerk.

It is very important in the matter of advertising and selling property for unpaid special assessments that it be done in a manner that will protect the District from loss. We have recommended in former reports that Congress be asked for authority to divide and apportion all charges for special assessments against an original lot among its subdivisions as the only means to this end, and we urgently renew our recommendation. No action being taken on our recommendation, we have continued to advertise such assessments in full against each subdivision of an original lot. All such collections made in this way are illegal, subject to refund, and a loss to the District, according to an opinion of the attorney for the District. As this method jeopardizes the collection of thousands of dollars of unpaid assessments on original lots which have been subdivided, it is important that action be taken in the matter in order that the District may protect its interests.

In conclusion, I beg to state that we were materially assisted during our busy season by a detail of clerks kindly allowed by the assessor. With the aid thus given, our force was enabled to dispatch the business of the office without delay and with but little friction, notwithstanding the fact that it required much explanation to reconcile the public to the new order of things and allay the prejudice which a change from old methods engenders.

The clerks are to be commended for their patience in overcoming the difficulties of the situation and their diligence in the faithful performance of every duty imposed upon them.

I beg to submit the following estimate of expenses of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903:

For salary of—

Collector of taxes	\$4,000
Deputy collector of taxes	2,000
Cashier.....	1,800
Assistant cashier	1,600
Bookkeeper.....	1,600
Two clerks, at \$1,400	2,800
Two clerks, at \$1,200	2,400
Two coupon clerks, at \$900.....	1,800
Bank messenger	1,200
Messenger	600
For extra labor in preparation and sale of delinquent property	1,000
For contingent expenses.....	1,000
Total	21,800

Very respectfully,

E. G. DAVIS,
Collector of Taxes, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, November 27, 1901.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith a series of tabulated statements, marked A to E, respectively, showing the receipts and expenditures of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1901, the condition of the revenue account on that date, and the balances then remaining to the credit of the several trust funds and the various appropriations made by Congress.

A is an exhibit of the revenue account, showing, first, the cash surplus on hand July 1, 1900, together with the receipts from taxes, licenses, and all other distinctively District of Columbia sources of revenue, and one-half of lapsed appropriations credited back to the general fund; second, the amount appropriated therefrom to meet the payment of one-half the expenses of the government, and third, the amount in excess of revenues received during the year, which has been advanced by the United States under the act of February 11, 1901, for the general expenses of the District of Columbia.

B is a general statement of appropriations. It shows, first, the total balance of appropriations unexpended and subject to requisition July 1, 1900, the aggregate amount appropriated for the year under various acts of Congress, and repayments to appropriations for the same period; second, the amounts advanced therefrom by the Secretary of the Treasury upon requisitions, and third, the total balances of appropriations subject to requisition in the Treasury of the United States June 30, 1901.

C is a classified statement of expenditures, consisting, first, of payments by the disbursing officer in checks drawn upon the Treasurer of the United States, with whom, under the law, all moneys advanced upon requisition are deposited, and second, of requisitions approved by the Commissioners in favor, respectively, of the officers of various charitable institutions and the Treasurer of the United States, as ex officio commissioner of the sinking fund, on account of principal and interest of the bonded debt.

D is a summary of the account of C. C. Rogers, disbursing officer, with the Treasurer of the United States. It shows the deposits made by him of the amounts received from requisitions upon the Secretary of the Treasury on account of the general expenses of the District of Columbia, checks drawn against the same by him, and the balance subject to his check remaining with the Treasurer June 30, 1901.

E is a statement of the water fund and the special and trust fund accounts, showing, first, the balances on hand July 1, 1900, and the collections from rents, water-main taxes, and other special sources

during the year; second, advances made to the disbursing officer upon requisitions of the Commissioners, and third, balances subject to requisition remaining in the Treasury June 30, 1901.

DEFICIT IN REVENUES.

For the first time in the past decade of its history the revenues of the District of Columbia are found to be insufficient to meet its expenditures. In all the period from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1900, the collections during each year, taken in connection with the surplus on hand at the commencement thereof, were more than sufficient to meet every demand. The year, however, which ended June 30, 1901, closed with the balance on the wrong side of the ledger, showing an apparent deficit of \$716,155.38 if all appropriations made for the year are treated as matured obligations on that date and charged up accordingly, or an actual shortage of \$220,182.57 if only appropriations upon which advances had then been made are considered in the statement of the account.

Among the causes which have operated to produce this result there are two which would seem to merit special mention, the first being the use of large sums derived from general taxes which were applied in settlement of the indebtedness incurred for increasing the water supply, popularly known as the "tunnel debt," and the second, a departure from the terms of the organic act in appropriating wholly from District revenues for expenditures which in the contemplation of that act might fairly be considered as payable jointly by the United States and the District of Columbia.

The act of July 15, 1882, as supplemented by that of July 5, 1884, which provided for the construction of the tunnel, and section 2 of the District appropriation act of March 3, 1891, relating to the 48-inch and Fourteenth-street mains, directed that the one-half of the cost of these works, which was chargeable to the District of Columbia, should be paid from the water fund in 25 equal annual installments with interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum upon the deferred payments. Under these provisions 12 installments of the debt, amounting to \$531,332.42, were refunded to the United States from the revenues of the water department without any appreciable strain or embarrassment. The balance of this indebtedness, aggregating \$983,921.38, was paid from the general fund of the District of Columbia, which has also been called upon, under the act of March 3, 1901, to contribute toward the installation of the filtration plant and the completion of the Aqueduct tunnel and Howard University reservoir the additional lump sum of \$331,111.49, a contribution that might better have been made a charge against the income of the water department to be returned in yearly annual installments, as stipulated in the act of July 5, 1884.

The second factor which has been potent in causing this deficit is the payment, exclusively from District revenues, for the extension of streets and avenues, of the sum of \$863,359.50. As the additional allowances made on this account since June 30, 1901, and those awaiting settlement in the near future will greatly augment the sum total of these unaided expenditures, it is clear that the financial condition of the District is such as to awaken grave concern, and to lay upon the shoulders of those who administer its affairs a burden of no small responsibility.

ARREARS OF TAXES.

I have received from the assessor of the District of Columbia a carefully prepared statement of general taxes which were in arrears June 30, 1901, showing the amounts uncollected at that date on account of the various levies from 1881 to 1900, inclusive. This list of balances is an outcome of the application of the card system to assessment records, and as it is believed to be accurate and reliable, will be made the basis of a readjustment of the collector's account in relation to former levies, as desired by the Auditor for the State and other Departments, who, in making his customary annual statement, has found it difficult to reach a satisfactory conclusion from the data heretofore furnished.

The arrearages on levies prior to 1881 are omitted by the assessor because of a judicial decision to the effect that the collection of taxes in arrears for a period of twenty years is barred by the statute of limitations. The case quoted in support of this contention is that of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company *v.* The District of Columbia (MacArthur's Reports, vol. 3, p. 122).

Such a consideration, lacking as it does every element of equity, should not be allowed to go unchallenged in the interest of delinquent property owners if it were possible to interpose legislative or other preventive, a question in respect of which opinions differ. I confess my inability to solve the problem unless, as suggested recently by a brother official, the solution be found in a rigid enforcement of the law regulating tax collections and tax sales, which provides a remedy that may be drastic but is unquestionably just. Objections are often urged against special assessments which have at least the semblance of justification, but I can imagine no good reason why any property not legally exempt should fail to bear its just proportion of general taxes which are levied for the support of the government.

The evil of delinquency is progressive in its character, each year adding its quota of nonpaying property owners to this municipal "black list," and some measure should be devised to stay its encroachment, but pending this action it might be well to offer to those whose titles are thus clouded a full acquittance upon payment of the actual tax without costs, interest, or other penalty.

PROPERTY RETURNS.

I am decidedly of opinion that it would conduce to the public interest to provide a better system for distributing and caring for the property of the Government than has obtained heretofore and which still prevails, but the necessity for a more complete registry and accountability becomes increasingly apparent as the operations of the District grow in magnitude and importance. As a means to this end I would suggest that all officers having in their care or under their control District property of any description be required to account therefor at regular intervals, either to the superintendent of property or the property clerk, as the case may be, upon duly prepared forms so adapted as to show in detail all articles received and disposed of or that still remain on hand. The property clerk and the superintendent of property, respectively, should keep such records as would enable them at all times to know the location or disposition of a given article, or to fur-

nish a statement of the character and quantity of property in the hands of any officer charged with its custody or supervision.

CLAIMS OF FORMER CONTRACTORS.

I had hoped to be able ere this to report the settlement of all claims growing out of contracts made by the board of public works during its incumbency, from February 21, 1871, to June 20, 1874, and the government by commissioners which succeeded the board in carrying forward the work of street improvement, but the Court of Claims, before which tribunal they are pending, has found it impracticable as yet to enter up judgments in these cases. The taking of additional testimony by the claimants in several cases where new trials have been granted, and the necessity for securing evidence in rebuttal on the part of the District have contributed to the delay which it is believed will not be of long continuance.

METROPOLITAN POLICE PENSION FUND.

Efforts have been made for several years past to obtain legislation in behalf of the widows, orphans, and retired members of the Metropolitan police force who are in receipt of pensions under the act of February 25, 1885, and whose claims prior to May, 1896, were reduced 40 per cent in amount in consequence of exhaustion of the fund, but so far without receiving Congressional sanction.

These claims have heretofore been treated as ordinary deficiencies of the Government and included in the regular estimates therefor, but, as they do not partake of this character, it may be that for this reason they have failed to receive recognition, and that better fortune would attend the efforts to secure their payment if the question were presented to the Committee on Claims, a recommendation which I submit for such action as you may deem proper.

TRIBUTE TO EMPLOYEES.

It affords me now, as often in the past, sincere gratification to commend the worth and efficiency of my colaborers in the office, who have wrought with such intelligent zeal and faithfulness in the discharge of their important duties as to reduce the cares of supervision to a minimum and to entitle them to your most favorable consideration.

CONCLUSION.

The business of the office continues to grow in volume and importance, as shown by the transactions which form the subject of this report, 12,774 claims, payable from appropriations made by Congress, and 1,186 accounts rendered in connection with deposits made by citizens for whole and half cost permit work, having been audited and allowed during the year.

Gratefully acknowledging the consideration and support which you have accorded to me in every effort I have made for the betterment of the service, I am,

Very respectfully,

J. T. PETTY,
Auditor District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 83

A.—Statement of the revenues of the District of Columbia and appropriations therefrom for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

From what source.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
<i>Revenues of the District of Columbia.</i>			
Balance to the credit of the District of Columbia in the United States Treasury July 1, 1900, available for appropriation.....		\$387,577.18	
Half of unexpended balances of appropriations carried to the general fund, District of Columbia.....	\$37,077.03		
Unexpended balances of appropriations made wholly from the revenues of the District of Columbia carried to the general fund, District of Columbia.....	12,959.09	50,036.12	
			\$437,613.30
General and special taxes, including penalties.....	2,958,718.94		
Licenses.....	327,706.49		
		3,286,425.43	
Eastern Market rents.....	3,463.50		
Western Market rents.....	5,164.00		
Georgetown Market rents.....	1,348.50		
Washington Market Co., franchise rental.....	7,500.00		
		17,476.00	
Rent of hay scales.....	1,729.00		
Rent of fish wharves and stalls.....	199.50		
Rent of wharves, street termini, and buildings.....	3,027.74		
		4,956.24	
Fines, police court.....	*3,465.55		
Fines, supreme court.....	610.00		
		4,075.55	
Fees from recorder of deeds.....	972.63		
Fees from register of wills.....	32.61		
Fees from surveyor.....	6,540.83		
Fees from sealer of weights and measures.....	5,628.72		
Fees from tax certificates.....	2,982.50		
Fees for inspecting gas meters.....	903.60		
Permit fees for sewers and gas.....	1,907.50		
Permit fees for water.....	1,132.50		
Permit fees for railings.....	501.00		
Building permits.....	3,751.00		
Pound fees.....	1,427.25		
Health department certificates.....	276.00		
Tax on dogs.....	17,709.60		
Engineers' licenses.....	462.00		
Advertising taxes.....	4,493.91		
Sale of old material.....	1,202.01		
Sale of buildings within the lines of Eleventh street extended.....	951.75		
Sale of products, Reform School, District of Columbia.....	1,617.59		
Sale of confiscated fish.....	5.65		
Receipts from assessments of benefits for street extensions.....	10,342.64		
Interest on improvements and repairs, and permit work.....	3,462.78		
Proceeds of labor, municipal lodging house.....	60.50		
Tuition, public schools.....	4.22		
Contractors' guaranty fund, balance.....	8,332.72		
Conscience fund.....	1.00		
		74,702.51	
Total revenues collected.....			3,887,635.73
Deficiency in the revenues of the District of Columbia, June 30, 1901, being the amount that the United States will be required to advance, under the act of February 11, 1901, to meet the expenses of the District of Columbia as provided by Congress, in the event that the appropriations for the fiscal year are entirely expended, as follows:			
On account of street extensions.....		298,732.64	
On account of other general expenses.....		417,422.74	
			716,155.38
Aggregate.....			4,541,404.41
<i>Appropriations payable jointly by the United States and District of Columbia.</i>			
General expenses of the District of Columbia, 1901 (act June 6, 1900).....	7,440,728.31		
Lighting public grounds, District of Columbia, 1901 (act June 6, 1900).....	3,816.00		

84 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

A.—Statement of the revenues of the District of Columbia and appropriations therefrom for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901—Continued.

From what source.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
<i>Appropriations payable jointly by the United States and District of Columbia—Continued.</i>			
Support and medical treatment, destitute patients, 1901 (act June 6, 1900)	\$19,000.00		
Maintenance Garfield Hospital, 1901 (act June 6, 1900)	19,000.00		
Building, etc., Garfield Hospital (act June 6, 1900)	5,000.00		
National Zoological Park, 1901 (act June 6, 1900)	75,000.00		
Improvement and care of public grounds, 1901 (act June 6, 1900)	60,850.00		
Bridges, District of Columbia, 1901 (act June 6, 1900)	22,000.00		
Salaries, supreme court, District of Columbia, 1901 (act April 17, 1900)	30,000.00		
Salaries and expenses, court of appeals, District of Columbia, 1901 (act April 17, 1900)	25,720.00		
Salaries, offices of the District of Columbia, 1901 (act Jan. 4, 1901)	786.64		
Maintaining public order, District of Columbia, 1901 (resolution Jan. 22, 1901)	10,000.00		
Highway bridge across the Potomac River, District of Columbia (act Feb. 12, 1901)	3,500.00		
Improvements in tax departments, District of Columbia (act Mar. 1, 1901)	4,000.00		
Salaries, offices of the District of Columbia, 1901-2 (act Mar. 1, 1901)	600.00		
Washington Aqueduct, District of Columbia, filtration plant (act Mar. 1, 1901)	500,000.00		
Washington Asylum, District of Columbia, 1901-2 (act Mar 1, 1901)	1,500.00		
Militia, District of Columbia, 1901-2 (act Mar. 1, 1901)	3,800.00		
Streets, District of Columbia, 1901-2 (act Mar. 1, 1901)	500.00		
Deficiencies, District of Columbia (act Mar. 3, 1901)	143,282.59		
Total appropriations	8,369,083.54		
One-half of which, payable from the revenues of the District of Columbia, is		\$4,184,541.77	
<i>Appropriations payable wholly by the District of Columbia.</i>			
Permanent system of highways, District of Columbia (act June 6, 1900)	2,500.00		
Lighting Executive Mansion, 1901 (act June 6, 1900)	3,400.00		
Salaries, employees public buildings and grounds, 1901 (act Apr. 17, 1900)	27,130.00		
Extension, etc., streets and avenues, District of Columbia.	298,732.64		
Expenses of excise board, District of Columbia (act Mar. 3, 1893)	6,900.00		
Refunding erroneously paid taxes, District of Columbia.	18,200.00		
Total appropriations paid wholly from the revenues of the District of Columbia		356,862.64	
Aggregate of appropriations payable from the District revenues			4,541,404.41

NOTE.—In the foregoing statement the deficiency in the revenues of the District of Columbia is placed at \$716,155.38. This result is obtained by charging up the total amount of appropriations for which the District is liable, some of which, however, had not been advanced. Excluding the latter, the deficiency was but \$220,182.57 at the close of the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1901.

*Total fines, police court		\$44,772.93
Used for deficiencies, police fund	\$31,415.64	
Used for deficiencies, firemen's fund	9,891.74	
		41,307.38
Balance credited to revenue account		8,465.55

B.—Statement of appropriations and advances by the United States to the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

Title.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
<i>Appropriations.</i>			
Balance to the credit of the District of Columbia in the United States Treasury July 1, 1900, subject to requisition on account of appropriations for the year 1900 and prior years.....		\$1,148,358.72	
General expenses of the District of Columbia, 1901 (act June 6, 1900).....	\$7,443,228.31		
Lighting public grounds (act June 6, 1900)	3,816.00		
Support and medical treatment, destitute patients (act June 6, 1900).....	19,000.00		
Maintenance Garfield Hospital (act June 6, 1900)	19,000.00		
Building, Garfield Hospital (act June 6, 1900).....	5,000.00		
National Zoological Park, District of Columbia (act June 6, 1900).....	75,000.00		
Improvement and care of public grounds (act June 6, 1900).....	60,850.00		
Lighting Executive Mansion (act June 6, 1900)	3,400.00		
Bridges, District of Columbia (act June 6, 1900)	22,000.00		
Salaries, supreme court (act Apr. 17, 1900)	30,000.00		
Salaries and expenses, court of appeals (act Apr. 17, 1900).....	25,720.00		
Salaries of employees public buildings and grounds (act Apr. 17, 1900).....	27,130.00		
Salaries, offices District of Columbia (act Jan. 4, 1901)....	786.64		
Maintaining public order, District of Columbia (resolution Jan. 22, 1901).....	10,000.00		
Highway bridge across the Potomac River, District of Columbia (act Feb. 12, 1901)	3,500.00		
Improvements in tax departments, District of Columbia (act Mar. 1, 1901)	4,000.00		
Salaries, offices District of Columbia, 1901-2 (act Mar. 1, 1901)	600.00		
Washington Aqueduct, District of Columbia, filtration plant (act Mar. 1, 1901)	500,000.00		
Washington Asylum, District of Columbia, 1901-2 (act Mar. 1, 1901)	1,500.00		
Militia, District of Columbia, 1901-2 (act Mar. 1, 1901)	3,800.00		
Streets, District of Columbia, 1901-2 (act Mar. 1, 1901)	500.00		
Deficiencies, District of Columbia (act Mar. 3, 1901)	144,007.59		
Extension, etc., streets and avenues.....	298,007.54		
Expenses of excise board, District of Columbia (act Mar. 3, 1893)	6,900.00		
Refunding erroneously paid taxes.....	18,200.00		
		8,725,946.18	
Repayments to appropriations		864,752.00	
			\$10,739,056.90
<i>Advances.</i>			
Amount advanced upon requisition on account of appropriation		9,676,323.13	
Unexpended balances of appropriations carried to the United States surplus fund and the District of Columbia general fund		87,113.16	
			9,763,436.29
Balance in the United States Treasury June 30, 1901, subject to requisition on account of District appropriations for the year 1901 and prior years.....			975,620.61

NOTE.—Of the above balance of appropriations, amounting to \$975,620.61, the revenues of the District of Columbia are charged with the sum of \$495,972.81.

86 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

C.—Summary statement of expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
<i>Improvements of streets, avenues, and alleys.</i>			
New work on streets, avenues, and roads:			
Georgetown schedule—			
1901.....	\$7,552.56		
1900.....	398.02		
Northwest schedule—			
1901.....	40,582.56		
1900.....	2,297.23		
1899.....	4.50		
Southwest schedule—			
1901.....	19,026.13		
1900.....	2,641.98		
Southeast schedule—			
1901.....	29,627.24		
1900.....	4,589.67		
Northeast schedule—			
1901.....	38,700.19		
1900.....	7,256.84		
G street between Sixth and Fifteenth streets NW., paving, etc., 1901.....	19,537.33		
Fifteenth street between U and W streets NW., paving, etc., 1901.....	3,482.37		
Kenesaw avenue and Park drive, paving, etc., 1901.....	9,685.35		
Nineteenth street, Florida avenue to Columbia road, paving, etc., 1901.....	5,466.47		
Eighteenth street extended, Cincinnati to Twentieth street, paving, etc., 1901.....	17,242.18		
North Capitol street, paving, etc., 1900.....	1,234.00		
Blagden avenue, grade, etc., 1901.....	4,678.59		
Quincy street, grade, etc., 1901.....	1,996.10		
Cathedral avenue, grade, etc., 1901.....	34,051.26		
Frankfort, Twenty-second, and Twenty-fourth streets, in Langdon, grade, etc., 1901.....	3,253.98		
Crescent street, grade, etc., 1901.....	1,974.21		
Eleventh street, Florida to Lydecker avenues, grade, etc., 1901.....	19,998.16		
Thirty-seventh street and streets in Burlith subdivision, grade, etc., 1901.....	3,877.43		
Columbia road east of Thirteenth street, grade, etc., 1901.....	1,455.00		
Connecticut avenue west of Rock Creek, 1901.....	6,575.74		
Woodridge subdivision, streets in, grade, etc., 1901.....	2,676.92		
Bennings and Anacostia roads, grade, etc., 1901.....	5,286.71		
Adam's Mill road, grade, etc., 1901.....	4,725.69		
Adam's Mill road, grade, etc., 1900.....	8.03		
Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets extended, grade, etc., 1900.....	149.01		
Albermarle street, grade, etc., 1900.....	669.36		
Kansas avenue, grade, etc., 1900.....	877.41		
Kenesaw avenue and Park road, grade, etc., 1900.....	683.40		
Michigan avenue, improve, 1901.....	9,371.33		
Bladensburg road, improve, 1901.....	984.27		
Connecticut avenue extended, improve, 1900.....	1,390.02		
Cincinnati street and Woodley road wall, 1901.....	3,831.99		
University place, paving, 1901.....	1,291.68		
Sheridan circle, pave, etc., 1900.....	11,584.11		
Harrison street, pave, etc., 1900.....	182.14		
Belmont street, 1899-1900.....	698.00		
Nineteenth street extended, improve, 1899.....	1,613.55		
Road from Brightwood avenue across Rock Creek Park, 1900.....	4.32		
Total.....		\$333,213.03	
Assessment and permit work.			
Sidewalks, sewers, etc:			
1901.....	297,582.27		
1900.....	84,064.59		
1899.....	823.73		
Roadways, permit system, 1901.....	21,315.30		
Total.....		403,785.89	
Extension, etc., streets and avenues:			
Rhode Island avenue.....	136.50		
Columbia road east of Thirteenth street.....	29,738.91		
Columbia road and Sixteenth street, widening.....	653.86		
Nineteenth street.....	5,975.00		
Eleventh street.....	264,510.30		
Sixteenth street.....	2,826.92		
New Hampshire avenue.....	163.95		
Staughton street.....	111.13		
Eckington place.....	24.60		

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 87

C.- Summary statement of expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
<i>Improvements of streets, avenues, and alleys—Continued.</i>			
<i>Extension, etc., streets and avenues—Continued.</i>			
Howard avenue	\$110.05		
Pennsylvania avenue SE	7.20		
Condemnation, expenses of, extension of streets	2,177.31		
Total		\$306,435.73	
<i>Permanent system of highways, plans for:</i>			
1901	2,495.97		
1900	9.11		
Total		2,505.08	
<i>Grading streets, avenues, and alleys, by chain gang:</i>			
1901	7,857.52		
1900	73.50		
Total		7,931.02	
<i>Condemnation or purchase of land for streets, etc.:</i>			
1901	215.95		
1900	823.65		
Total		1,039.60	
Surveys on account of subdivision of land, 1901		844.50	
Aggregate			\$1,055,754.85
<i>Care and lighting of streets, alleys, roads, and parkings.</i>			
<i>Sweeping and cleaning streets, avenues, and alleys:</i>			
1901	153,773.08		
1900	355.03		
Cleaning snow and ice from gutters and crossings, 1901 ..	805.00		
Collection and disposal of city refuse, 1901	115,511.23		
Collection and removal of garbage, 1900	6,293.03		
Total		276,740.37	
<i>Repairs to streets and alleys, including repairs to concrete pavements:</i>			
1901	195,839.47		
1900	9,040.77		
Total		204,880.24	
<i>Repairs to county roads and suburban streets:</i>			
1901	59,798.02		
1900	3,188.22		
1899	.20		
Repairs to county roads and bridges, 1900	9,999.75		
Total		72,986.19	
<i>Parking commission, expenses of:</i>			
1901	23,887.09		
1900	30.22		
Total		23,917.31	
<i>Care and improvement of public grounds, 1901</i>			
Replacing sidewalks and curbs around public reservations:		60,850.00	
1901	4,662.35		
1900	3,495.21		
Total		8,157.56	
<i>Lighting streets, avenues, alleys, and grounds:</i>			
<i>Gas and other materials, streets and alleys—</i>			
1901	165,068.79		
1900	15,002.66		
<i>Electric lighting, streets, etc.—</i>			
1901	55,100.20		
1900	4,151.70		
Lighting public grounds, 1901	3,810.00		
Lighting, etc., Executive Mansion grounds, 1901	3,400.00		
Total		246,533.35	
Aggregate			894,065.02
<i>Bridges.</i>			
<i>Ordinary care of:</i>			
1901	3,545.71		
1900	.35		
Total		3,546.06	

88 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

C.—Summary statement of expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
<i>Bridges—Continued.</i>			
Construction and repair of:			
1901.....	\$9,596.70		
1900.....	328.86		
Total.....		\$9,925.56	
Bridge over Rock Creek at Massachusetts avenue:			
1901.....	6,597.85		
1900.....	29,314.88		
1899.....	18,223.88		
Total.....		54,166.61	
Bridge over Rock Creek at Connecticut avenue:			
1901.....	19,011.81		
1899.....	21,164.84		
Total.....		40,176.65	
Bridge over Rock Creek at Quarry road, 1901.....		21,086.67	
Highway bridge over the Potomac River, 1901.....		3,500.00	
Aggregate.....			\$132,401.55
<i>Sewers and basins.</i>			
Cleaning and repairing:			
1901.....	42,516.96		
1900.....	7,805.00		
1899.....	4.10		
Total.....		50,326.06	
Obstructed sewers, replacing:			
1901.....	14,820.05		
1900.....	914.55		
Total.....		15,734.60	
Main and pipe:			
1901.....	48,725.23		
1900.....	4,360.48		
1899.....	3.20		
Total.....		53,088.91	
Suburban:			
1901.....	32,820.70		
1900.....	4,082.83		
1899.....	8.70		
Total.....		36,912.23	
Tiber Creek and New Jersey avenue sewer:			
1901.....	12,100.84		
1900.....	33,354.44		
Northerly portion, 1900.....	15,096.03		
Total.....		60,551.31	
East side from Twenty-second and A streets NE. to Twelfth street SE.:			
1901.....	10,037.04		
1900.....	11,138.01		
East side from Twelfth street SE. to pumping station:			
1901.....	34,171.64		
1900.....	9,713.17		
Total.....		65,059.86	
Flushing tanks for sewers:			
1901.....	267.80		
1900.....	41.40		
Total.....		309.20	
Arizona avenue sewer, 1901.....		26,927.09	
L street sewer, between Sixteenth and Twenty-first streets, 1901.....		14,854.58	
Boundary sewer, 1900.....		10,152.25	
Rock Creek and B street sewer, 1896.....		345.00	
Pumping plant for sewage system, 1901.....		5,282.93	
Plans for sewage disposal, 1901.....		10,872.74	
Arthur place, damages to real estate by construction of Tiber Creek sewer, 1901.....		17,849.83	
Aggregate.....			368,266.59

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 89

C.—Summary statement of expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
<i>Salaries and expenses of offices.</i>			
Executive office, salaries, 1901		\$58,624.87	
Assessor's office, salaries, 1901		35,399.20	
Auditor's office, salaries, 1901		21,100.00	
Collector's office, salaries, 1901		16,000.00	
Attorney's office, salaries, 1901		9,786.08	
Street-sweeping office, salaries, 1901		24,700.00	
Special-assessment office, salaries, 1901		11,900.00	
Sealer of weights and measures office, salaries, 1901		4,960.00	
Sinking-fund office, salaries, 1901		2,500.00	
Board of steam engineers, salaries, 1901		900.00	
Salaries of employees in public buildings and grounds, 1901		27,130.00	
Engineer's office:			
Salaries of employees, 1901	\$65,623.86		
Stables, expenses of—			
1901	3,713.51		
1900	706.96		
Total		70,044.33	
Coroner's office:			
Salaries—			
1901	1,866.70		
1900	20.00		
Expenses of—			
1901	1,199.18		
1900	37.97		
Total		3,123.85	
Superintendent of charities' office (secretary board of charities):			
Salaries, 1901	3,922.44		
Traveling expenses, 1901	106.19		
Total		4,028.63	
Surveyor's office:			
Salaries of surveyor and assistant, 1901	4,800.00		
Salaries of employees, 1901	9,438.75		
Purchase of surveying data of the late H. W. Brewer, 1901	15,000.00		
Total		29,238.75	
Markets:			
Salaries market masters, 1901	4,500.00		
Repairs of—			
1901	2,168.17		
1900	365.60		
Total		7,033.77	
Rent:			
District office building, 1901	9,000.00		
Property yards—			
1901	150.00		
1900	150.00		
Vault, fireproof, 1901	300.00		
Total		9,600.00	
General advertising:			
1901	2,207.26		
1900	1,694.91		
1899	30.90		
1898	5.25		
1897	21.53		
Advertising notice of arrears of taxes, 1901	1,281.35		
Total		5,241.20	
Enforcement of game and fish laws:			
1901	481.50		
1900	66.40		
Total		547.90	
Contingent expenses of offices, including expenses of police court:			
1901	20,896.30		
1900	2,331.77		
1899	7.02		
Total		23,235.09	
Register of wills' office, books, services, etc., 1901		1,999.97	
Collections by distraint, 1901		1,495.00	

90 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

C.—Summary statement of expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
<i>Salaries and expenses of offices—Continued.</i>			
Arrears of taxes, book of, 1901.....		\$2,000.00	
Recorder of deeds' office, purchase of 20 book type-writers, 1901.....		3,500.00	
Preservation of portraits, 1901.....		527.00	
Hawley down-draft furnace for District office building, 1901.....		1,500.00	
Indexing laws, services, etc., 1901.....		296.10	
Preparation of tax-sale certificates, 1901-2.....		599.85	
Improvements in tax departments, 1900-1901.....		2,478.64	
Aggregate.....			\$379,490.23
<i>Metropolitan police.</i>			
Salaries of officers and members, 1901.....		643,564.49	
Rent:			
Headquarters—			
1901.....	\$1,650.00		
1900.....	125.00		
Substation at Anacostia—			
1901.....	330.00		
1900.....	30.00		
Total.....		2,135.00	
Repairs to station houses:			
1901.....	5,075.52		
1900.....	186.37		
Total.....		5,261.89	
Fuel:			
1901.....	2,384.88		
1900.....	28.27		
Total.....		2,413.15	
Flags and halyards:			
1901.....	62.71		
1900.....	13.36		
Total.....		76.07	
Contingent expenses:			
1901.....	25,015.69		
1900.....	1,770.40		
1899.....	20.76		
Total.....		26,806.85	
Place of detention for children and women, maintaining, 1901.....		7,664.55	
Building, new station, north of Florida avenue, 1900.....		15,897.37	
Aggregate.....			703,819.37
<i>Fire department.</i>			
Salaries of officers and members, 1901.....		211,704.51	
Repairs to apparatus and new appliances:			
1901.....	2,831.82		
1900.....	1,180.16		
Total.....		4,011.98	
Fuel:			
1901.....	3,758.74		
1900.....	242.29		
Total.....		4,001.03	
Forage:			
1901.....	8,847.65		
1900.....	729.34		
Total.....		9,576.99	
Contingent expenses:			
1901.....	12,885.14		
1900.....	1,991.19		
Total.....		14,880.33	
Repairs to engine houses, 1901.....		4,699.38	
Horses, 1901.....		8,876.00	
Hose, 1901.....		8,960.00	
Flags and halyards, 1901.....		196.12	
Water tower, 1901.....		6,900.00	
Chemical and hose wagons, 1901.....		3,600.00	

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 91

C.—Summary statement of expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
<i>Fire department—Continued.</i>			
Chemical engine, Cleveland Park, 1901.....		\$615.00	
Chemical engine, 1900.....		2,200.00	
New truck, 1900.....		7,000.00	
Buildings:			
Tennallytown, house and furniture, 1900-1901.....	\$19,441.97		
Columbia Heights, house and furniture, 1900-1901.....	19,334.69		
Brookland, house and furniture, 1900-1901.....	2,039.66		
West Washington, house and furniture, 1900-1901.....	10,993.41		
Total.....		51,809.73	
Aggregate.....			\$339,025.07
<i>Telegraph and telephone service.</i>			
Salaries of employees, 1901.....		15,187.65	
Extension of the patrol system:			
1901.....	4,491.92		
1900.....	96.76		
Total.....		4,588.68	
Placing wires underground:			
1901.....	5,668.55		
1900.....	31.60		
Total.....		5,700.15	
General supplies and contingent expenses:			
1901.....	12,576.92		
1900.....	1,438.03		
Total.....		14,014.95	
Purchase and erection of poles, etc., 1901.....		4,716.19	
Aggregate.....			44,207.62
<i>Courts.</i>			
Salaries:			
Judges and officers supreme court District of Colum- bia, 1901.....	29,876.36		
Court of appeals, salaries and expenses, 1901.....	25,720.00		
Court house employees, 1901.....	12,960.00		
Police court, judges and employees, 1901.....	19,000.00		
Total.....		87,556.36	
Witness fees, police court:			
1901.....	3,600.00		
1900.....	357.75		
1898.....	3.75		
Total.....		3,961.50	
Repairs to building, police court:			
1901.....	573.78		
1900.....	9.18		
Total.....		582.96	
Repairs to furniture, police court:			
1901.....	124.12		
1900.....	15.75		
Total.....		139.87	
Pay of jurors, police court:			
1901.....	8,000.00		
1900.....	192.00		
Total.....		8,192.00	
Feeding jurors, police court, 1901.....		61.25	
Rent of property adjoining police court, 1901.....		600.00	
Judicial expenses, 1901.....		996.60	
Defending suits in Court of Claims, 1901.....		3,000.00	
Aggregate.....			105,090.54
<i>Public schools.</i>			
Salaries of officers, teachers, and janitors:			
1901.....	939,246.99		
1900.....	13.89		
Total.....		939,260.88	

92 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

C.—Summary statement of expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
<i>Public schools—Continued.</i>			
Repairs to buildings and grounds:			
1901.....	\$49,889.56		
1900.....	2,322.71		
1899.....	8.70		
Total		\$52,220.97	
Repairs to plumbing:			
1901.....	21,380.81		
1900.....	1,743.31		
1899.....	.72		
Total		23,124.84	
Text-books and school supplies for first eight grades:			
1901.....	44,646.43		
1900.....	94.00		
Total		44,740.43	
Fuel:			
1901.....	44,000.00		
1900.....	202.90		
Total		44,202.90	
Rent:			
1901.....	11,262.81		
1900.....	30.00		
Total		11,292.81	
Kindergarten instruction, expenses of:			
1901.....	24,544.81		
1900.....	36.62		
Total		24,581.43	
Night schools, contingent expenses:			
1901.....	386.53		
1900.....	50.40		
Total		436.93	
Manual training instruction:			
1901.....	9,284.48		
1900.....	727.99		
Total		10,012.47	
Contingent expenses:			
1901.....	25,549.85		
1900.....	4,981.41		
Total		30,531.26	
Furniture for sixth division school building, 1900.....		1,360.86	
United States flags, purchase of, 1901.....		939.47	
Repairs to heating apparatus, 1901-1902.....		210.30	
Buildings and grounds:			
Eckington, building and site in, 1901.....	15,391.42		
Washington Heights, building and site, 1901.....	17,831.24		
Petworth, building and site, 1901.....	5,598.00		
Kenilworth, building and site, 1901.....	2,187.80		
Hillsdale, building and site, 1901.....	29,281.36		
Takoma Park, building and site, 1901.....	21,441.65		
Fourth division, building and site, 1901.....	19,898.07		
Eighth division, building and site, 1901.....	2,458.24		
Tenth division, building and site, 1901.....	13,639.22		
Eleventh division, building and site, 1901.....	12,621.76		
Seventh division, building and site, 1900.....	240.75		
Northeast section, building and site, 1901.....	30,260.47		
Southeast section, building and site, 1901.....	36,016.30		
Manual training buildings, for colored schools, 1901.....	64,713.35		
Manual training buildings, for colored schools, 1900.....	2,157.38		
Western High, fence around, 1901.....	18.32		
Western High, equipment, 1897-98.....	175.00		
Lovejoy, rebuild, 1901.....	20,562.42		
Hubbard, improving grounds, 1901.....	1,888.47		
Brookland, purchase of play grounds, 1901.....	1,500.00		
Manual training building, for white schools, 1899-1900.....	43,576.55		
Total		341,457.77	
Aggregate			\$1,524,373.32

C.—Summary statement of expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
<i>Health Department.</i>			
Salaries of employees, 1901		\$39,472.55	
Scarlet fever and diphtheria service:			
1901	\$9,998.96		
1900	560.69		
Total		10,559.65	
Disinfecting service:			
1901	3,382.03		
1900	236.82		
Total		3,618.85	
Rent of stable:			
1901	110.00		
1900	10.00		
Total		120.00	
Preventing spread of contagious diseases:			
1901	6,620.53		
1900	10,413.13		
Total		17,033.66	
Removal of weeds, 1901		88.15	
Aggregate			\$70,892.86
<i>Militia.</i>			
Rent, fuel, light, and care of armories:			
1901	10,661.70		
1900	172.90		
1899	3.90		
Total		10,838.50	
Rifle practice and matches:			
1901	3,299.51		
1900	407.01		
Total		3,706.52	
Lockers, furniture, and apparatus:			
1901	327.37		
1900	1.50		
Total		328.87	
Contingent expenses, repairing uniforms, arms, and equipments:			
1901	995.57		
1900	2.77		
Total		998.34	
Incidental expenses:			
1901	250.70		
1900	20.14		
Total		270.84	
Printing and stationery:			
1901	556.17		
1900	113.89		
Total		670.06	
Drills and parades:			
1901	1,249.80		
1900	14.00		
Total		1,263.80	
Naval militia:			
Refitting the Oneida for cruising, 1901-2	21.98		
Lighting and care of practice ship, 1900	44.25		
Repairing uniforms, arms, and equipments, 1900	18.00		
Total		84.23	
Pay of troops, 1901		11,246.43	
Salary of custodian, 1901		825.00	
Annual camp expenses, 1901		13,168.69	
Aggregate			43,401.28

94 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

C.—Summary statement of expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
<i>Charities and corrections.</i>			
Washington Asylum:			
Salaries of employees, 1901	\$19,886.82		
Contingent expenses—			
1901	50,550.36		
1900	3,375.70		
Repairs to buildings, 1901	1,773.69		
Porch on north wing of almshouse, 1901	1,199.67		
Repairs to water-closets, 1901	8.00		
Constructing bathrooms and closets, 1901-2	16.00		
Furniture for nurses' home, 1899-1900	246.50		
Buildings—			
Workhouse for males, 1900	763.05		
Receiving ward and furniture, 1901	340.63		
Nurses' home, 1899	2.60		
Total		\$78,163.02	
Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum:			
Salaries, 1901	15,651.88		
Contingent expenses—			
1901	11,162.82		
1900	596.25		
1899	2.40		
Subsistence—			
1901	21,146.04		
1900	2,282.65		
Rent—			
1901	3,666.66		
1900	333.34		
Buildings, repairs, etc., 1900	3,263.03		
Total		58,105.07	
Industrial Home School:			
Maintenance—			
1901	12,999.01		
1900	154.06		
Repairs to buildings—			
1901	1,965.58		
1900	10.75		
Improvements to plant—			
1901	1,997.50		
1900	176.70		
Buildings, schoolhouse, 1901	527.84		
Industrial Home School fund, payments from, 1901 ..	5,535.53		
Total		23,366.97	
Reform School for Girls:			
Maintenance, 1901	19,385.00		
Building, 1900	16,321.42		
Total		35,706.42	
Reform School:			
Maintenance, 1901	44,266.00		
Buildings, new, 1900	5,600.00		
Total		49,866.00	
Garfield Hospital:			
Maintenance, 1901	19,000.00		
Isolating ward, maintaining, 1901	5,000.00		
Isolating ward, completion of, 1901	5,000.00		
Total		29,000.00	
Relief of the poor:			
Medicines and medical attendance—			
1901	10,475.88		
1900	2,721.64		
Total		13,197.52	
Municipal lodging house and wood yard:			
Maintenance—			
1901	3,571.79		
1900	150.63		
Total		3,722.42	
Transportation of paupers and prisoners:			
Transportation of paupers—			
1901	1,996.25		
1900	8.50		

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 95

C.—Summary statement of expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
<i>Charities and corrections—Continued.</i>			
<i>Transportation of paupers and prisoners—Continued.</i>			
Conveying prisoners—			
1901.....	\$1,436.85		
1900.....	372.58		
Paupers and prisoners, conveying, 1899.....	125.00		
Total.....		\$3,934.18	
Support of convicts and prisoners:			
Convicts, 1901.....	31,726.80		
Prisoners, 1901.....	43,000.00		
Total.....		74,726.80	
Providence Hospital isolating ward:			
Maintenance—			
1901.....	2,750.00		
1900.....	250.00		
Building, erection of, 1899.....	20.76		
Total.....		3,020.76	
Support and medical treatment of destitute patients:			
1901.....	17,416.65		
1900.....	1,583.37		
Total.....		19,000.02	
Hospital for the Insane:			
Maintenance, 1901.....	127,000.00		
Deportation of nonresident insane patients, 1901.....	500.00		
Total.....		127,500.00	
Warden of the jail, salary, 1901.....		2,000.00	
Municipal Hospital, site, 1901.....		73,639.40	
Board of Children's Guardians, 1901.....		43,000.00	
Instruction and employment of the blind, 1901.....		5,000.00	
Temporary Home for Ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors, 1901.....		2,500.00	
Women's Christian Association, 1901.....		4,000.00	
Young Women's Christian Home, 1901.....		1,000.00	
Hope and Help Mission, 1901.....		2,000.00	
Washington Hospital for Foundlings, 1901.....		6,000.00	
St. Ann's Infant Asylum, 1901.....		5,400.00	
German Orphan Asylum Association, 1901.....		1,800.00	
National Association for Colored Women and Children, 1901.....		12,400.00	
Newsboys and Children's Aid Society, 1901.....		1,000.00	
Eastern Dispensary, 1901.....		1,500.00	
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, 1901.....		15,000.00	
Women's Clinic, 1901.....		1,011.00	
Children's Hospital, 1901.....		10,000.00	
National Homeopathic Hospital Association, 1901.....		8,500.00	
Washington Home for Incurables, 1901.....		2,000.00	
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, 1901.....		21,000.00	
Columbia Institute for Deaf and Dumb, 1901.....		10,500.00	
Aggregate.....			\$748,559.58
<i>Miscellaneous expenses.</i>			
Interest and sinking fund on bonded indebtedness, 1901.....		1,219,969.97	
Library, free public:			
Salaries of employees, 1901.....	5,260.00		
Contingent expenses—			
1901.....	1,570.06		
1900.....	1,020.04		
Books, etc., 1901.....	1,000.00		
Binding, etc., 1901.....	895.75		
Total.....		9,745.85	
Emergency fund:			
1901.....	2,295.40		
1900.....	825.78		
1899.....	183.75		
Total.....		3,304.93	
Writs of lunacy:			
Witness fees, 1901.....	3,886.25		
Clerks' fees, 1901.....	515.00		
Expenses of, 1900.....	2,670.00		
Expenses of, 1899.....	140.00		
Total.....		7,211.25	

96 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

C.—Summary statement of expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
<i>Miscellaneous expenses—Continued.</i>			
Harbor and river front, enforcement of harbor laws:			
1901.....	\$2,960.53		
1900.....	24.74		
Total.....		\$2,985.27	
Public pumps:			
1901.....	3,210.44		
1900.....	240.72		
Total.....		3,451.16	
Public scales:			
1901.....	124.70		
1900.....	27.00		
Total.....		151.70	
Bathing beach:			
1901.....	2,046.68		
1901-2.....	496.63		
Total.....		2,543.31	
Parks:			
National Zoological Park, maintenance of, 1901.....	66,501.50		
Rock Creek Park, maintenance of, 1901.....	15,000.00		
Purchase of lot 8, block 12, Washington Heights, for park purposes, 1901.....	11,800.00		
Total.....		93,301.50	
Washington Aqueduct and water supply:			
Engineering and maintenance, 1901.....	37,000.00		
Increasing the water supply, 1901.....	345,000.00		
Filtration plant, 1901.....	676,897.40		
Total.....		1,058,897.40	
Damages, payments to Edward Lander and the surveyor, 1901.....		672.00	
Maintaining public order, 1901.....		9,991.43	
Judgments, payments of, 1901.....		21,611.58	
Alleys, expenses of condemnation.....		212.19	
Northern Liberty Market claims, payment of, 1899.....		454.01	
Excise board, expenses of, 1901.....		5,468.13	
Aggregate.....			\$2,439,971.68
<i>Water department.</i>			
Salaries of employees, 1901.....		29,958.49	
General expenses and pipe distribution:			
1901.....	128,208.87		
1900.....	3,124.37		
Total.....		131,333.24	
Contingent expenses:			
1901.....	2,157.16		
1900.....	110.13		
Total.....		2,267.29	
High-service system, construction of, 1901.....		176,648.47	
Water meters, 1901.....		55.00	
Card system, water-main tax books, 1901.....		1,378.18	
Interest and sinking fund, water stock bonds, 1901.....		6,022.00	
Refunding water rents and taxes.....		1,040.69	
Aggregate.....			348,703.36
<i>Special and trust funds.</i>			
Redemption of—			
Tax-sale certificates.....	126,081.31		
Assessment certificates.....	1,354.16		
Special-tax scrip.....	34.68		
Total.....		127,470.15	
Refunding erroneously paid taxes.....		10,816.92	
Balance of deposits for permit work returned.....		39,677.47	
Guaranty fund, contractors, act June 11, 1878.....		8,591.40	
Surplus fund.....		11.00	
Sanitary fund.....		25.50	
Police relief fund.....		39,529.81	
Firemen's relief fund.....		13,683.96	
Aggregate.....			239,806.21
Grand aggregate of expenditures.....			9,437,829.13

C.—Summary statement of expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
<i>Special and trust funds—Continued.</i>			
The foregoing expenditures may be classified as follows:			
Chargeable to United States appropriations.....		\$4,249,089.44	
Chargeable to District of Columbia revenues.....		4,605,511.51	
Chargeable to water fund.....		548,703.36	
Chargeable to special and trust funds.....		234,524.82	
Aggregate.....			\$9,437,829.13

REPORT OF THE DISBURSING OFFICER.

D.—Statement of deposits and disbursements by C. C. Rogers, disbursing officer, District of Columbia, on account of general expenses of the District of Columbia, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

On what account.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
<i>Deposits.</i>			
Balance to the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States July 1, 1900.....		\$338,857.66	
Amount advanced by the Secretary of the Treasury upon requisition of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia on account of—			
General expenses of the District of Columbia.....	\$6,252,392.09		
Water department.....	365,998.59		
Industrial Home School fund.....	9,000.00		
Washington redemption fund.....	126,300.00		
Permit fund.....	33,000.00		
Washington special-tax fund.....	34.68		
Sanitary fund.....	25.50		
Surplus fund.....	11.00		
Contractors' guaranty fund.....	8,591.40		
Redemption of assessment certificates.....	1,354.16		
Police fund.....	39,529.81		
Firemen's relief fund.....	13,683.96		
		6,849,921.19	
			\$7,188,778.85
<i>Disbursements.</i>			
Amount of checks drawn by the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia on the Treasurer of the United States on account of—			
General expenses of the District of Columbia.....	5,982,075.72		
Water department.....	342,681.36		
Industrial Home School fund.....	5,535.53		
Washington redemption fund.....	126,081.31		
Permit fund.....	39,677.47		
Contractors' guaranty fund.....	8,591.40		
Sanitary fund.....	25.50		
Surplus fund.....	11.00		
Redemption of assessment certificates.....	1,354.16		
Washington special-tax fund.....	34.68		
Police fund.....	39,529.81		
Firemen's relief fund.....	13,683.96		
		6,559,281.90	
Amount of unexpended balances of requisitions repaid to appropriations to close accounts of the disbursing officer on account of—			
General expenses of the District of Columbia.....	123,168.69		
Water department.....	18,342.06		
		141,510.75	
			6,700,792.65
Balance to the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States June 30, 1901, subject to check, being unexpended balance of requisition, on account of—			
General expenses of the District of Columbia.....		467,763.40	
Water department.....		11,553.14	
Industrial Home School fund.....		3,464.47	
Washington redemption fund.....		3,781.52	
Permit fund.....		1,423.67	
			487,986.20

98 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

E.—Statement of trust and special funds, District of Columbia, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

SUMMARY ACCOUNT.

Balance to the credit of the various funds in the United States Treasury July 1, 1900.....	\$348,755.85	
Collections during the fiscal year 1901.....	598,788.32	
Repayments	71,144.75	
Total.....		1,018,688.92
Expenditures by requisition on the United States Treasury during the fiscal year 1901...	603,551.10	
Balance to the credit of the District of Columbia June 30, 1901, on account of trust and special funds in the United States Treasury subject to requisition		415,137.82
Water fund:		
Balance to the credit of the water fund of the District of Columbia in the United States Treasury July 1, 1900.....	\$308,487.00	
Amount of collections deposited in the United States Treasury during the fiscal year 1901	369,133.15	\$677,620.15
Repayments	71,143.33	
		748,763.48
Amount of requisitions upon the United States Treasury for the support of the water department in the District of Columbia		372,020.59
Balance to the credit of the water fund of the District of Columbia in the United States Treasury June 30, 1901		376,742.89
Washington special-tax fund:		
Balance in the United States Treasury July 1, 1900.....	\$11,735.73	
Collections.....	12.85	
		11,748.58
Requisitions upon the United States Treasury		34.68
Balance in the United States Treasury June 30, 1901		11,713.90
Washington redemption fund:		
Balance in the United States Treasury July 1, 1900	5,157.42	
Collections.....	126,673.94	
		131,831.36
Requisitions upon the United States Treasury.....		126,300.00
Balance in the United States Treasury June 30, 1901		5,531.36
Redemption of tax-lien certificates:		
Balance in the United States Treasury July 1, 1900		3,075.19
(There was no change in this account during the fiscal year.)		
Redemption of assessment certificates:		
Balance in the United States Treasury July 1, 1900	2,512.56	
Collections.....	9.25	
		2,521.81
Requisition upon the United States Treasury.....		1,354.16
Balance in the United States Treasury June 30, 1901		1,167.65
ermi fund:		
Balance in the United States Treasury July 1, 1900	9,224.84	
Collections.....	39,619.79	
		48,844.63
Requisitions		33,000.00
Balance in the United States Treasury June 30, 1901		15,844.63
Contractors' guaranty fund:		
Balance in the United States Treasury July 1, 1900	8,343.91	
Collections.....	247.49	
		8,591.40
Requisitions upon the United States Treasury.....		8,591.40
Sanitary fund:		
Balance in the United States Treasury July 1, 1900	26.15	
Collections.....	2.75	
		28.90
Requisition upon the United States Treasury.....		25.50
Balance in the United States Treasury July 1, 1901		3.40
Surplus fund:		
Balance in the United States Treasury July 1, 1900	193.05	
Collections.....	4.00	
		197.05
Requisitions upon the United States Treasury.....		11.00
Balance in the United States Treasury July 1, 1901		186.05

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 99

Industrial Home school fund:

Collections deposited in the United States Treasury.....	\$9,871.33	
Repayment.....	1.42	
		\$9,872.75
Requisitions upon the United States Treasury.....		9,000.00
Balance in the United States Treasury July 1, 1901.....		872.75

Police fund:

Receipts deposited with the Treasurer of the United States—		
Fines in the police court.....	31,415.64	
Fines of policemen.....	244.93	
Amount retained from pay of policemen.....	7,005.14	
Donations.....	411.00	
Sale of abandoned property.....	453.10	
		39,529.81
Requisitions upon the United States Treasury.....		39,529.81

Firemen's relief fund:

Receipts deposited with the Treasurer of the United States—		
Donations.....	725.00	
Fines of firemen.....	35.00	
Fines in the police court.....	9,891.74	
Amount retained from pay of firemen.....	2,978.29	
Tax on dogs.....	53.93	
		13,683.96
Requisitions upon the United States Treasury.....		13,683.96

Statement showing the actual condition of the revenue account of the District of Columbia with the Treasury of the United States at the close of the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1901.

ADVANCES.

Amount advanced by the United States Treasury on account of that portion of the appropriations for the general expenses of the District of Columbia chargeable to the revenues of said District.....	\$4,784,606.49
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RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand July 1, 1900, being the excess of revenues over the sum required to meet the amount payable by the District of Columbia on account of appropriations made therefor by Congress.....	\$387,577.18
Unused balances of appropriations remaining in the Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia July 1, 1900.....	587,235.05
Revenues collected during the fiscal year 1901.....	3,387,635.73
Proportion of repayments to appropriations during the fiscal year credited back to the District of Columbia.....	201,975.96
Total of balances and receipts for the year ended June 30, 1901.....	4,564,423.92
Deficiency in the revenues of the District of Columbia June 30, 1901, being the amount in excess of said revenues actually advanced by the United States under the act of February 11, 1901.....	220,182.57

APPENDIX.

PERMIT ACCOUNTS.

Statement of amounts received and disbursed by the auditor District of Columbia, on account of permits from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1901, under the order of the Commissioners District of Columbia, dated June 13, 1888.

	Detail.	Total.
<i>Deposits for permits to cross sidewalks.</i>		
Balance, July 1, 1899		\$1,007.40
Receipts, year ended June 30, 1900	\$10,000.00	
Receipts, year ended June 30, 1901	10,000.00	20,000.00
Total on hand and received		21,007.40
Refunded to depositors, year ended June 30, 1900	9,518.93	
Refunded to depositors, year ended June 30, 1901	8,913.16	18,432.09
Balance, June 30, 1901		2,575.31
<i>Whole cost deposits.</i>		
Balance, July 1, 1899		11,488.10
Receipts, year ended June 30, 1900	159,090.00	
Receipts, year ended June 30, 1901	130,754.90	289,844.90
Total on hand and received		301,333.00
Expenditures and refunds, year ended June 30, 1900	144,770.20	
Expenditures and refunds, year ended June 30, 1901	129,519.19	274,289.39
Balance, June 30, 1901		27,043.61
<i>Plumbers' deposit accounts.</i>		
Balance, July 1, 1899		8,915.31
Receipts, year ended June 30, 1900	98,475.60	
Receipts, year ended June 30, 1901	51,457.42	149,933.02
Total on hand and received		158,848.33
Expenditures and refunds, year ended June 30, 1900	97,642.42	
Expenditures and refunds, year ended June 30, 1901	55,052.20	152,694.62
Balance, June 30, 1901		6,153.71

PUBLIC BATHING BEACH, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Receipts and expenditures of funds from private sources on account of the Bathing Beach.

	Detail.	Total.
RECEIPTS.		
Received from hire of bathing suits, etc., year ended June 30, 1898	\$149.32	
Received from hire of bathing suits, etc., year ended June 30, 1899	819.04	
Received from hire of bathing suits, etc., year ended June 30, 1900	739.91	
Received from hire of bathing suits, etc., year ended June 30, 1901	1,278.31	\$2,986.58
EXPENDITURES.		
Expended for incidentals, year ended June 30, 1898	33.75	
Expended for salaries and incidentals, year ended June 30, 1899	125.32	
Expended for salaries and incidentals, year ended June 30, 1900	1,436.02	
Deposited to credit of Bathing Beach fund in United States Treasury, during year ended June 30, 1901	1,391.49	2,986.58

ROCK CREEK PARK.

Statement of appropriations expended under the board of control, Rock Creek Park, by J. T. Petty, disbursing agent.

[Care and improvement of Rock Creek Park, act September 27, 1890, as amended by act of March 3, 1899.]

	Detail.	Total.
Amount appropriated.....		\$24,370.26
Expended, year ended June 30, 1899.....	\$2,404.75	
Expended, year ended June 30, 1900.....	21,885.26	
Expended, year ended June 30, 1901.....	39.83	
		24,329.84
Balance, July 1, 1901.....		39.42

[Road from Brightwood avenue across Rock Creek Park, act of February 21, 1899.]

Amount appropriated.....		\$6,000.00
Expended, year ended June 30, 1899.....	\$234.99	
Expended, year ended June 30, 1900.....	4,783.03	
Expended, year ended June 30, 1901.....	797.45	
		5,815.47
Balance, July 1, 1901.....		184.53

[Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, 1901, act of June 6, 1900.]

Amount appropriated.....	\$15,000.00	
Repayment for material used on county roads.....	223.12	
		\$15,223.12
Expended year ended June 30, 1901.....		14,712.43
Balance, July 1, 1901.....		510.69

Statement of receipts and expenditures on account of rent of dwellings in Rock Creek Park.

	Detail.	Total.
RECEIPTS.		
Received during year ended June 30, 1899.....	\$199.72	
Received during year ended June 30, 1900.....	439.11	
Received during year ended June 30, 1901.....	411.00	
		\$1,049.83
EXPENDITURES.		
Expended for betterments year ended June 30, 1899.....	16.21	
Expended for betterments year ended June 30, 1900.....	604.62	
Deposited to credit of District of Columbia in United States Treasury, to June 30, 1901.....	214.50	
Deposited to credit of United States, in Treasury, June 30, 1901.....	214.50	
		1,049.83

WASHINGTON CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Donation made by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, March 9, 1899.....	\$250,000.00
Donation made by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, April 17, 1899.....	50,000.00
Donation made by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, September 28, 1899.....	50,000.00
Total donations.....	350,000.00
Amount of drafts honored by the Carnegie Steel Company, on account of the above donations, year ended June 30, 1900.....	\$35,000.00
Amount of drafts honored by the Carnegie Steel Company, on account of the above donations, year ended June 30, 1901.....	100,000.00
	135,000.00
Balance of donations unadvanced, June 30, 1901.....	215,000.00

Advances and expenditures.

RECEIPTS.

Amount received from drafts upon the Carnegie Steel Co., year ended June 30, 1900	\$35,000.00	
Amount received from drafts upon the Carnegie Steel Co., year ended June 30, 1901	100,000.00	
Amount received from competing architects for drawings referred to in specifications, year ended June 30, 1901.....	338.50	
		\$135,338.50

EXPENDITURES.

Expenditures, year ended June 30, 1900	10,000.28	
Expenditures, year ended June 30, 1901	90,489.85	
		100,490.13
Balance on hand June 30, 1901.....		34,848.37

REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 24, 1901.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the business of the office of the attorney for the District of Columbia for the year ending June 30, 1901.

During the year there were 352 written opinions by the attorney at the request of the Commissioners, and 98 written communications to interested parties relative to pending municipal matters and suits.

The questions submitted for opinion by the Commissioners embraced a great variety of subjects relating to municipal affairs, including taxation and assessment, street extensions, the occupation of public space, pending legislation, proposed regulations, and the construction of acts of Congress.

Oral opinions have been rendered in numerous cases submitted by various District officials concerning matters of current business arising in the administration of their respective departments.

The numerous municipal contracts and leases and bonds to secure performance of the contracts have been examined and certified as to sufficiency of form and about 100 tax deeds have been prepared.

The following cases were instituted against the District of Columbia in the supreme court of the District of Columbia holding an equity court:

D. A. Sanford et al. v. District of Columbia, equity No. 21437. Bill for injunction filed May 18, 1900, to enjoin the District from taking possession of certain lots in square 669 and from levying certain assessments. Under the act of Congress approved July 22, 1892, to open and widen alleys, the marshal's jury made its award of damages and assessed the same upon property in said square, in accordance with the said act of Congress. The complainant in his bill claimed that the said act of Congress was unconstitutional, and that the proceedings of the jury were therefore void. Demurrer was filed in behalf of the District and the case stands for hearing.

John Kennedy v. District of Columbia, equity No. 21585. Bill for injunction filed July 21, 1900, to restrain the award of the contract for coal, complainant claiming the right to the award because he was the lowest bidder. The defense was that complainant was not the lowest responsible bidder. On August 3, 1900, a rule for injunction issued by the court was discharged and the injunction refused.

United States Electric Lighting Company v. The Commissioners, The Dewey Hotel Company, et al., equity No. 21741. Bill filed September 24, 1900, for an injunction against the construction and use of certain conduits and pipes for electric lighting, power, and steam heating and service, laid in Stanton alley. (See reference to this case in court of appeals cases.)

Joseph Schladt v. The Commissioners, equity No. 22085. Bill for an injunction filed February 27, 1901, to prevent the cutting off of the

supply of Potomac water at hotel premises 1236 Thirty-second street. The defense was that the complainant had illegally disconnected the service water pipes of said premises from the water meter; that having plead guilty in the police court to the charge of having made said unlawful connection, he was rendered a bill according to schedule rates, being credited with the amounts paid by meter rates, and notified that the supply of water would be cut off unless the bill was paid. On March 14, 1901, the restraining order which had been issued by the court was discharged and the injunction refused.

John H. Nolan v. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, equity No. 21886. Bill filed November 28, 1900, for an injunction against the stringing of certain telephone wires across the sidewalk for the purpose of making a house connection in that part of the District exterior to the city of Washington. In order to make a test case the Commissioners had granted a permit to the telephone company to string two wires from a telephone pole on Columbia road for the purpose of making a house connection with premises No. 2438 Columbia road. After hearing argument upon the several acts of Congress relating to overhead wires and telephone connections and a full presentation of the views of the Commissioners thereon which had led them theretofore to refuse such permits because of their apparent lack of authority to grant them in that territory, the court held (29 Washington Law Reporter, 24) that the Commissioners, in the exercise of the powers intrusted to them, could lawfully grant such permits. The injunction was therefore refused.

American Security and Trust Company v. District of Columbia, equity No. 22392. Bill filed June 20, 1901, for injunction and to cancel certain assessments for benefits in the matter of the opening of Newport place, a minor street in square 69. The proceedings to open this minor street were taken under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 22, 1892, as amended on August 24, 1894. It is claimed that the act is unconstitutional and that the assessments are void. The case is still pending.

The following mandamus proceedings were instituted against the Commissioners:

United States ex rel. Frederick J. Miller, at law, No. 44401. Petition filed January 2, 1901, for mandamus to require the issuance of permit to erect two dwelling houses on a lot less than 50 feet in depth. After a hearing the court dismissed the petition on grounds not involving the merits of the controversy; thereafter the application was renewed. (See below.)

United States ex rel. Michael J. O'Brien, at law, No. 44608. Petition filed April 6, 1901, for mandamus to restore petitioner's license as a master plumber and gas fitter. Defense: That the license of petitioner had been revoked because of repeated failures to comply with the plumbing regulations. On May 24, 1901, the case was entered "dismissed," an adjustment of the matter having been made with the Commissioners.

United States ex rel. D. Darby Thompson, at law, No. 44675. Petition filed May 14, 1901, for mandamus to require approval of his application for a building permit for a "covered porch" on the front of certain buildings erected in square 982. Defense: That such a porch was contrary to the building regulations. On May 3, 1901, the case was entered "dismissed."

United States ex rel. Robert Head and F. R. Percival, at law, No. 44435. Petition filed January 16, 1901, for mandamus to compel issuance of permit to erect a market building on lots in square 235. Defense: That the necessary written consent of the owners of the adjoining property had not been obtained, as required by section 170 of the building regulations. On the hearing leave was given the petitioners to amend their petition, which was accordingly done May 26, 1901, and thereafter the petition was dismissed.

United States ex rel. Frederick J. Miller, at law, No. 44566. Petition filed March 15, 1901, for mandamus to require the issuance of a building permit for the erection of two dwelling houses on a lot less than 50 feet deep, which permit had been refused solely because petitioner's lot, being less than 50 feet in depth, contrary to section 34 of the building regulations, was incapable of subdivision in accordance with section 6 of the regulations for the subdivision of land, which provides that "lots may be subdivided into lots not less than 16 feet wide and 50 feet deep," which said regulation, it was claimed, was not a building regulation, and that the requirement of such a subdivision was illegally made a condition to obtaining a building permit; that such a regulation was unconstitutional because it deprived petitioner of his right of property, etc. Defense: That the regulation, based on the careful observation of the Commissioners, was necessary to prevent conditions liable to arise imperiling health and interfering with the equal uses of the adjoining land of others. On April 26, 1901, the writ of mandamus was directed to issue, whereupon there was an appeal to the court of appeals, where the case is now pending.

Final judgments were rendered against the District by the supreme court of the District of Columbia and by justices of the peace in the following cases:

Hoyt A. Holton and wife *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 41835. Action to recover \$25,000 damages for personal injuries sustained by female plaintiff by falling against a pile of bricks placed on sidewalk of H street NE. Declaration filed February 9, 1898. Plaintiff secured a verdict and judgment for \$6,000; on appeal to court of appeals, the judgment was reversed and the case remanded for a new trial. On October 11, 1900, judgment was entered by the supreme court of the District of Columbia for \$4,000, which was to be in full satisfaction of all claims in this suit, and also of the suit instituted by the husband, Hoyt. A. Holton, for loss of wife's services, doctors' bills, etc. (at law, No. 43756), which latter case was entered "settled" and dismissed.

Henry C. Lamkin *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 37455, filed January 9, 1895. Action to recover \$15,000 damages for personal injuries sustained by falling into an unguarded excavation in L street SE. After two trials of the case, a verdict was recovered by the plaintiff for \$3,000. Motion for a new trial was filed and granted by the court. On the 10th day of November, 1900, a judgment for \$1,000 was entered in favor of the plaintiff. This judgment was in the nature of a compromise.

Mildred E. Gibbs *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 42230. Action for \$10,000 damages for personal injuries sustained by stepping into a hole in the sidewalk on Q street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth NW. At the trial of the case on December 6, 1900, the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$8,500. A motion for

a new trial was filed on the ground of excessive damages, etc., and on January 11, 1901, a remittitur was filed and judgment was entered in favor of the plaintiff for \$6,000.

George Mauer *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 44302. Action to recover \$10,000 damages for personal injuries suffered by reason of the falling of a limb of a tree upon him while riding his bicycle on N street NW., between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets. At the trial a verdict was rendered for \$400, on which judgment was entered February 12, 1901.

Henry Lyons *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 44215. Action before L. I. O'Neal, justice of the peace, for \$300 damages for personal injuries, damage to his clothing, etc., by reason of the negligence of District employees in connection with barricading an excavation on Connecticut avenue, near its intersection with Nineteenth street NW. The plaintiff obtained a judgment for \$41.99 on October 10, 1900; this case was appealed to the supreme court of the District, but after further consideration the appeal was withdrawn.

Catherine Roth *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 40769. This was an action in which an amended declaration was filed July 12, 1899, claiming \$8,000 damages for a nuisance alleged to exist by the maintenance of the District ambulance stable on the lot belonging to the District, adjoining plaintiff's premises on Fifth street, between M and N streets NW. On April 3, 1900, the court of appeals reversed the judgment which had been rendered in favor of the District and granted a new trial, holding that the District might be held liable in damages if the ambulance stable was maintained in such a negligent manner as to constitute a nuisance. The case was accordingly remanded for a new trial. On November 21, 1900, the plaintiff obtained a verdict for \$2,300, upon which a judgment was entered January 18, 1901. An appeal to the court of appeals taken by the District was dismissed because of its failure to file a bill of exceptions within the time limited by the rules of the court.

J. H. Rogers and John Rideout, trustees, *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 36200. This was an action filed May 7, 1892, for \$35,000 damages for an alleged trespass by the District in wrongfully taking possession of and improving Q street between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets NW. The improvement was made upon the assumption that the land had been dedicated to the public in the "Kalorama Heights" subdivision. The fact was, however, that said portion of Q street was within the lines of the "one-acre tract" belonging to George Bomford, which constituted the family burying ground. This "one-acre tract" was not sold by Bomford, but was reserved in his deed to Lovett in 1846. The trustees who subdivided "Kalorama Heights" held only the Lovett title. The title to the "one-acre tract," the family burying ground, was not acquired by them. The Bomford heirs conveyed this tract to the plaintiffs. Inasmuch as there was no acquiescence in or adoption by the owners of the Bomford burial tract of the "Kalorama Heights" subdivision, and they did not dedicate said tract to the public, the sole question in the case was the compensation that should be allowed them. This was adjusted at \$10,000, and judgment was accordingly entered for that amount February 28, 1901, upon the condition that the plaintiffs should execute and deliver a deed conveying the land to the District of Columbia upon the payment of said judgment.

Annie M. Hays v. District of Columbia. On April 29, 1901, the plaintiff procured a judgment before L. I. O'Neal, justice of the peace, for \$53 damages for personal injuries sustained December 14, 1900, by falling into an excavation in an alley in square 231. The amount claimed was \$300. The excavation had been made by Contractor Noble H. Thomas, who was sued jointly with the District. An appeal from the judgment was noted, but before the appeal was perfected Mr. Thomas adjusted the matter with the plaintiff, and the judgment was entered "settled" against both defendants.

Julia H. Ketner v. District of Columbia. Action before A. S. Taylor, justice of the peace, for \$300 damages for personal injuries received by plaintiff by falling on a defective sidewalk at Nineteenth street and Sunderland place NW. The plaintiff recovered judgment for \$100 on May 29, 1901. From this judgment no appeal was desired.

The Commissioners directed me to appear and defend in the case of Richard H. Pollard and Christina Pollard, his wife, *v. Louis H. Hollinberger*, at law, No. 43251, which was an action to recover \$10,000 damages from the defendant, a member of the metropolitan police force, for alleged slander. On August 16, 1899, a plea of not guilty was filed in his behalf. The plaintiffs failed to join issue or to further prosecute the case, and on May 3, 1901, on motion, the court dismissed the case because of the failure of the plaintiffs to prosecute the same in accordance with the provisions of the rules of court.

Final judgments were rendered in the supreme court of the District of Columbia in favor of the District in the following cases:

Thomas G. Hoover v. District of Columbia, action brought December 12, 1899, before L. C. Strider, justice of the peace, for \$300 damages for personal injuries sustained by reason of defective condition of the sidewalk on Fifth street near Rhode Island avenue NW. Judgment for amount claimed. On appeal to the supreme court of the District of Columbia this judgment was reversed, and on November 27, 1900, judgment was entered in favor of the District. This finally disposed of the case.

Clark Burton v. District of Columbia, at law, No. 44119. Action for \$5,000 damages for personal injuries occasioned by caving in of roadbed of Rock Creek Church road, near Eighth street NW. Declaration filed August 21, 1900; plea of not guilty filed. Case tried February 11, 1901, and verdict and judgment rendered in favor of District.

Rose E. Bond v. District of Columbia, at law, No. 44160. Action for \$10,000 damages for personal injuries sustained by stepping on lid of catch-basin at the corner of Second street and Indiana avenue NW. Declaration filed September 15, 1900; plea of not guilty filed. Case tried March 6, 1901, and judgment of nonsuit entered against plaintiff.

Enoch S. Edelin v. District of Columbia, at law, No. 43013. Action to recover \$3,500 for services rendered while a member of the metropolitan police force in excess of eight hours per diem. Declaration filed April 28, 1899; demurrer filed in behalf of the District sustained March 28, 1901.

William H. Ford, a minor, by his next friend, etc., *v. District of Columbia*, at law, No. 43878. Action for \$10,000 damages for personal injuries—loss of arm, etc.—alleged to have been sustained by falling into an alleged hole or cut in roadway on Second street, near G NW. Declaration filed April 20, 1900; plea not guilty. Case tried

May 14, 1901, which resulted in a verdict and judgment in favor of the District.

The following cases have been "discontinued" or placed upon the "Stet calendar."

Anna Marie McDermot, by her next friend, *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 43300. Action for \$50,000 damages for personal injuries sustained by falling into a vault entrance or opening on Twelfth street NW., alleged to have been negligently permitted to remain in an unguarded and unsafe condition. Declaration filed August 26, 1899. Plea of not guilty filed; case placed on "Stet calendar" April 25, 1901.

Carrie L. Adams *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 43653. Action for \$10,000 damages for personal injuries caused by falling into an alleged dangerous hole or excavation in K street SE. Declaration filed January 27, 1900. Plea of not guilty filed; placed on "Stet calendar" April 16, 1901.

Robert E. L. White, surviving trustee, *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 38767. Action for \$5,000 damages for trespass upon and taking possession of certain lands on Brightwood avenue. Declaration filed September 28, 1895. Plea of not guilty filed. Case entered "discontinued" and dismissed October 17, 1900, by order of the plaintiff's attorney.

Mary E. Schafer, administratrix, *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 43035. Action to recover \$10,000 damages for death of her husband by coming in contact with live electric wires on "Chain Bridge." Declaration filed May 5, 1899. Plea of not guilty filed. The plaintiff had entered suit against the electric-light company for the same cause of action; that suit was compromised and settled and on October 17, 1900, this case was entered "discontinued" and dismissed by order of plaintiff's attorney.

Daniel O'Connor *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 33145. Action, July 10, 1892, to recover \$3,000 damages for flooding of premises No. 114-116 Fifth street SE., by reason of the stopping of sewer. October 24, 1900, case "discontinued" and dismissed by order of plaintiff's attorney.

The following actions for damages instituted during the fiscal year are still pending:

Samuel Domer and wife *v.* District of Columbia and John W. Pilling, at law, No. 44335. Action for \$10,000 damages for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by female plaintiff coming in contact with an iron gate opening outward on sidewalk at the corner of Tenth and H streets NW. Declaration filed December 1, 1900. Plea of not guilty filed. The case is on the trial calendar.

Daniel Castor and wife *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 44347. Action for \$5,000 damages for personal injuries sustained by female plaintiff by falling on icy sidewalk on Four-and-a-half street SW. Declaration filed December 6, 1900. Plea of not guilty filed. The case is on the trial calendar.

S. S. Daish & Sons *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 44359. Action in assumpsit for \$454 for coal alleged to have been delivered to the District of Columbia and not paid for at contract price. Declaration filed December 11, 1900. District pleaded the general issue, and claimed that the coal was of inferior quality and not of grade and quality called for by the contract. The case is on the trial calendar.

William O. Dennison *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 44377. Action for \$5,000 for damage to property alleged to have been occasioned by wrongful change of grade. Declaration filed December 20, 1900. Plea of not guilty filed. The case is on the trial calendar.

Charles B. Cropley *v.* District of Columbia, at law, Nos. 44419 and 44420. Action for \$10,000 damages for allowing sewage to flow into open stream and then over his wharf property in Georgetown, injuring his riparian rights, etc. Declaration filed January 8, 1901. Pleas of not guilty and the statute of limitations have been filed, and the case is on the trial calendar.

Vincent Ullman and wife *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 44480. Action for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by female plaintiff by stepping on a loose plank in the sidewalk of Brookland. Declaration filed February 7, 1901. Plea of not guilty filed. The case is on the trial calendar.

Lemuel E. Mayhew *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 44536. Action for \$6,000 damages for causing sewage from Boundary street sewer to flow over lands of plaintiff in northeast section of the city. Declaration filed December 26, 1900. Pleas of not guilty, the statute of limitations and *res adjudicata* filed. The case is on the trial calendar.

Golden Brown *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 44617. Action for \$50,000 damages for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by falling down the sliding-pole opening in the second floor of engine house No. 5. Plaintiff is a minor, the child of a member of the fire department, and it is claimed had been invited to the second floor of the engine house to view a parade. Declaration filed April 13, 1901. Demurrer was filed setting forth that there was no breach of legal duty by the District alleged for which it could be held liable to plaintiff.

Alice Eugenia Grubbs *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 44679. Action for \$25,000 damages for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained on C street, near Fourth street NW., on November 27, 1900, by reason of the defective condition of the sidewalk. Declaration filed May 15, 1901. Plea of not guilty filed. The case is on the trial calendar.

Richard E. Taylor *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 44698. Action for \$5,000 damages for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by striking his foot against a projecting gas box in C street between First and Second streets NW. Declaration filed May 27, 1901. Plea of not guilty filed. The case is on the trial calendar.

Augusta M. Young *v.* District of Columbia. Action brought February 26, 1901, before S. R. Church, justice of the peace, for \$300 damages sustained by reason of the alleged wrongful cutting off of sewer connection to premises 505 and 507 Twenty-fourth street NW. Judgment for the defendant. Appeal to the supreme court of the District of Columbia. The case is now on the trial calendar in that court.

Arthur Bell, by his next friend, William Bell, *v.* District of Columbia. Action brought May 7, 1901, before L. I. O'Neal, justice of the peace, for \$300 damages for personal injuries sustained by falling into a so-called "water cut-off pipe" in First street NW. Judgment for the defendant. Appeal to the supreme court of the District of Columbia. The case is now on the trial calendar in that court.

Judgments in certiorari have been entered in 7 cases quashing assessments for taxes because illegally assessed.

Decrees in equity (following *Brewer v. District of Columbia et al.*, 5 Mack., 274) have been entered in 24 cases in favor of holders of tax deeds, canceling taxes assessed prior to the date of the tax sales in pursuance of which tax deeds were issued prior to the act of Congress relating to tax sales approved February 28, 1898; this act, it will be remembered, contains a provision requiring the purchaser at tax sale to pay the antecedent unpaid taxes.

There were three proceedings in habeas corpus, wherein the petitioners sought to be released from the District workhouse, where they had been committed by the judgment of the police court. In two of these cases the petitioners were discharged because of defects in the information and in the third case the petition was dismissed.

One civil action was instituted by the District during the fiscal year—that of the District of Columbia *v. Louis F. W. Weber*, at law, No. 44745. On October 17, 1899, Cary D. Freeman secured a judgment against the District of Columbia for \$250 for personal injuries sustained by falling over certain rubbish which had been negligently placed on the sidewalk of Seventh street, between G and I streets SE., by said Weber, who was notified of the pendency of the suit against the District and was present at the trial of the same. The District was obliged to pay this judgment, which, with interest and costs, amounted to \$399.99; and on June 14, 1901, suit in behalf of the District was entered, which is still pending.

There were 283 lunacy proceedings instituted by or on behalf of the Commissioners, an increase of 15 per cent in the number over the last fiscal year.

In this connection I take the liberty to restate my views upon this subject as expressed in my report of last year, that the act of Congress of June 3, 1899, under which indigent insane persons and insane persons of homicidal tendencies are committed to the Government Hospital for the Insane, is of doubtful constitutionality, inasmuch as it in terms denies to the alleged lunatic the right of trial by jury and commits the question of his sanity to the determination of one of the justices of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, holding a special term for orphans' court business. This objection did not exist under the proceedings in force when the law was changed by Congress. Then the marshal, authorized by a provision contained in the appropriation bill for 1898, empaneled a jury in attendance upon one of the criminal courts, and the verdict was confirmed by the court. The expense was thus reduced to a minimum. It consisted of clerk fees and the ordinary witness fees. The present law, in addition to these expenses, requires payment by the District in each case of a per diem compensation of \$10 to each of at least two physicians. During the year this compensation for physicians' fees in lunacy cases amounted to about \$5,000. I again recommend that said act be repealed and the former simple and economical procedure be reinstated. If Congress is unwilling to make this repeal, it should at least amend the law by reducing the allowance for physicians.

Proceedings in "street extension" and other condemnation cases have been taken in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, holding a district court, as follows:

Extension of Rhode Island avenue from Florida avenue to Le Droit avenue (Docket No. 544). Appeal of owners of land dismissed by the

court of appeals, June, 1901. Mandate from court of appeals to the supreme court filed June 21, 1901.

Extension of Howard avenue (Docket No. 547). Supplemental petition, in accordance with the act of June 6, 1900, filed September 28, 1900. Verdict, award, and assessment of the jury filed November 12, 1900; amount of award, \$6,462; amount of assessment for benefits, \$3,526; order finally confirming verdict, award, and assessment, June 27, 1901.

Extension of S, Twenty-second, and Decatur streets (Docket No. 549). Decision of the court of appeals reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States and order of the trial court confirming the verdict sustained April 29, 1901.

Extension of Pennsylvania avenue SE. to the District line (Docket No. 551). Supplemental petition, in accordance with act of June 6, 1900, filed June 11, 1901. (Verdict, award, and assessment of jury filed July 24, 1901; award for land taken, \$1,939; amount of assessments for benefits, \$1,019.)

Extension of Staughton street (Docket No. 552). Supplemental petition, in accordance with the act of June 6, 1900, filed August 15, 1900. Verdict, award, and assessment filed October 5, 1900, awarding \$5,687.50 for land taken and assessing \$2,186.35 for benefits; exceptions overruled and verdict finally confirmed by the court June 5, 1901.

Extension of Fifth street in Le Droit Park (Docket No. 554). Supplemental petition under act of June 6, 1900, filed August 6, 1901. Verdict, award, and assessment filed October 4, 1901; award for land taken, \$5,293.58, and assessed for benefits the full amount of award.

Extension and widening of Sherman avenue (Docket No. 555). After the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the S, Twenty-second, and Decatur street case, motion was filed to confirm the verdict, award, and assessment in this case. (Final confirmation was decreed October 2, 1901. Appeals have been taken from assessments by four separate owners.)

Extension of Eleventh street (Docket No. 556). Following the decision of the court of appeals in the S, Twenty-second, and Decatur street case, an order was made in this case setting aside the entire assessment for benefits. Appeal from this order was taken in behalf of the Commissioners to the court of appeals, where the case is now pending, hearing having been delayed by the death of one of the appellees.

Extension of New Hampshire avenue (Docket No. 557). After the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the S, Twenty-second, and Decatur street case, motion was filed June 6, 1901, to confirm the verdict, award, and assessment in this case. (Final confirmation decreed July 8, 1901.)

Extension of Columbia road, east of Thirteenth street (Docket No. 574). Verdict, award, and assessment filed August 1, 1900, awarding \$29,612.64, and assessing for benefits \$14,830; order finally confirming verdict passed March 20, 1901.

Widening of Columbia road and old Sixteenth street for the extension of the Metropolitan Railroad (Docket No. 577). Verdict, award, and assessment filed September 27, 1900, awarding \$181,858 and assessing adjacent property for benefits \$90,929, and the Metropolitan Railroad Company \$25,000. Exceptions in this case were argued and the court withheld decision until after disposition by the Supreme Court

of the United States of the case pending before it. (Final confirmation was decreed July 9, 1901. Appeals were taken by the Metropolitan Railroad Company and several owners of land assessed for benefits.)

Extension of Sixteenth street (Docket No. 580). Supplemental petition, in accordance with the act of June 6, 1900, was filed November 16, 1900. Verdict, award, and assessment of the jury filed May 28, 1901, awarding damages amounting to \$729,952.29 and assessing benefits aggregating \$108,834.75. Section 12 of the act of Congress for the extension of Columbia road east of Thirteenth street declared that certain of its provisions should be applicable to the proceeding for the extension of Sixteenth street, viz, that the benefits should be assessed by the jury in such amounts as they should find property assessed actually benefited by the extension, and that if the aggregate amount of the benefits to be assessed was less than one-half of the damages awarded the Commissioners were authorized in their discretion to reject the entire award, "and all proceedings hereunder shall be null and void." The assessment of benefits in the award of the jury in this case did not approximate one-half of the damages allowed, and, inasmuch as the act of Congress did not provide for a second jury in case the award was rejected by the Commissioners, but declared that all the proceedings under the act of Congress should be null and void, the Commissioners refrained from exercising their statutory authority in the premises and filed general exceptions to the award in order to hold the case open with a view of obtaining further legislation upon the subject.

Condemnation of land along Rock Creek, in the line of Massachusetts avenue extended, for slopes, embankment, etc., of a bridge (Docket No. 573). Report and award of the Commissioners appointed by the court filed July 10, 1900. Value of real estate condemned appraised at \$600 per acre, aggregating \$1,040.05; all other damages for milldam, riparian rights, water rights, etc., \$1,000. Exceptions on behalf of parties interested were overruled and the report and award finally confirmed by the court July 20, 1900; and a further motion to vacate the award was overruled January 7, 1901.

The following cases, originating respectively in the supreme court of the District of Columbia and in the police court, were disposed of upon appeal by the court of appeals, viz:

Guy E. Padgett *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 43620, decided December 6, 1900. The petitioner, by his writ of certiorari, sought to quash the general taxes assessed against his county property, alleging that said assessments were void because the description of the property was imperfect and insufficient. The writ was issued *ex parte*. The District filed a motion to quash the writ; this motion was allowed, and the petitioner appealed. The court of appeals affirmed the judgment of the lower court, holding that the question of granting or refusing the writ of certiorari in such a case rests in the sound discretion of the court; that owing to the nature of the subject-matter involved, and the public inconvenience resulting from interference with assessments, and especially with assessments for general taxes, the courts are generally very cautious and circumspect in the exercise of their discretion upon such applications; they must see that there is not only an unlawful assessment made, but that the party applying is or will be subject to wrong and injury in his right of property by reason of the illegal assessment, and the application must be made without unreason-

able delay; that the motion to quash the writ was properly allowed where the grounds of the application were that the property had been placed upon the assessment rolls in an informal and defective manner; that the description of the property was imperfect and insufficient, and that the returns of the board of assessors, which form the basis of the taxes on the property, in the column of the assessed "value of the property per acre," contained merely figures, without anything to indicate whether they represent dollars and cents. The court said that it was not alleged or pretended that the petitioner was surprised or in any manner deceived or misled to his prejudice by the form of the entry of the assessment in the assessment roll, and that while the descriptive entries in the assessment roll may not have been, in all respects, as regular and perfect as they ought to have been, yet if they could have been and can be rendered reasonably certain by the reference given to the map or plat the assessment ought not to be declared void.

This decision was of great importance to the District, inasmuch as like objections would lie against the assessments for general taxes of all county property, not only such assessments thereof as were in arrears but the assessments for current taxes.

District of Columbia v. William H. Sargeant and District of Columbia v. James Smith, decided December 6, 1900. These were appeals from judgments of acquittal in the police court. The appellees were drivers of licensed vehicles for the conveyance of passengers, and were charged with violating the police regulation made by the Commissioners under the joint resolution of Congress approved June 7, 1898, authorizing them to locate on the streets adjoining the station of any railroad a stand for cabs for the conveyance of passengers to and from such railroad station. The defense was that the regulation was unreasonable, and therefore null and void. The testimony, in the judgment of the police court, showed an unfair discrimination in the distribution of cab space between the railroad company and other cab drivers or cab owners. The court of appeals affirmed the judgment of the police court, following its decision in the cases of *Curry* and *Hazel*, wherein it had held that Congress had not authorized the Commissioners to grant an exclusive right in the streets to the railroad company, and that an exercise of the power granted to the Commissioners which in fact, although not in form, thus resulted was not justified by the joint resolution which empowered the Commissioners to allot a reasonable portion of the specific streets for the cabs of the railroad company, and was not intended to authorize any unfair discrimination in favor of the company against the public.

United States, ex rel. Cotter T. Bride, v. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia, at law, No. 44290, decided April 3, 1901. The petitioner, on November 12, 1900, filed his application for writ of mandamus against the Commissioners to require them to execute and deliver a tax deed to him, setting up that lot 9 in square 31 had been sold April 6, 1898, at tax sale for the taxes for the year ending June 30, 1897; that on April 7, 1900, more than two years having elapsed since the date of said tax sale and the property not having been redeemed, the petitioner, holder of the certificate of tax sale, was entitled to a deed for said lot, and that thereafter he demanded from the Commissioners the execution and delivery of such tax deed. The Commissioners in their return set up that at the date of the said tax

sale there were due and unpaid against said lot general taxes for the years 1880 to 1895, both inclusive; that said lot had been sold at previous tax sales and bought in by the District, and that petitioner was not entitled to a tax deed until he had paid all said taxes and assessments in accordance with the requirements of section 3 of the act of Congress approved February 28, 1898, entitled "An act in relation to taxes and tax sales in the District of Columbia," which provides: "That no deed shall be issued until all taxes and assessments appearing on the tax book against the property are paid, with penalties and interest and cost, including the taxes for the years for which the District purchased the property at tax sale." The writ of mandamus was dismissed by the court, and an appeal was taken to the court of appeals, where the judgment of the court below was affirmed. The court held that the above-mentioned act of Congress operated upon the tax sales for the year 1898; that said act was intended as a general comprehensive system of procedure for the listing, advertising, and sale of property for taxes; that it was not intended to be a mere auxiliary method prescribed to a preexisting method, but was intended to take the place of a system previously prescribed in which it was supposed there were defects that required legislation; that Congress by the passage of the act certainly did not intend to deprive the District of all remedy for the collection of taxes due prior to its date; that the act was simply a reenactment of preexisting laws with modifications and enlargement of powers to make them more effective, but in doing this, it did not in any manner nullify what had been done under the preexisting acts upon the subject.

Mary E. Swart and husband *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 43118. This was an action brought June 10, 1899, to recover \$10,000 damages for personal injuries claimed to have been sustained by the female plaintiff because of the alleged negligence of the District in allowing a defect or obstruction to exist on First street, between S and T streets, in the city of Washington. At the trial it appeared that the District was engaged in laying a sewer in First street, and had opened trenches on each side of the street, leaving a driveway in the center of 7 or 8 feet, on each side of which were piles of earth removed from the trenches; that while the female plaintiff and her brother were driving past the improvement the horse shied, from some cause not stated, and the buggy was overturned by being run upon one of the piles of dirt, and the plaintiff was thrown out and injured. The court below directed a verdict for the defendant, holding that the evidence was not sufficient to be submitted to the jury. On appeal to the court of appeals, that court, on January 9, 1901, affirmed the judgment of the court below, holding that it was an established principle that a party who ventures to pass a dangerous defect or obstruction in a street, knowing its condition, is bound to exercise a degree of care proportionate to the danger; that it does not always follow that because a trench or excavation or pile of earth may be found in a street, constituting a temporary obstruction to travel thereon, therefore such obstruction is unlawful, and that for all injuries that may be received by those attempting to use the street the municipality will be liable; that such excavations and piles of earth in the streets may be necessary in making the ordinary improvements of the city, and if made for such purpose and with ordinary care they are not unlawful obstructions of the street. Respecting the contention that there

should have been guards or barriers placed around the trenches and piles of earth as means of protection to those passing or driving along the street, the court said it was not made apparent how this could have been effective during the day and while the work was in actual progress; that parties pursuing the ordinary course in their work with reasonable care ought not to be held responsible for not anticipating possible events that did not ordinarily occur while such work is in progress; that the trenches and piles of dirt were lawfully made and were in open view of every one who passed; that the shying of the horse seems to have been the immediate cause of the accident, and what caused the horse to shy was a matter of pure conjecture; that the buggy was overturned by being run upon one of the piles of earth, and that was the cause of the shying of the horse from the regular course or way, and that it was the upsetting of the buggy and the throwing out of the plaintiff that produced her injuries; that to entitle her to recover for these injuries it was necessary to show that the alleged negligent defect in the street, if the defect was shown to exist, was the sole cause of the injury; that the injury must be produced directly by the alleged defect.

Benj. Whipps v. District of Columbia, at law, No. 40435. This was an action brought October 29, 1896, to recover \$5,000 damages for personal injuries claimed to have been sustained by the plaintiff by the falling of a wire cable used in constructing the public sewer in Twenty-seventh street, between K and L streets NW. At the trial it appeared that the cable fell because of insufficient guying or other support for the supporting towers. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$1,500; on appeal to the court of appeals that court, January 9, 1901, affirmed the judgment of the court below.

The work of constructing this sewer was being done for the District under a contract with John J. Jacoby. He was therefore liable over to the District for the payment of the judgment. The contractor was notified of his liability over and required to reimburse the District the amount of said judgment, which it had paid; and thereafter he reimbursed the District.

United States Electric Lighting Company v. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the Dewey Hotel Company, et al., equity, No. 21741. This was a bill filed September 24, 1900, for an injunction against the construction and use of certain conduits and pipes for electric lighting, power, and steam heating service laid in Stanton alley, connecting the Hotel Dewey, No. 1326 L street NW., with its other premises, No. 1008 Thirteenth street NW. The Commissioners had granted a permit therefor under the act of Congress of May 26, 1900, regulating permits for private conduits. The complainant claimed that it had a contract with one of the defendants for the exclusive supply of his premises with light and steam, and that the new conduits were to be used by the hotel company to supply such premises with light and power, to its injury, etc.; that the permit granted by the Commissioners was not authorized by law, and was null and void. The answers denied the material allegations of the bill; the court below continued the restraining order it had issued until the final hearing of the cause. The Commissioners did not appeal from this order, which restrained the other defendants from further construction of the conduits; the Dewey Hotel Company, however, obtained special allowance for appeal to the court of appeals, and that court on January 8,

1901, reversed the order of the court below and directed the dismissal of the bill of complaint, holding that a bill in equity would not lie against such constructions under a permit from the Commissioners upon an allegation that the complainant was a taxpayer, in the absence of anything to show that by the granting and execution of the permit the complainant would be injured or wronged in its capacity as a taxpayer, and that the fact that the complainant had a contract with one of the defendants for the exclusive supply of his premises with light and steam, and that the new conduits were to be used by another defendant to supply such premises with light and power would afford no right to maintain the bill; that to entitle a private individual to an injunction restraining a public nuisance it must clearly appear from his bill that he will sustain a special and particular injury therefrom for which he can not be compensated in damages.

Alice R. Mosheuvel and husband *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 43323. This was an action brought September 7, 1899, to recover \$10,000 damages for personal injuries claimed to have been sustained by the female plaintiff because of a defect in the sidewalk in front of the residence of the plaintiff, No. 113 E street NE., in the city of Washington, such defect consisting of a deep and dangerous hole, caused by the wrongful failure of the District to provide a cap for the water box or plug located in the sidewalk at that point. At the trial it appeared that the plaintiff had resided in said premises for about nine months; that she was entirely familiar with the existence of the uncovered water box; that it was near the steps leading to her residence, and that she considered it a dangerous place and tried to be careful in order to avoid it; that she came down her front steps and saw the water box, and while she did not keep her eye on it all the time, she was perfectly conscious of its existence and that it was a dangerous hole; that she tried to take a step long enough to take her over the box, but miscalculated the distance, and her toe caught in the box and she was thrown to the pavement and injured. The court below directed a verdict for the defendant, holding that the plaintiff by her own testimony was guilty of contributory negligence which disentitled her from recovery. On appeal to the court of appeals that court, January 9, 1901, affirmed the judgment of the court below.

E. P. Mertz, appellant, *v.* District of Columbia. This was an appeal to the court of appeals from the judgment of the police court, where the appellant had been convicted of the violation of section 182 of the building regulations, which provided "that every approach to or exit from a theater or other place of amusement through any other building shall have inclosing walls of brick," etc. The appellant, without authority therefor, had cut a door in the portion of the wall between his store and the F street entrance to the Columbia Theater. His claim was that the cutting of the door was such a minor repair as did not require a permit, and that the opening did not affect the strength or stability of the building nor endanger public safety. The court of appeals affirmed the judgment of the police court on January 18, 1901, the court holding that in cases of minor repairs under section 20 of the building regulations the inspector of buildings must be informed thereof, and he must determine whether it is a matter that requires a formal permit, and that the act of the appellant in cutting said door without informing the inspector was a violation of said section as well as of section 182.

Eliza J. Scott v. District of Columbia, at law, No. 42612. This was a writ of certiorari to quash an assessment against lot 9, in square 690, for paving an alley. The supreme court of the District of Columbia on March 29, 1901, by its order quashed said assessment because the same was made without due notice and was not made in proportion to benefits conferred by the improvement. The court in making this order followed the decision of the court of appeals in *Davidson v. Wight* (Street Extension Case) in the court of appeals, in which that court considered the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in *Norwood v. Baker* (172 U. S., 269) as decisive of the question of the illegality of front foot assessments. An appeal was taken from the judgment quashing this alley assessment to the court of appeals, and its decision in *Davidson v. Wight* having been reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States April 29, 1901, and its judgment in *Wormley v. District of Columbia* (15 App. D. C., 58) having been affirmed by that court, the judgment quashing the assessment in this case was, on June 4, 1901, reversed and the writ of certiorari dismissed.

Henry Oettinger v. District of Columbia, equity, No. 18571. This was a bill filed August 20, 1897, praying for an injunction and decree declaring that the occupation by the District, for the extension of Thirty-seventh street, of part of lot 291, square 1301 (formerly 131), in Beatty and Hawkin's addition to Georgetown, was without authority of law and was an illegal interference with the complainant's rights, etc. The defense of the District was that said part of lot 291 formed a part of Thirty-seventh street, having been dedicated for that purpose in connection with dedications made therefor by F. W. Huidekoper. Upon the hearing of the cause the court dismissed the bill of complaint. On appeal by the complainant to the court of appeals, that court on June 4, 1901, affirmed the decree of the court below, the court holding that it was established by the testimony that the complainant had dedicated this land for the purpose of extending Thirty-seventh street, although he had made no formal conveyance in accordance with his agreement with Huidekoper, and that in pursuance of that agreement he had acquiesced in the occupation by the public of said part of his lot for the purpose of a public street, and that the public authorities had accepted the dedication and had expended public money upon the faith of said dedication.

Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Railway Company v. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia, equity, No. 21672. This was a bill filed August 25, 1900, to enjoin the Commissioners from carrying into execution their official order to the railway company to remove the electrical switch and appliances erected by it at the intersection of Maryland avenue and Fourteenth street SW. The answer of the Commissioners set up that the railway company without having applied for or obtained permission from them wrongfully and illegally installed said electrical switch and appliances; that the act of Congress of August 23, 1894 (28 Stat., 494), authorizing the railway company to lay tracks on certain streets in the city of Washington provided that "The wires, electrical and mechanical appliances, conduits, stations, etc., shall be subject to the approval of the District Commissioners;" that the power of the railway company to make all needed trenches and excavations was subject to the condition contained in said act, "of having first obtained the permission of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia;" that the Commissioners

apprehended danger and damage to the public underground constructions, conduits, cables, pipes, etc., from electrolysis, occasioned by the grounded circuit. The temporary restraining order issued in the cause was continued until the final hearing notwithstanding the motion to vacate the same; whereupon an appeal was taken by the Commissioners to the court of appeals. That court sustained the contention of the Commissioners and, June 8, 1901, reversed the order of the court below and discharged the restraining order.

The following District cases were disposed of in the Supreme Court of the United States, viz:

District of Columbia *v.* Robinson et al., executors. Decided January 7, 1901. This was an appeal from the judgment of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia, affirming the judgment of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, awarding \$8,000 damages for an unlawful entry by the authorities of the District in 1880 upon part of certain lands in the county claimed as Harewood road and the removal of gravel therefrom. The action was begun in 1882 and involved the title to Harewood road, the District claiming that the entire width of the excavation made by it was part of a public highway established under the act of Congress of May 3, 1862, or by dedication. Mr. Chief Justice Alvey dissented from the opinion of the court of appeals. The supreme court affirmed the judgment of the court of appeals for substantially the same reasons assigned by that court, namely, that the burden was on the District to establish its claim of a public highway by prescription and prove the uninterrupted enjoyment by the public for twenty years or more with the knowledge of the owner and under a claim of right, not merely a use tolerated or permitted by him; and that even though Harewood road was a public highway, if the gravel was removed, not for the purpose of grading and improving it for public use, but in order to obtain gravel for another and recognized road, the excavation made, leaving the road in a worse condition for travel than before, the owner would be entitled to recover damages for injury caused by the excavation.

John B. Wight et al., Commissioners, *v.* Davidson et al., trustees. Decided April 29, 1901. This was an appeal from the judgment of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia, wherein that court held that the act of Congress approved March 3, 1899, for the extension of S, Twenty-second, and Decatur streets, was unconstitutional, and that the proceedings taken under said act of Congress were null and void. In each of the several acts of Congress approved February 10, 1899, and March 3, 1899, directing the Commissioners to file petitions for the extension of certain streets and avenues, there was a provision that one-half of the amount awarded as damages by the jury of condemnation should be assessed in said proceedings against those pieces or parcels of land abutting the street or avenue to be extended, and also on such other pieces or parcels of land as might, in the judgment of the jury, be benefited by the extension. The court of appeals, basing its decision upon *Norwood v. Baker* (172 U. S., 269), held that the act of Congress was unconstitutional because it arbitrarily fixed the amount of benefits to be assessed irrespective of the amount of benefits actually received or conferred upon the land assessed, and because it contained no provision for notifying owners of the property to be assessed in advance of such assessment or at any time pending the consideration of the case by the jury. The Supreme Court reversed the judg-

ment of the court of appeals, and held that its decision in *Norwood v. Baker*, and the reasoning in that case, was inapplicable; the court referred to its previous decisions, particularly to two cases from the District of Columbia, viz, *Bauman v. Ross* (167 U. S., 548), the highway-extension case, originating under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1893, to provide a permanent system of highways in the District, and *Parsons v. District of Columbia* (170 U. S., 45), the case of a water-main assessment in the District, and held that it was within the power of Congress to order the opening and extension of the streets in question, and to direct the Commissioners to institute and conduct proceedings in the supreme court of the District of Columbia to condemn the necessary land; and it was also competent for Congress to enact, as provided in said act, that of the amount found due and awarded as damages for land condemned not less than one-half thereof should be assessed by the jury in said proceedings against the pieces and parcels of ground situate and lying on each side of the extension of said streets, and also on all or any adjacent pieces or parcels of land which will be benefited thereby, and that the sum to be assessed against each lot or piece or parcel of ground shall be determined and designated by the jury, and that in determining what amount should be assessed against any particular piece or parcel of ground the jury should take into consideration the situation of said lots and the benefits that they might severally receive from the opening of said streets. The court further said that in proceedings of this nature notice by publication was sufficient; and that the order of publication, in the newspapers named by the court below, gave due notice of the filing of the petition and an opportunity to all persons interested to show cause, if any they had, why the prayer of the petition should not be granted; that such notice operated as a notice to all concerned of the pending appointment of a jury, and that proceedings under the act of Congress would subsequently be had, and that this gave opportunity for interested parties to attend meetings of the jury, to adduce evidence, and to be heard by counsel.

The decision in this case controlled all the other street-extension cases instituted under said act of Congress and enabled proceedings to be resumed in the other cases in which action had been suspended because of the adverse decision of the court of appeals. This case, in connection with the two cases above referred to, furnishes authoritative law for this jurisdiction on the subject of street extension and the assessment of property therefor.

Wormley v. District of Columbia and *Allen v. District of Columbia*. Decided April 29, 1901. In these cases the court of appeals held that the act of Congress approved April 24, 1896, authorizing the reassessment of special improvement taxes was valid and constitutional. It was claimed that the assessments were invalid because of want of notice of the original assessments and because the assessments were on the basis of the "front foot," and were arbitrary assessments without regard to the actual benefit to the property assessed. The provision of the law was that one-half of the total cost of the assessment work, including the expense of the assessment, should be charged against and become a lien upon the abutting property, and the assessment therefor should be levied pro rata according to the linear frontage of the property. The judgment of the court of appeals was affirmed in these cases by the Supreme Court of the United States, which had before it for

decision at the same time a series of cases involving the various aspects of local assessments. In one of said cases (*French v. Barbour Asphalt Paving Company*) the court discussed at length and maintained the legality and constitutionality of "front-foot assessments." The *Wormley* and *Allen* cases were affirmed on the authority of that case and of *Parsons v. District of Columbia*.

District of Columbia v. Camden Iron Works. Decided May 13, 1901. This was an appeal from the judgment of the court of appeals, affirming the judgment of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, for \$11,044.16, with interest from February 27, 1888, in an action of covenant to recover the price of certain iron pipe supplied for the extension of the water service. The court of appeals held that the contract with the Camden Iron Works, although it did not have the corporate seal of the District affixed to it, was yet the sealed contract of the District, being signed by the Commissioners and sealed with their private seals; and the court disallowed the claim of the District to deduct penalties and forfeitures for delay, as provided for in the contract, because such penalties and forfeitures had been waived by the District, and held that it was within the province of the jury to allow interest from the time of the last delivery of the articles or from a later date. The Supreme Court of the United States (two of the justices dissenting) affirmed the judgment of the court of appeals, holding that the contract was a specialty, and that it was for the Commissioners to determine whether the interests of the District required such a contract to be sealed.

District of Columbia v. H. B. Moulton. Decided May 27, 1901. This was an appeal by the District from the judgment of the court of appeals, affirming the judgment of the supreme court of the District, for \$6,450 damages recovered for personal injuries sustained by the appellee by reason of his horse being frightened by a steam roller in Park street on November 26, 1896. The Supreme Court of the United States reversed the judgment of the court of appeals, holding that the District was not liable under the circumstances of the case, and that the trial court should have instructed the jury to render a verdict in its favor; that the steam roller was upon the street for a lawful purpose; that such an appliance was a necessary means to a lawful end; and that appliances used in connection with street improvements, even though calculated to frighten horses of ordinary gentleness not familiar with such appliances, may be retained at the place where needed until the necessity therefor has ceased; and the fact that they become temporarily disabled can not effect the right to keep them on the works until in the ordinary course of events and in the exercise of reasonable discretion it is found convenient either to there make needed repairs or to remove them elsewhere for that purpose; that the appellee had notice of the presence of the steam roller on the street in ample time to have avoided it; and that he knew that such objects sometimes frightened horses; that, as the danger was neither hidden nor concealed, the District was not under any obligation to restrain him from attempting to pass; that the District was not bound to presume that it would be necessarily hazardous to drive past the roller, stationary and quiet as it was, and familiar as horses in a large city usually are to the sight or sounds of the electric and cable cars and horseless motors; and that the roller being lawfully on the street the District was not bound to guard against the consequences of a voluntary attempt to drive by it.

And now, in conclusion, allow me to call attention to the following matters:

The code of law for the District was finally enacted by Congress March 3, 1901, to go into effect and operation from and after January 1, 1902. The desirability of a codification of our complex system of law has been recognized for many years, and several futile attempts in that direction had been made. As enacted, the code covers the general law. It was prepared by Hon. Walter S. Cox, for many years an honored justice of the supreme court of the District, whose legal attainments and intimate knowledge of the subject peculiarly fitted him for such a task, and it has received the intelligent and painstaking revision of our entire local bench and committees of leading members of our bar. While imperfections may be found in the code and experience may demonstrate that some of its provisions require amendment, nevertheless it will undoubtedly prove of incalculable benefit to this community. The code, it must be remembered, does not profess to embrace the entire body of existing law; there yet remains to be systematized the bulk of the law relating more particularly to the detail of municipal matters.

Proceedings on behalf of the United States have been resumed in the case of *Morris v. United States*, relating to the Potomac Flats and the river front, and testimony is being taken to ascertain the amount of compensation to be allowed for the wharves, warehouses, and other structures erected and maintained by the occupants of the water front. From present indications, until this award has been made the Commissioners will not be put in possession of the water front so as to carry into effect the act of Congress "relative to the control of wharf property, etc.," approved March 3, 1899.

The very difficult and important subject of street extension and special assessment therefor has been finally settled, as above indicated, by the adjudication of the highest court as to the constitutionality of the law of the proceedings. The several acts of Congress on the subject provide that these assessments, when confirmed by the court, shall be a lien upon the land assessed, and shall be payable in four equal annual installments, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum "from the date of confirmation until paid." The order confirming the award of the jury in these cases is subject to appeal within twenty days, and until that time has expired the order is not so final as that it could be safely acted upon by the Commissioners. In most of the cases appeals were taken and a very considerable period of time elapsed before the final confirmation on appeal. The resulting condition was, and still is, that the owner assessed in these proceedings is practically unable to escape the penalty of interest; he can not pay the assessment; the court is not authorized to receive it, and the Commissioners are unable at once to obtain and spread upon their assessment books the assessments confirmed by the court. It is manifest that some relief should be provided, and I have the honor to suggest that you recommend that the provision respecting the charge of interest in all the street-extension condemnation cases be changed, so that interest will be chargeable only from and after sixty days, or some longer time, after the final confirmation of the awards; and that there be refunded to parties, who have paid under written protest, interest on these assessments for such period.

I append hereto the report of my assistant, Mr. James L. Pugh, jr., showing that there were 13,935 cases tried on the District side of the police court during the year and \$30,605.61 collected as fines. I fully concur in his suggestion concerning the necessity of providing better accommodations for the police court.

I take great pleasure in acknowledging the efficiency and industry of my assistants in the discharge of their respective duties during the year.

Very respectfully,

ANDREW B. DUVALL,
Attorney for the District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL ASSISTANT ATTORNEY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 21, 1901.*

SIR: I inclose herewith three copies of my annual report of business done on the municipal side of the police court for the year ending June 30, 1901.

This report shows that I prepared and the court tried 13,935 cases and collected from these cases \$30,605.61.

Permit me again to call attention to the absolute inadequacy of the building in which we are called upon to handle so many cases. The police court building is a disgrace to the capital city. It is wholly unfit in size and structure, and I can not urge too strongly a remedy for this condition of affairs.

Respectfully,

JAMES L. PUGH, Jr.,
Special Assistant Attorney, District of Columbia.

Hon. A. B. DUVALL,
Attorney, District of Columbia.

Cases tried in the police court of the District of Columbia during the year ending June 30, 1901.

Aiding and abetting in the sale of liquor	2
Barber shop open on Sunday	7
Barroom open after hours	8
Barroom open on Sunday	11
Bathing in the Potomac River	11
Carrying away others property	35
Causing dogs to fight	3
Cruelty to animals	695
Destroying private property	222
Destroying public property	13
Disorderly conduct and profanity	7, 203
Druggist selling liquor without prescription	3
Enticing prostitution	11
Fast driving	165
Fast riding	4
Female dogs at large while in heat	5
Gift enterprises	1
Indecent exposure	252
No number on wagon	1
Nuisances	217

Playing ball	20
Public space, occupying	4
Selling fireworks to minors	2
Selling liquor to minors	3
Selling unwholesome food	2
Throwing missiles	202
Tresspass on parks	77
Unlicensed auctioneers	10
Unlicensed apothecaries	12
Unlicensed bars	72
Unlicensed bowling alley	1
Unlicensed cattle brokers	26
Unlicensed commission merchants	5
Unlicensed entertainments	19
Unlicensed gas fitters	2
Unlicensed intelligence office	1
Unlicensed hotels	7
Unlicensed livery stables	5
Unlicensed peddlers	2
Unlicensed plumbers	20
Unlicensed produce dealers	23
Unlicensed real estate agents	12
Unlicensed restaurants	36
Unlicensed second-hand dealers	16
Unlicensed vehicles	15
Vagrancy	2, 268
Violating building regulations	82
Violating building and grounds regulations	87
Violating civil-rights law	2
Violating dairy and dairy farms regulations	2
Violating food law	33
Violating game law	5
Violating hack law	74
Violating flour law	2
Violating measure law	5
Violating cemetery law	4
Violating milk law	10
Violating police regulations	1, 892
Wasting Potomac water	6
Total	13, 935

Total amount of fines collected, \$30,605.61.

REPORT OF THE ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 24, 1901.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the various branches under the control of the electrical department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901:

GAS LIGHTING.

The regular gas-lighting service has been maintained at its usual high efficiency throughout the year. The lanterns are kept clean, the burners average more than the 5 cubic feet required by law and minor defects are promptly remedied.

Owing to the establishment of arc lamps on several streets where Welsbach lamps were maintained, a number of the latter were transferred to other localities, and 18 added to the number previously maintained. The service has been remarkably good. The appropriation for the fiscal year 1902 has been increased from \$5,000 to \$10,000, while for the year 1903 I have estimated for \$20,000 for this service.

During the year all the gas posts and lanterns were thoroughly painted by the contractors under the direct supervision of this office.

The following lists show the location of all gas lamps added during the year:

ADDITIONAL GAS LAMPS ERECTED.

Northwest.—One southeast corner of Eleventh and I streets; one D street between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets; three Newport place between N and O and Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets; one alley between R and Riggs and Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets; two Twenty-fourth street between G and I streets; one Virginia avenue between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets; one Twenty-second street between P and Q streets; one S street between Twentieth street and Connecticut avenue; one Fifteenth street between Rhode Island avenue and O street; two V street between Tenth and Twelfth streets; one Eighth street between T street and Florida avenue; one Twelfth street between O and P streets; two Tenth street between O street and Rhode Island avenue; one N street between Seventh and Eighth streets; one Eleventh street between K and L streets; two New Jersey avenue between P and Q streets; one Sixth street between H and I streets; one K street between Third and Fourth streets; one F street between Third and Fourth streets; two W street between Tenth and Twelfth streets; one North Capitol street between I and K streets; one southwest corner of First and F streets; one northwest corner of Twenty-first street and Newport place; one south side of O street, opposite Hopkins street; one southeast corner of P and Hopkins streets; one Third street between H and I streets; one northeast corner of Vermont avenue and K street; one south side of K street between Seventeenth street and Connecticut avenue; two north side of Oregon avenue between New Hampshire avenue and Eighteenth street; two north side of Florida avenue between Second and Fourth streets; one west side of Twenty-fourth street between I and K streets; one alley between Ninth and Tenth streets and Rhode Island avenue and R street; one west side of Seventeenth street between D and E streets; two north side of Little B street between Tenth and Twelfth streets; one north side of E street between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets; two east side of Thirteenth street between N and O streets; two east

and west sides of Twelfth street between N and O streets; one west side of Twelfth street between M and N streets; one west side of First street between P and Bates streets. Total, 51.

Northeast.—Two O street between North Capitol and First streets; two south side of Delaware avenue between C and D streets; one F street between First and Second streets; one Third street between D and E streets; one Fifth street between L and M streets; one Tenth street between G and H streets; one southeast corner of Seventh and B streets; one Ninth street between B and C streets; one Twelfth street between East Capitol and B streets; one Florida avenue between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets; one Chicago street between First and Second streets; one northeast corner of Eleventh and D streets; two north side of D street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets; one northeast corner of Fourteenth and D streets; one east side of Fourteenth street between D and E streets; one northwest corner of Seventh street and Morris place. Total, 19.

Southeast.—One northwest corner of Tenth and E streets; one E street between Fifth and Sixth streets; one E street between Fourth and Fifth streets; one Kentucky avenue between B street and South Carolina avenue; one G street between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets; one Fourteenth street between Pennsylvania avenue and K street; one southwest corner of Fourteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue; one M street between First street and New Jersey avenue; one Ninth street between I and K streets; one Tenth street between I and K streets; one northwest corner of Fifteenth and G streets; two Fifteenth street between E and G streets; two Fourteenth street between C street and South Carolina avenue; two Fourteenth street between E and G streets; one southeast corner of Fourteenth and East Capitol streets; one west side of Fifteenth street between East Capitol and A streets; one west side of Fifteenth street between Massachusetts avenue and C street. Total, 20.

Southwest.—One south side of C street between Tenth and Eleventh streets; one north side of C street between Eleventh and Twelfth streets; one south side of D street between Delaware avenue and South Capitol street; one northwest corner of South Capitol and G streets; one south side of Canal street between First street and Delaware avenue; one west side of Delaware avenue between Canal and E streets; one north side of Virginia avenue between First and Second streets. Total, seven.

Northwest, county.—One southwest corner of Fifth and Omaha streets; one southwest corner of Fifth and Philadelphia streets; one Thomas street between Le Droit avenue and First street; eight Harewood avenue between T street and Florida avenue; three Rock Creek Church road north of Whitney avenue; one Sheridan avenue west of Fourteenth street; five Dartmouth street between Thirteenth street and Sherman avenue; one Roanoke street between Thirteenth street and Sherman avenue; one northwest corner of Brightwood avenue and Harvard street; two Fourteenth street between Kenesaw and Kenyon streets, front No. 11 Engine Company; two S street between First and Second streets; three Seaton street between First and Second streets; six Seaton street between First and North Capitol streets; one south side of Whitney avenue between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets; one Flint street between Brightwood avenue and Ninth street; one Ninth street between Des Moines and Erie streets; two Quincy street between Brightwood avenue and Eighth street; one east side of Twentieth street north of Kalorama avenue; one southeast corner of First and T streets; three T street between First and North Capitol streets; seven Whitney avenue between last lamp and Soldiers' Home gate; five Warder avenue between Whitney avenue and Cammack street; one Scott avenue east of Brightwood avenue; four V street between First and North Capitol streets. Total, 62.

Northeast, county.—One west side of Twelfth street between Lansing and Concord streets; one northeast corner of Tenth and Concord streets; one Fourth street and Bunker Hill road; one Lincoln avenue and Bunker Hill road; twenty-two Rock Creek Church road from Eagle Gate to Shepherd road; two Michigan avenue entrance to Trinity College. Total, 28.

Southeast, county.—Two Washington street between Fillmore and Pierce streets; Twelve Bowen road between last lamp and Branch avenue; two Bowen road between Branch avenue and Suitland road; one Pennsylvania avenue between Prout street and Minnesota avenue. Total, 17.

Georgetown.—One south side of S street between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets; one south side of U street between Thirty-first street and Lovers' Lane. Total, 2.

ADDITIONAL WELSBACH LAMPS ERECTED.

Northwest.—Nine Rhode Island avenue from Scott Circle west to Connecticut avenue; eleven Rhode Island avenue from Scott Circle east to Iowa Circle; one corner of Fifteen-and-a-half and N streets; fourteen around Iowa Circle; nine Vermont avenue between Iowa and Thomas circles; one Sixteen-and-a-half and N streets; six K street

between Sixteenth street and Connecticut avenue; three Seventeenth street between I and K streets; two U street between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets; one K street between Seventeenth street and Connecticut avenue; eleven K street between Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets; two Fifteenth street east between I and K streets; two Fifteenth street west between I and K streets. Total, 72.

NAPHTHA LIGHTING.

The contract for this service was awarded to Mr. L. S. Nicolai, after public advertisement, at the rate of \$19.20 per lamp per annum. The candlepower required by the contract was increased from 16 to 20. The District furnished the posts and lanterns, the contractor supplying the tanks, burners, and pipes.

During the year the naphtha posts and lanterns were thoroughly painted by the contractor under the direct supervision of this office.

The following lists show the location of all additional naphtha lamps added during the year, and of those naphtha lamps that were changed to gas:

ADDITIONAL NAPHTHA LAMPS ERECTED.

Northwest.—Two north side of Q street between First and Third streets; two east side of First street between N and O streets; one alley between First and North Capitol and L and Pierce streets; two alleys between New Jersey avenue and North Capitol street and B and C streets. Total 7.

Northeast.—One northeast corner of Fifteenth and E streets; one alley between Massachusetts avenue and D street and First and Second streets; one alley between Third and Fourth and E and F streets; one alley between I and K streets and Delaware avenue and Second street; one alley between H and I and Third and Fourth streets; one southeast corner of Sixteenth and A streets. Total, 6.

Southeast.—Five south side of K street between South Capitol and First streets; five north side of L street between South Capitol and First streets; one east side of Fourteenth street between East Capitol and A streets; one east side of Fourteenth street between Massachusetts avenue and A street; two north side of D street between Kentucky avenue and Fifteenth street; two north side of Georgia avenue between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets; one north side of G street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets; one east side of Kentucky avenue between E and Fifteenth streets. Total, 18.

Southwest.—One alley between M and N and First and One-half streets; three north side of Canal street between Delaware avenue and South Capitol street; ten South Capitol street between O and R streets; one north side of H street between Eighth and Ninth streets; one north side of I street between Eighth and Ninth streets. Total, 16.

Northwest, county.—Six Rock Creek Church road between Whitney and Brightwood avenues; twenty-one Brightwood avenue between Umatilla street and District line; one north side of Brandywine street between Brightwood and Illinois avenues; one corner of Brandywine street and Illinois avenue. Total, 29.

Northeast, county.—One north side of Concord street between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets; one Lansing street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets; one northeast corner of Queens Chapel road and Frankfort street; one east side of Twenty-second street between Frankfort and Emporia streets; one north side of Frankfort street between Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets; one northeast corner of Queens Chapel road and Detroit street; one south side of Cincinnati street between Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets; one north side of Detroit street between Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets; one intersection of Mills avenue and Twenty-fourth street; one northwest corner of Fifteenth and Lansing streets. Total, 10.

Southeast, county.—One Howard avenue; two Sumner avenue; three A street between Sumner and Stevens avenues; six Stevens avenue from A street west; one northeast corner of Seventh and Omaha streets; one north side of Hamilton road head of Seventh street; one south side of Hamilton road head of Wheeler road; one south side of Hamilton road head of Sixth street; one corner of Fourth street and Nichols avenue; one corner of Ninth and Philadelphia streets; eight Hamilton road from Good Hope road to Ainger avenue; six Ainger avenue from Hamilton road to Bruce avenue. Total, 32.

Georgetown.—Two south side of Prospect avenue between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets; one South street between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets; two O street between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets. Total, 5.

NAPHTHA LAMPS CHANGED TO GAS.

Northeast.—Two O street between North Capitol and First streets; one southeast corner of Sixth and Callan streets; one northeast corner of Fifteenth and E streets; one northeast corner of Fifteenth and East Capitol streets; six north side of North Carolina avenue between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. Total, 11.

Southeast.—Five L street between Fifth and Seventh streets; three Thirteenth street between G and I streets; one west side of Thirteenth street between Massachusetts avenue and B streets; three K street between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets; two corners of Thirteenth and K streets; one Thirteenth street between K and L streets; one corner of Thirteenth and L streets; three L street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets; one corner of Fourteenth and L streets; one east side of Fourteenth street between East Capitol and A streets; one northeast corner of Fourteenth and A streets; two A street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets; one corner of Fifteenth and A streets; one east side of Fifteenth street between A and East Capitol streets; one east side of Fifteenth street between A and B streets; one northeast corner of Fifteenth and B streets; one northeast corner of Fifteenth street and Massachusetts avenue; two east side of Fifteenth street between Massachusetts avenue and C street. Total, 31.

Northwest, county.—Four Sheridan street between Sherman and Brightwood avenues; Four Sixteenth street between Kenesaw avenue and Park street. Total, 8.

Northeast, county.—Two Hartford street between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets; one northeast corner of Thirteenth and Hartford streets; one Concord street between Tenth and Twelfth streets; two Concord street between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets; one northeast corner of Twelfth and Joliet streets; one northeast corner of Twelfth and Dover streets; one northeast corner of Twelfth and Concord streets; one northeast corner of Twelfth and Austin streets; one northeast corner of Twelfth and Frankfort streets; one northeast corner of Twelfth and Emporia streets; one northeast corner of Twelfth and Detroit streets. Total, 13.

COLLIS LAMPS.

The use of these ornamental lanterns has proved to be very satisfactory. Forty-one were added to the number maintained during the preceding year, principally around Thomas, Scott, and Dupont circles, where the numerous intersecting streets and avenues lead to confusion unless clearly designated.

The gas consumption in these lamps is $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet per hour; the annual cost \$12.50.

The following list shows the location of the additional lamps:

ADDITIONAL COLLIS LAMPS ERECTED.

Northwest.—Ten around Thomas circle; ten around Dupont circle; seven around Washington circle; one northwest corner of Twentieth street and Hillyer place; one northwest corner of Eighteenth street and Jefferson place; one northeast corner of Connecticut avenue and De Sales street; one northwest corner of New Hampshire avenue and M street; one northeast corner of Fourteenth street and Wallach place; one southwest corner of Fourteenth street and Pierce place; one southeast corner of Fourteenth and Riggs streets; one southwest corner of Fourteenth and Corcoran streets; one southwest corner of Fourteenth and Samson streets; one southwest corner of Ninth street and Florida avenue; one northeast corner of Eleventh and G streets; one southeast corner of Twenty-third street and Washington circle; one southwest corner of M street and Thomas circle; one northeast corner of Fifteenth and I streets. Total, 41.

COMBINATION FIRE-ALARM AND DESIGNATION LAMPS.

Experimental posts of an ornamental character, designed to carry the fire-alarm boxes connected with the underground cable system and having lanterns with red glass and street designations in them, were erected. One of these, at the corner of Thirteenth and F streets, was lighted and proved so satisfactory that the balance were immediately

equipped. In a number of instances there were two posts on the corners where these new ones are erected, one carrying a frame in which the street signs were placed, the other carrying the fire-alarm box. These two posts, neither of which was particularly ornamental, are now combined in one. At night the street signs are illuminated while the red glass in the lower portion of the lantern indicates readily the location of a fire-alarm box. The accompanying photograph shows the post erected at Thirteenth and F streets.

The locations of those erected during the year are as follows:

One southeast corner of Thirteenth and F streets; one southwest corner of Twenty-fourth street and Pennsylvania avenue; one southwest corner of Twenty-second street and Pennsylvania avenue; one northeast corner of Fourteenth and H streets; one northeast corner of Fourteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue; one southeast corner of Twelfth and E streets; one southwest corner of Tenth and E streets; one northwest corner of Tenth and D streets; one southeast corner of Ninth and D streets; one northeast corner of Seventh street and Louisiana avenue.

ELECTRIC-ARC LIGHTING.

Constant interruptions were a feature of the arc-lighting service during the year. In addition to numerous troubles at the central station, the cables were constantly breaking down, due to the high voltage used. Although the company seemingly did all in its power to maintain good service the results were very unsatisfactory. When the lamps burned they gave good service, but the number of outages was too numerous to be satisfactory.

As a matter of experiment thirty-seven of the lamps were placed upon the low-tension system of the company. This change involved the substitution of direct-current constant potential inclosed lamps for the old open-series lamps. The results have been very satisfactory, particularly in regard to the outages, which have been reduced to a minimum with the new lamps. Negotiations are now pending with the company for the substitution of the inclosed lamps for the series lamps throughout the territory covered by their low-tension system.

No formal contract was entered into with the company, as they protested against the rate of \$72 per lamp per annum, as fixed by Congress, claiming that the cost to them for furnishing the service exceeded that amount. Instead of a contract the company agreed to furnish the service at the legal rate, with the understanding that they would try to have Congress increase the rate.

The company began painting all their posts before the close of the year, and have finished it at this writing.

ADDITIONAL ELECTRIC-ARC LAMPS ERECTED.

Northwest.—Nine M street between Eighteenth and Twenty-first streets; Two Florida avenue between Sixth and Seventh streets; one New York avenue between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets; four Seventeenth street between Pennsylvania and New York avenues; three Thirteenth-and-a-half street between Pennsylvania avenue and C street; one Thirteenth-and-a-half street between B and C streets; two B street between Ninth and Tenth streets; one corner of 10th and B streets; two B street between Tenth and Twelfth streets; one corner of Twelfth and B streets; one B street between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets; one B street between Thirteenth and Thirteenth-and-a-half streets; one corner of Thirteenth-and-a-half and B streets; two B street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets; one corner of Thirteenth and B streets; one corner of Fifteenth and B streets; one southeast corner of Tenth and C streets; one south side of C street between Ninth and Tenth streets; one Ninth street head of C street; four D street between Fifth and Seventh streets; one southwest corner of Louisiana avenue and Sixth street; one south side

of Louisiana avenue between Fifth and Sixth streets; two Louisiana avenue between Sixth and Seventh streets; one southwest corner of Thirteenth and D streets; one east side of Thirteenth street between C and D streets; one southeast corner of Thirteenth street and Ohio avenue; one east side of Thirteenth street between B street and Ohio avenue; one west side of Thirteenth street between F and G streets; one south side of D street between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets; one southwest corner of Twelfth and D streets; one west side of Twelfth street between C and D streets; one east side of Eleventh street between C and D streets; one southwest corner of Thirteenth and C streets; one west side of Ninth street between Grant place and H street; one west side of Ninth street between H and I streets; one west side of Ninth street between I street and New York avenue; one west side of Fourteenth street between B and C streets; one northeast corner of Eleventh and F streets; two north side of E street between Ninth and Tenth streets; one east side of Eleventh street between Pennsylvania avenue and E street; one east side of Eleventh street between E and F streets; one east side of Eleventh street between F and G streets; one east side of Eleventh street between G and H streets; one east side of Eleventh street between H and I streets; one southeast corner of Eleventh and I streets; one east side of Vermont avenue between H and I streets; one south side of E street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets; five east side of Fifteenth street between Pennsylvania avenue and B street; one west side of Eleventh street between G and H streets; one northeast corner of Eleventh and H streets; one east side of Connecticut avenue between H and I streets; one north side of I street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets; one Market space between Seventh and Eighth streets; three south side of Massachusetts avenue between Fourth and Fifth streets; three north side of Mount Vernon place between Seventh and Ninth streets; four south side of Massachusetts avenue between Fifth and Seventh streets; five First street between Pennsylvania and Indiana avenues; four C street between Fourth and Seventh streets; one northeast corner of Seventh street and Massachusetts avenue; one northwest corner of Brightwood and Florida avenues; one Jackson place between Pennsylvania avenue and H street; one southwest corner of Arthur place and C street. Total, 102.

Northeast.—Two C street from Delaware avenue to First street; five north side of Lincoln Park. Total, 7.

Southwest.—Eight Fourteenth street between B street north and B street south; eight Fourteenth street from southeast corner of Fourteenth and B streets to northeast corner of Fourteenth street and Maryland avenue; four Canal street between First and Second streets. Total, 20.

Southeast.—Six south side of Lincoln Park; fifteen west side of Eighth street from Pennsylvania avenue to M street. Total, 21.

Northwest county.—Eight Brightwood avenue between Florida avenue and Trumbull street; seventeen Connecticut avenue and Columbia road from Florida avenue north to Eighteenth street; twenty-one Fourteenth street from Florida avenue to Park street. Total, 46.

Georgetown.—One corner of Thirty-second and O streets; one corner of Thirty-second and P streets; one corner of Thirty-second and Q streets. Total, 3.

INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

At the last session of Congress an attempt was made to secure legislation that would permit the extension of overhead wires outside of the fire limits and east of Rock Creek for this system of lighting, but without success. The extension of these lights, therefore, was necessarily confined to the suburban section west of Rock Creek. There are several important highways, however, east of that dividing line where such lights are urgently needed. I would therefore renew my recommendation of last year that the following proviso be inserted in the appropriation act:

Provided, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized to permit the erection of such poles and the stringing of such overhead wires thereon outside of the fire limits and east of Rock Creek as may be necessary for the maintenance of public incandescent electric lights, said wires and poles to be used only for public lighting purposes.

After considerable correspondence with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company they agreed to establish lights on the Long Bridge and they

now maintain at their own expense 30 incandescent lamps connected 5 in series to the trolley wires of the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Railway Company.

ADDITIONAL INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LAMPS ERECTED.

Northwest county.—Three Woodley street west from Tennallytown road; twenty-four Grant road from South street to Broad Branch road; twenty-three Murdock Mill road to Forty-seventh street and through American University Heights; two corners of Connecticut avenue and Grant road; thirty-three Woodley road from Connecticut avenue to Wisconsin avenue; one corner of Connecticut avenue and Woodley road; fifteen Pierce Mill road from Connecticut avenue to Wisconsin avenue; one Pierce Mill road corner of Connecticut avenue; one corner of Woodley street and Idaho avenue; forty-seven Connecticut avenue extended from Cathedral avenue to Chapel road; two Newark street between Thirty-fourth street and Highland avenue; two Tennallytown road. Total, 154.

Distribution of new lamps established during the fiscal year 1901.

Kind of light.	Northwest.		Northeast.		Southwest.		Southeast.		County.		Total.
	Streets.	Alleys.	Streets.	Alleys.	Streets.	Alleys.	Streets.	Alleys.	Streets.	Roads.	
Gas	51	2	30	.....	7	.....	51	.....	87	41	269
Collis	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
Welsbach	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72
Naphtha	9	3	2	4	15	1	18	.....	54	17	123
Arc	105	.....	7	.....	20	.....	21	.....	29	17	199
Incandescent .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	101	154
Combination fire-alarm and designation lamp	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	279	5	39	4	42	1	90	.....	223	176	859

The changes have been as follows:

	Added.	Discontinued.		Added.	Discontinued.
Gas	269	273	Incandescent	154	.....
Collis	41	1	Combination fire-alarm and designation lamp	1	.....
Welsbach	72	54			
Naphtha	123	65	Total	859	393
Arc	199	.....			

Increase during the year, 466 lamps.

Of the 269 gas lamps added 63 were changed from naphtha.

Lamps of all kinds in use July 1, 1901, as compared with July 1, 1900.

	1900.	1901.		1900.	1901.
Gas	6,605	6,601	Naphtha	1,072	1,130
Collis	49	89	Arc	662	861
Combination fire-alarm and designation lamp .....	.....	1	Incandescent	376	530
Welsbach	160	178	Total	8,924	9,390

Increase during the year, 466 lamps.

List of material used in streets during the year.

Gas lanterns	433
Naphtha lanterns.....	174
Collis lanterns	40
Boulevard lanterns.....	2
Welsbach lanterns.....	41
Miner designation holders.....	6
Designation frames for electric-light corners.....	115
Designation frames for gas and naphtha lamps	159
Brackets for incandescent-light sign holders.....	27
Lamp-posts	373
Designation signs for Collis lamps	12
Designation signs for electric-light corners.....	285
Designation signs for gas and naphtha lamps.....	1788

	Gas.	Naphtha.	Arc.	Welsbach.
New posts erected	209	123	199	18
Posts moved and reset.....	a 57	a 8	a 6	}
Posts reerected.....	83	3	2	
Unused posts taken down	23	5		
	a 4			
	138			

a Paid from other appropriations and special deposits.

Number of lamps maintained by each company and the number reported out each month.

Month.	Washington Gas-light Co. (gas lamps).			Georgetown Gaslight Co. (gas lamps.)			L. S. Nicolai (naptha lamps).			Potomac Electric Power Co. (incandescents).			United States Electric Lighting Co. (arcs).		
	Number maintained.	Number reported out.	Maximum on any one night.	Number maintained.	Number reported out.	Maximum on any one night.	Number maintained.	Number reported out.	Maximum on any one night.	Number maintained.	Number reported out.	Maximum on any one night.	Number maintained.	Number reported out.	Maximum on any one night.
July	6,188	82	10	481	3	1	1,059	677	94	379	176	115	662	1,088	621
August	6,210	38	12	481	9	1	1,049	125	11	379	434	163	662	727	194
September	6,260	49	8	481	15	3	1,061	103	54	379	185	71	662	3,911	1,031
October	6,210	148	39	477	22	8	1,087	133	43	379	202	86	708	8,591	1,488
November.....	6,189	68	7	478	50	7	1,107	161	52	379	425	118	752	1,521	349
December	6,074	125	17	478	46	6	1,108	174	65	379	139	48	857	2,044	597
January	6,123	131	12	479	22	4	1,148	373	78	479	576	119	859	3,605	931
February.....	6,138	111	20	478	25	7	1,167	643	205	479	203	92	859	1,091	721
March	6,134	38	8	478	28	6	1,166	208	59	479	58	36	860	2,187	436
April	6,176	51	7	478	19	5	1,144	131	26	526	301	93	860	2,549	763
May	6,176	22	4	478	12	5	1,144	39	4	530	356	201	861	3,960	947
June	6,213	37	5	478	11	9	1,130	131	36	530	224	89	861	1,494	479

POLES AND OVERHEAD WIRES.

In connection with the installation of its underground system, this department removed 37 poles and 3,282 pounds (approximately 32.82 miles) of single wire.

This department turned over 9 poles to the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, and 5 to the Western Union Telegraph Company. These poles were occupied jointly by the department and the companies, but having removed the District wires the poles were of no further use.

The restrictions of the law preventing the stringing of overhead wires for telephone purposes outside of the city limits worked such a

¹ Of this number 455 were paid for by the contractors for street lighting.

hardship upon both company and subscriber that the matter was carried into court, with the result that a decision was obtained favorable to the issuance of permits for the stringing of these wires. A large number of applications for permits which had been accumulating for months were finally granted, and a measure of relief afforded the residents outside of the city limits; but the relief is not general throughout the District, and many individuals, both public and private, are unable to get telephones installed in their homes and offices. The only relief is through the enactment of legislation permitting the telephone company to extend its conduit system and to use its existing overhead lines for stringing additional wires, under proper restrictions.

Permits were issued to the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, based upon the opinion of Judge Barnard in the test case, to connect 131 premises outside of the city limits; in making these connections the company strung 1,729,321 feet (327.52 miles) of single wire, including the wire connected to the new branch exchange in Takoma.

The company report that they strung 442 miles of wire throughout the District; deducting the 327.52 miles which the records show were erected outside the city limits, there are 114.48 miles left, which represent the amount of wire strung for house connections inside the city limits under the authority granted in the appropriation act approved March 3, 1897.

The United States Electric Lighting Company removed none of the overhead lines during the year. They still maintain about 50 miles of wires over the streets of the city.

Of the poles and wires erected by the Potomac Electric Power Company, 51,050 feet of wire and 260 poles were for the public incandescent lights established west of Rock Creek.

List of overhead wires erected and removed.

Company.	Erected.				Removed.		Net increase.	
	Wire.	Cable.	Total.		Wire.		Feet of conductor.	Miles of conductor.
	Feet of conductor.	Feet of conductor.	Feet of conductor.	Miles of conductor.	Feet of conductor.	Miles of conductor.		
District of Columbia	634, 972	.....	634, 972	120. 26	173, 290	32. 82	461, 682	87. 44
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.....	1, 185, 421	543, 900	1, 729, 321	327. 52	36, 640	6. 94	1, 692, 681	320. 58
United States Electric Lighting Co.....	4, 212	.....	4, 212	. 79	1, 735	. 33	2, 477	. 46
Potomac Electric Power Co	109, 246	.....	109, 246	20. 69	.....	.....	109, 246	20. 69
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R. R. Co..	77, 818	.....	77, 818	14. 73	.....	.....	77, 818	14. 73
Postal Telegraph Cable Co.	91, 944	49, 920	141, 864	26. 86	24, 920	4. 72	116, 944	22. 14
Western Union Telegraph Co.....	148, 278	151, 200	299, 478	56. 72	6, 800	1. 28	292, 678	55. 44
United States Postal Printing Telegraph Co .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18, 000	3. 40	.....	.....
Anacostia and Potomac River Rwy. Co	9, 150	.....	9, 150	1. 73	.....	.....	9, 150	1. 73
Columbia Rwy Co.....	14, 100	.....	14, 100	2. 67	.....	.....	14, 100	2. 67
Total.....	2, 275, 141	745, 020	3, 020, 161	571. 99	261, 385	49. 49	2, 758, 776	522. 50

Number of poles erected, moved, replaced, and taken down.

Company.	Poles erected.				Poles moved.		Poles re- placed.		Poles reerect- ed, line.	Poles reset, line.	Poles taken down.			
	Wood.	Iron.	Guy.	Anchor guy.	Line.	Guy.	Line.	Guy.			Iron.		Wood.	
District of Columbia.....	35	....	9	....	6	....	18	3	1	1	....	....	61	2
United States Government .....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.....	111	....	23	5	34	2	121	18	1	3	....	....	8	1
United States Electric Lighting Co.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	....	....	....	2	....	2	1
Potomac Electric Power Co.....	304	4	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....
Western Union Telegraph Co.....	....	....	....	....	10	....	1	1	....	4	....	....	11	....
Postal Telegraph Cable Co.....	1	....	1	....	5	....	12	2	....	....	....	....	2	1
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Balti- more R. R. Co.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Brightwood Rwy. Co.....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....
Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
City and Suburban Rwy. Co.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
United States Postal Printing Tele- graph Co.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	63	....
Total	458	4	34	5	63	2	163	24	2	13	2	1	150	5

Company.	Increase.				Decrease.		
	Iron.	Wood.	Guy.	Anchor guy.	Iron.	Wood.	Guy.
District of Columbia.....			7	....	....	26	....
United States Electric Lighting Co.....					2	3	....
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.....		103	22	5	....	....	....
Potomac Electric Power Co.....	4	304	....	....	....	....	....
Western Union Telegraph Co.....						11	....
Postal Telegraph Cable Co.....						1	....
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Balti- more R. R. Co.....		1	....	....	....	....	....
Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co.....		1	....	....	....	....	....
Brightwood Rwy. Co.....		3	....	....	....	....	....
City and Suburban Rwy. Co.....						1	....
Printing Telegraph Co.....						63	....
Total	4	412	29	5	2	105	....

List of poles of all kinds, July 1, 1901.

Company.	Wood.	Iron.	Guy.	Total.
District of Columbia.....	903	26	32	961
United States Government.....	302	....	1	303
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.....	2,640	....	311	2,951
United States Electric Lighting Co.....	149	517	....	666
Potomac Electric Power Co.....	514	324	2	840
Western Union Telegraph Co.....	1,371	....	8	1,379
Postal Telegraph Cable Co.....	392	....	8	400
Brightwood Rwy. Co.....	330	10	....	340
Columbia Rwy. Co.....	371	90	....	461
Anacostia and Potomac River R. R. Co.....	3	....	....	3
City and Suburban Rwy. Co.....	54	32	....	86
Georgetown and Tennallytown Rwy. Co.....	154	150	1	305
Capital Rwy. Co.....	132	76	....	208
Washington and Great Falls Rwy. Co.....	385	16	....	401
Washington and Baltimore Transit Co.....	22	....	....	22
Maryland and Washington Rwy. Co.....	....	158	....	158
Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Rwy. Co.....	53	....	....	53
Capital Traction Co.....	157	43	....	200
Washington and Glen Echo Rwy. Co.....	....	8	....	8
Steam railroads.....	524	....	....	524
Total.....	8,456	1,450	363	10,269

UNDERGROUND SYSTEM.

The main cables in this system were extended from Fifteenth and K streets westward to Rock Creek. The overhead connections to Engine No. 2, Chemical No. 1, Trucks B and C, Engine No. 1, first precinct, third precinct, and Evening Star Newspaper Company were removed. Five patrol boxes and 3 fire-alarm boxes were also connected underground.

In connecting the various buildings and posts 2,913 feet of single-way conduit were laid, and 5 manholes and 4 handholes constructed.

Several attempts have been made to secure legislation by Congress permitting the extension of the conduits of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, but so far all efforts in that direction have been fruitless. The underground system of this department is almost exclusively in the conduits of this company, the electric-lighting ducts being used only in a few instances on account of the unadvisability of the joint occupancy of conduits by both high and low potential systems. This department is therefore limited in its underground extensions to the present system of the telephone company, which has not been increased for several years. Many important and extensively improved sections are not reached by telephone conduits, among which are Columbia Heights, Mount Pleasant, Washington Heights, Capitol Hill (beyond First street east), and southwest Washington. As there seems to be no prospect of the telephone company securing the necessary legislation to extend their conduits to these sections, I have asked in my estimates for the year ending June 30, 1903, for money and authority to build conduits to the first of the subdivisions mentioned above. It is earnestly hoped that this important underground work be carried on as rapidly as possible, as the overhead lines belonging to the department are crowded with wires and will need renewing in a year or two.

The amount of conduit built and the length of cable laid during the year are shown in the following tables:

Amount of cable laid during the year.

Size of cable.	Signal.		Telephone.		Combination.			Total.		
	Cable.	Conductor No. 14, B. & S.	Cable.	Conductor No. 19, B. & S.	Cable.	Conductor No. 14, B. & S.	Conductor No. 19, B. & S.	Cable.	Conductor No. 14, B. & S.	Conductor No. 19, B. & S.
	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
30-pair			2,574	154,440				2,574		154,440
25-pair			1,545	77,250				1,545		77,250
20-pair			2,991	119,640				2,991		119,640
15-pair	2,574	77,220			1,545	24,720	21,630	4,119	101,940	21,630
12-pair	4,549	109,176						4,549	109,176	
10-pair					1,835	18,350	18,350	1,835	18,350	18,350
6-pair					683	5,464	2,732	683	5,464	2,732
5-pair					1,016	6,096	4,064	1,016	6,096	4,064
3-pair					1,917	7,668	3,834	1,917	7,668	3,834
Total	7,123	186,396	7,110	351,330	6,996	62,298	50,610	21,229	248,694	401,940

4.02 miles of cable containing 123.22 miles of wire.

Total amount of cable laid to June 30, 1901.

Size of cable.	Signal.			Telephone.		Combination.			Total.			
	Cable.	Conductor No. 16, B. & S.	Conductor No. 14, B. & S.	Cable.	Conductor No. 19, B. & S.	Cable.	Conductor No. 14, B. & S.	Conductor No. 19, B. & S.	Cable.	Conductor No. 14, B. & S.	Conductor No. 16, B. & S.	Conductor No. 19, B. & S.
	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
100-pair.....				6,221	1,244,200				6,221			1,244,200
75-pair.....				2,921	438,150				2,921			438,150
50-pair.....	350	17,500		350	17,500				700		17,500	17,500
30-pair.....	9,152		549,120	2,574	154,440				11,726	549,120		154,440
25-pair.....				1,545	77,250				1,545			77,250
20-pair.....				2,991	119,640				2,991			119,640
15-pair.....	2,574		77,220	570	17,100	1,545	24,720	21,630	4,689	101,940		38,730
12-pair.....	4,549		109,176						4,549	109,176		
10-pair.....	570		11,400			2,204	22,040	22,040	2,774	33,440		22,040
6-pair.....						1,709	13,672	6,836	1,709	13,672		6,836
5-pair.....						1,976	11,856	7,904	1,976	11,856		7,904
3-pair.....						2,402	9,608	4,804	2,402	9,608		4,804
Total.	17,195	17,500	746,916	17,172	2,068,280	9,836	31,896	63,214	44,203	828,812	17,500	2,131,494

8.37 miles of cable containing 563.97 miles of wire.

Conduits occupied by District cables.

Owner.	Conduit.	Cable.	Conductor.
	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
Electrical department.....	4,017	9,004	505,944
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.....	17,333	32,984	2,451,996
United States Electric Lighting Co.:			
In company's ducts.....	898	898	7,806
In ducts reserved for District of Columbia.....	1,317	1,317	12,060
Total.....	23,565	44,203	2,977,806

TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

The following lines were changed from grounded to metallic circuit: Girls' Reform School; dog pound; Industrial Home School; Ninth precinct; No. 10 engine; Inspector Boardman's residence; Gales School; harbor office; St. Elizabeth's Asylum; Jefferson School; Anacostia substation, and Washington Asylum.

This leaves but two lines grounded, the Lincoln and Business high schools. As soon as possible these will be changed to metallic circuits.

The following 17 telephones were added to the District switch board: Offices of the chief engineer fire department (2); water registrar; electrical department; sealer weights and measures; residences of superintendent of District stables, assessor, disbursing officer, chief engineer fire department, deputy health officer, and Health Inspector Fowler; chemical No. 3; trucks E and F; house of detention, and Anacostia pumping station.

Extension telephone was placed in the office of the principal of the Central High School.

Five trunk lines between the District switch board and the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company's exchange were added on April 6, 1901, greatly increasing the capacity of the District switch board for exchange service.

FIRE-ALARM SYSTEM.

At the beginning of the fiscal year there were 245 fire-alarm boxes in service, distributed among 14 signal circuits. Seven alarm or gong circuits were also in service. During the year 6 boxes were added, all paid for by private parties; 2 signal circuits were added, and the alarm circuits increased from 7 to 9.

The system was also extended to the new truck house on S street, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, to the new chemical engine house in Tennallytown, and to the new truck house on Whitney avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. The extension to the latter house was made from the existing wires in engine house No. 11 on Fourteenth street, between Kenesaw and Kenyon streets, the wires being contained in a cable drawn into the conduit of the United States Electric Lighting Company. The locations of the new boxes are as follows: Box No. 626, Government Printing Office stables; box No. 649, Government Printing Office warerooms; box No. 179, Evening Star Newspaper Company's building; box No. 265, Woodward and Lothrop's warerooms; box No. 657, Union Trust and Storage Company's warerooms; box No. 686, St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum; box No. 814, located on No. 11 engine house, was moved to the corner of Fourteenth street and Euclid Place and the number changed to No. 847.

Number of alarms received and transmitted.

Regular box alarms	423
Telephone stations	6
National automatic boxes	3
Local alarms	275
Second alarms	7
Third alarms	10
Fifth alarms	2
Special alarms	2
Total	727

Of this number 43 were false alarms.

Time of day in which alarms were received.

From 6 p. m. to 12 midnight	254
From 12 midnight to 6 a. m.	99
From 6 a. m. to 12 noon	162
From 12 noon to 6 p. m.	212
Total	727

Number of alarms from each box.

No. of box.	Alarms.	Tests.	No. of box.	Alarms.	Tests.	No. of box.	Alarms.	Tests.	No. of box.	Alarms.	Tests.
12.....	1	12	36.....	3	12	62.....	3	14	85.....		14
13.....		15	37.....	4	13	63.....	2	11	86.....	1	12
14.....	2	14	39.....	3	16	64.....		11	87.....	2	14
15.....		14	41.....	4	11	67.....	2	12	91.....	2	11
16.....	5	13	43.....	3	11	68.....	5	10	92.....	1	10
17.....	2	14	45.....	1	11	69.....		11	93.....		12
18.....	1	11	46.....	1	11	71.....	4	14	94.....		9
21.....	3	11	48.....		11	72.....	6	12	121.....	1	12
23.....	3	11	49.....		11	73.....	1	13	123.....	2	14
24.....	3	12	51.....	1	12	74.....	2	13	124.....	6	12
25.....		14	52.....		12	75.....	1	12	125.....	3	15
27.....	6	11	53.....	3	12	79.....		12	126.....		12
28.....		11	54.....	2	12	81.....		13	127.....		11
31.....		13	57.....		12	82.....	2	12	129.....	4	13
32.....	1	13	58.....		12	83.....	1	12	131.....	7	13
35.....	1	14	59.....	3	12	84.....		12	132.....		12



FIRE ALARM DESIGNATION POST.

Number of alarms from each box—Continued.

No. of box.	Alarms.	Tests.	No. of box.	Alarms.	Tests.	No. of box.	Alarms.	Tests.	No. of box.	Alarms.	Tests.
134.....	.....	12	239.....	2	13	426.....	5	11	638.....	.....	13
135.....	3	13	241.....	1	12	427.....	.....	11	641.....	.....	11
136.....	3	15	242.....	.....	16	428.....	1	12	642.....	2	11
137.....	2	12	243.....	3	12	431.....	5	11	645.....	1	11
138.....	.....	12	245.....	1	13	432.....	.....	11	647.....	5	11
139.....	.....	12	246.....	1	12	435.....	1	11	648.....	1	11
141.....	3	13	247.....	2	13	436.....	2	11	649.....	1	9
142.....	1	14	248.....	.....	12	437.....	4	11	651.....	4	12
143.....	4	13	249.....	1	13	438.....	4	14	652.....	2	13
145.....	3	14	251.....	7	13	512.....	2	12	653.....	2	12
146.....	2	13	252.....	.....	12	513.....	1	13	654.....	.....	11
147.....	3	13	253.....	1	13	514.....	1	12	657.....	.....	3
148.....	4	13	254.....	3	13	516.....	2	12	712.....	2	13
149.....	2	13	256.....	2	12	517.....	1	12	713.....	.....	12
152.....	1	14	257.....	.....	12	518.....	2	11	714.....	1	12
153.....	1	13	259.....	1	12	519.....	2	12	715.....	5	14
154.....	.....	13	261.....	.....	12	521.....	5	12	716.....	2	13
156.....	1	13	262.....	2	12	523.....	1	13	717.....	.....	12
157.....	1	12	264.....	.....	12	524.....	3	12	723.....	1	14
158.....	.....	12	265.....	.....	8	526.....	3	13	724.....	.....	11
159.....	.....	13	312.....	4	12	527.....	.....	12	725.....	.....	11
162.....	1	13	314.....	9	15	528.....	.....	13	726.....	.....	10
164.....	.....	12	316.....	1	12	529.....	4	13	731.....	2	14
165.....	.....	12	317.....	3	12	531.....	1	12	732.....	1	12
167.....	1	13	318.....	3	13	534.....	2	13	734.....	1	10
168.....	3	11	319.....	1	13	536.....	1	13	735.....	3	12
169.....	.....	13	321.....	2	14	537.....	2	12	812.....	.....	12
172.....	5	16	323.....	2	15	612.....	4	13	813.....	.....	12
173.....	3	12	324.....	1	16	613.....	1	12	814.....	.....	11
174.....	2	13	325.....	3	12	615.....	.....	11	815.....	.....	11
175.....	1	12	326.....	1	12	616.....	3	10	816.....	.....	12
176.....	3	12	327.....	.....	12	617.....	1	11	817.....	.....	11
178.....	.....	11	328.....	5	16	618.....	1	11	821.....	4	10
179.....	.....	8	329.....	3	13	619.....	.....	11	823.....	.....	12
212.....	2	12	341.....	1	12	621.....	1	12	824.....	1	12
213.....	6	13	342.....	4	14	623.....	8	11	825.....	1	11
214.....	1	13	412.....	3	11	624.....	.....	11	826.....	2	13
215.....	1	13	413.....	1	11	625.....	.....	12	827.....	6	12
216.....	1	12	414.....	7	11	626.....	.....	9	831.....	.....	11
217.....	4	12	415.....	2	11	627.....	.....	12	832.....	.....	13
231.....	1	12	416.....	2	11	628.....	1	11	834.....	1	12
232.....	2	12	417.....	2	11	629.....	2	11	835.....	.....	12
234.....	.....	12	418.....	.....	13	631.....	2	12	847.....	1	12
235.....	.....	11	419.....	8	11	632.....	.....	13	912.....	.....	11
236.....	1	11	421.....	.....	11	634.....	2	12	913.....	.....	10
237.....	3	14	423.....	1	11	635.....	1	11			
238.....	3	12	425.....	1	12	637.....	.....	11			

Time spent in service by the fire department.

Month.	Number of alarms.		Time.		Month.	Number of alarms.		Time.	
	Regu-lar.	Local.	Hours.	Min-utes.		Regu-lar.	Local.	Hours.	Min-utes.
July.....	39	16	38	10	February.....	60	43	77	.....
August.....	27	22	22	30	March.....	41	35	65	26
September.....	20	16	23	57	April.....	32	24	39	12
October.....	26	11	27	16	May.....	33	12	36	40
November.....	34	20	45	28	June.....	29	19	38	26
December.....	40	25	48	41					
January.....	42	32	47	59	Total.....	423	275	514	45

INSTANTANEOUS FIRE ALARM COMPANY.

The auxiliary attachments of the company in all of the street fire-alarm boxes have finally been removed, in pursuance of the order of the Board of Commissioners. Those attachments, however, in the United States Government buildings and in private institutions were not included in the order.

The following boxes are still equipped with their system: Box 49, Agricultural Department; box 165, Patent Office; box 167, Pension Office; box 624, Government Printing Office; box 346, Weather Bureau; box 432, Bureau Engraving and Printing.

POLICE-PATROL SYSTEM.

The following 19 stations were added during the year to the 169 in service on July 1, 1900:

Fourteenth and F streets NW., wall box; Fifth and P streets NW., wall box; Twenty-fourth street and Virginia avenue NW., booth box; Bathing beach, wall box; First and E streets SW., booth box; Seventeenth and E streets SE., wall box; Second and E streets SE., wall box; Seventeenth and Harrison streets, Anacostia, wall box; Grant and Monroe streets, Anacostia, wall box; Seventh and D streets NW., wall box; Third and B streets NW., wall box; Eighteenth street and Columbia road, wall box; Ridge and Loughboro roads, booth box; Chain Bridge, booth box; Little Falls and Conduit roads, booth box; Connecticut avenue entrance to Zoological Park, wall box, old movement; Woodley and Tennallytown roads, booth box; Deanwood, booth box; Long Bridge, booth box. Two of these new boxes were connected with the underground system.

The following changes in locations were made: Booth box moved from Twelfth street and Maryland avenue NE., to Bladensburg road and King street; booth box moved from Eighteenth street and New York avenue to Seventeenth and B streets; booth box moved from Connecticut avenue and Q street to Twenty-second street and Newport Place; booth box removed from Twenty-sixth and G streets to Twenty-sixth and F streets; booth box at Thirteenth and D streets NW. was replaced by wall box connected to underground system.

On July 1, 1901, the distribution of boxes among the precincts was as follows:

Precinct.	Wall boxes.		Booth boxes.		Total.
	New move- ment.	Old move- ment.	Old move- ment.	Telephone only.	
First.....	16	.....	1	.....	17
Second	20	.....	1	.....	21
Third.....	3	2	17	.....	22
Fourth	3	1	16	.....	20
Fifth	18	.....	.....	.....	18
Substation.....	6	.....	1	.....	7
Sixth	15	1	.....	.....	16
Seventh	4	15	5	.....	24
Eighth.....	15	.....	2	5	22
Ninth.....	6	1	14	.....	21
Total	106	20	57	5	188

STORAGE-BATTERY SYSTEM.

The total number of cells in use on July 1, 1901, is shown in the following table:

Circuit.	Total number of cells.	Circuit.	Total number of cells.
Signal:		Joker:	
No. 1	30	No. 1	52
No. 2	26	No. 2	40
No. 3	26	No. 3	40
No. 4	30	No. 4	40
No. 5	30	Alarm or gong	60
No. 6	24	Manual transmitter	22
No. 7	30	Telephone switch board	8
No. 8	30	Register local	14
No. 9	26	Patrol:	
No. 10	28	No. 1	12
No. 11	32	No. 3	16
No. 12	24	No. 6	26
No. 13	24		
No. 14	20	Total	756
No. 15	24		
No. 16	22		

With the exception of the 60 cells on the alarm or gong circuits, each of the above circuits is operated with one-half of the number of cells mentioned, one-half being charged while the other is operating on the line. There were 718 cells in use on July 1, 1900, and 38 were added during the year. The entire amount paid during the year for current for charging these cells was \$183.81, at the rate of 6 cents per kilowatt hour.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A great deal of attention has been given by the department to the supervision of the installation of the electric wiring in the following buildings, plans for which were drawn up during the preceding fiscal year: Manual training school, Seventh street and Rhode Island avenue; manual training school, P street between First and Third streets, and the Tenth precinct station.

Plans were also drawn up and the work of installing the wires supervised in the following buildings: Truck F; Chemical engine house, Tennallytown; First, Third, and Seventh precinct stations and chemical engine house at Brookland. This has become a very important feature of the work of the department and one which could well be extended to embrace all electric work installed in private houses. That municipal inspection of all electric wiring is urgently needed is brought to the attention of the department daily through its observation of the loose methods of installation in vogue in some instances and of the extent of old and unsafe wiring still in use.

It is with regret that I have to announce the death of one of the most efficient employees of the department. On August 28, 1900, Martin Donaldson, accompanied by one of his fellow workers, was engaged in clearing some trouble that had developed on the patrol wires in Georgetown. While near the top of one of the poles to which these wires are attached, he came in contact with a wire heavily charged by being crossed with a high potential wire several squares distant. The shock was sufficiently great to throw him from the pole, causing

almost instant death. The department had no more faithful and conscientious employee than Mr. Donaldson, and his loss is keenly felt by all his associates.

Respectfully submitted. WALTER C. ALLEN,
Electrical Engineer, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Number of inspectors, assistants, laborers, and other employees of the electrical department temporarily employed, and the appropriations from which paid.

Class.	No.	Electric lighting.	Street lighting.	General expenses.	Extension patrol.	Erection of poles.	Wires underground.	Total.
Electrical engineer	1	\$900.00	\$1,200.00	\$300.00	.....	.....	.....	\$2,400.00
Inspectors	5	3,973.75	.....	111.00	.....	.....	.....	4,084.75
Operators	4	.....	.....	1,360.00	.....	.....	.....	1,360.00
Skilled laborers.....	4	.....	2,137.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,137.00
Laborers	15	.....	1,597.37	.....	.....	.....	\$48.37	1,645.74
Painters	2	.....	480.00	.....	.....	\$109.20	.....	589.20
Linemen.....	7	.....	.....	476.25	\$370.61	771.25	.....	1,618.11
Groundmen.....	4	.....	.....	348.37	258.86	504.00	.....	1,111.23
Plumbers	2	.....	.....	38.50	.....	.....	63.00	101.50
Telephone messengers....	2	.....	.....	309.00	.....	.....	.....	309.00
Total.....	46	4,873.75	5,414.37	2,943.12	629.47	1,384.45	111.37	15,356.53

STREET LIGHTING.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation	\$178,000.00
Repayments	38.45
Received from Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for maintenance of lamps along their tracks.....	435.19
Received from Baltimore and Potomac Railroad for maintenance of lamps along their tracks.....	2,974.90
Total.....	181,448.54

EXPENDITURES.

Gas lighting:	
Washington Gaslight Company	\$122,868.60
Deductions for defective service.....	97.35
	\$122,771.25
Georgetown Gaslight Company	9,577.80
Deductions for defective service.....	41.72
	9,536.08
Naphtha lighting:	
L. S. Nicolai	21,343.98
Deductions for defective service.....	260.10
	21,083.88
Incandescent lighting:	
Potomac Electric Power Company	8,646.82
Deductions for defective service.....	51.41
	8,595.41
Welsbach lighting:	
Welsbach Street Lighting Company.....	4,982.11
Deductions for defective service.....	.47
	4,981.64
Erecting new lamp-posts:	
Washington Gaslight Company	1,248.00
Georgetown Gaslight Company.....	6.00
L. S. Nicolai	246.00
	1,500.00
Moving and resetting lamps:	
Washington Gaslight Company	285.00
Georgetown Gaslight Company	12.00
L. S. Nicolai	8.00
United States Electric Lighting Company	30.97
	335.97
Replacing lamp-posts:	
Washington Gaslight Company	60.00
L. S. Nicolai	6.00
	66.00
Bracket lamps erected:	
Washington Gaslight Company	8.00
Taking down old posts:	
Washington Gaslight Company.....	208.50

Changing naphtha lamps to gas:		
Washington Gaslight Company.....		\$282.00
Services:		
Electrical engineer.....	\$1,200.00	
Skilled laborers.....	2,137.00	
Laborers.....	1,597.37	
Painters.....	480.00	
		5,414.37
Lamp-posts.....		998.00
Combination lamp-posts.....		562.50
Erecting combination lamp-posts.....		102.00
Street lanterns.....		1,575.00
Collis lanterns.....		300.00
Manhattan lanterns.....		200.00
Repairing Collis lanterns.....		24.00
Street signs.....		220.54
Sign frames.....		150.60
Iron brackets.....		10.00
Inspecting new lamp-posts.....		10.50
Paints.....		123.46
Renting storeroom.....		379.66
Repairs to cuts.....		260.54
Cartage.....		768.95
Horse.....		175.00
Buggy.....		125.00
Harness.....		48.50
Blacksmithing.....		175.00
Sample ornamental lantern.....		17.50
Miscellaneous.....		281.89
Total.....		181,291.74

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation.....	\$63,000.00
Received from Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company for maintenance of lamps along their tracks.....	360.00
Total.....	63,360.00

EXPENDITURES.

Lighting:	
United States Electric Lighting Company.....	\$56,172.73
Deductions for defective service.....	952.67
	55,220.06
Salaries.....	4,873.75
Purchasing and repairing bicycles.....	126.75
Repairing testing instruments.....	3.50
Office furniture and supplies.....	161.16
Total.....	60,385.22

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE—GENERAL EXPENSES.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation for year 1901.....	\$12,000.00
Deficiency appropriation.....	1,478.13
Repayment for telephone rental.....	50.00
Deposit for fire-alarm boxes.....	890.88
	14,419.01

EXPENDITURES.

Telephone rental and exchange service:	
Exchange telephone service.....	\$810.97
Extra equipment for same.....	39.49
Instruments on district line.....	1,881.66
Trunk line rental.....	1,236.26
Private line rental.....	71.00
	4,039.38
Extra labor.....	2,943.12
Underground cable.....	724.00
Repairing damaged cable.....	28.57
Conduit connections.....	31.37
Insulated wire.....	128.62
Office wire.....	75.24
Hard-drawn line wire.....	408.72
Guy wire.....	18.00
Porcelain insulators.....	13.20
Braces.....	35.50
Cross-arms.....	148.62
Erecting poles.....	42.00
Replacing poles.....	273.38
Repairing cuts in pavements.....	20.30
Linemen's supplies.....	5.75

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Storage batteries.....	\$37.50
Dry batteries.....	294.00
Electric current for charging batteries.....	183.81
Electric current for lighting.....	174.24
Telephone equipment and supplies.....	662.40
Fire-alarm boxes.....	875.00
Repairing instruments.....	20.90
Repairs at headquarters.....	116.02
Tools and hardware.....	208.30
Forage.....	533.45
Stable supplies.....	89.74
Repairs to wagons.....	123.00
Harness.....	23.00
Repairs to old harness.....	15.65
Register paper.....	578.88
Telephone switch-board equipment.....	25.00
Office supplies.....	56.77
Printing.....	71.40
Electric fans.....	13.25
Copper sulphate.....	136.35
Salamoniac.....	31.00
Punching registers.....	150.00
Gong.....	35.00
Repairing reels.....	15.00
Zincs.....	99.50
Cartage.....	19.55
Rent of storeroom.....	120.00
Horse.....	150.00
Typewriters and supplies.....	153.50
Paints.....	60.53
Empty reels.....	20.00
Glass for patrol and fire-alarm boxes.....	21.70
One 4-pen register.....	52.50
Coal for headquarters.....	38.83
Washing.....	24.00
Ice.....	18.97
Miscellaneous.....	144.18
Total.....	14,328.69

EXTENSION PATROL SYSTEM.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation.....	\$5,000.00
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EXPENDITURES.

Erecting poles.....	\$60.00
Taking down and reerecting poles.....	397.25
Patrol boxes.....	2,160.00
Break wheels and number plates.....	28.25
Posts for patrol boxes.....	76.00
Cross arms and braces.....	300.55
Line wire.....	977.82
Guy wire.....	16.50
Insulated wire.....	63.25
Lowering wires.....	2.96
Fifty-ohm relays.....	11.00
Two-pen inking register.....	75.00
Six-pen dials.....	54.00
Circuit breakers.....	25.00
Pony glass insulators.....	44.40
Oak desk for tenth precinct.....	32.00
Building conduit connection at tenth precinct.....	40.00
Extra labor.....	629.47
Total.....	4,993.45

WIRES UNDERGROUND.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation.....	\$6,000.00
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EXPENDITURES.

Under-ground cable.....	\$2,937.52
Drawing in and connecting cable.....	563.19
Repairing cable.....	64.15
Cable pole equipment.....	30.00
Cable reel carriages, jacks, and cart.....	113.00
Building conduit connections.....	1,083.70
Combination posts.....	281.25
Manhole frames and covers.....	5.50
Pumping out manholes.....	4.26
Extra labor.....	111.37
Repairs to cuts.....	677.51
Miscellaneous.....	126.73
Total.....	5,998.18

ERECTION OF POLES, ETC.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation	\$5,000.00
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EXPENDITURES.

Fire-alarm posts	\$76.00
Iron poles.....	84.00
Erecting and replacing poles	44.00
Combination posts.....	281.25
Underground Cable	2,019.58
Conduit connections.....	72.20
Repairs to cuts.....	49.88
Line wire	988.58
Extra labor	1,384.45
Total.....	<u>4,999.94</u>

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF STEAM BOILERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1901.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901:

Boilers inspected.....	637
Boilers inspected for the District of Columbia	38
Total number inspected	<u>675</u>
Boilers condemned	16
Boilers condemned for repairs	59
Cases of internal corrosion	18
Cases of external corrosion.....	12
Cases of sediment	19
Defective safety valves	22
Defective steam gauges	25
Boilers condemned for defective tubes	28

Fees received for 632 boilers at legal fee of \$5, \$3,160; fees still due for 5 boilers.

Expense account.

Anthony Addison	\$512. 50
Care of horse	240. 00
Shoeing horse.....	21. 50
Stationery, stamps, printing certificates, letter heads, receipts, record books.	27. 50
Repairs to wagon, painting, repairs to harness.....	41. 50
Rubber hose.....	3. 00
Bolts	4. 75
Candles	15. 25
Clerical work	144. 00
	<u>1, 010. 00</u>
Premium on bond.....	10. 00
Total	<u>1, 020. 00</u>
Total amount received.....	3, 160. 00
Total expenses	<u>1, 020. 00</u>
Balance	2, 140. 00

At the request of the board of education the low-pressure steam boilers in a number of the school buildings were examined and condemned by me; these examinations occurred in the fall and interrupted the proceedings of the schools to quite an extent, as it became necessary to have numerous repairs made in order to make the boilers safe. In one of the principal buildings the boiler was found to be broken one-half of its circumference, thereby endangering life and limb of the occupants. As these boilers are not under my jurisdiction and that this interference should not occur again, I have the honor to recommend that some one be detailed by the board of education to make annual examination of the above-mentioned boilers.

The District of Columbia should have a heating and ventilating engineer for supervision of the heating apparatus in their school buildings, as other cities have.

Very respectfully,

E. F. VERMILLION,
Inspector Steam Boilers.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF STEAM ENGINEERS.

WASHINGTON, *September 1, 1901.*

SIRS: We herewith submit to you the report of the board of examiners of steam engineers for the year ending June 30, 1901. The following table shows the work as it progressed during each month:

	Meet- ings held.	Appli- cants re- ceived.	Appli- cants ap- proved.	Appli- cants not compe- tent.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Loco- mobile.
1900.								
July.....	4	10	6	4	.....	2	4	.....
August.....	5	7	4	3	.....	2	2	.....
September.....	7	22	11	11	2	1	6	2
October.....	9	30	24	6	.....	1	15	8
November.....	9	14	8	6	1	2	2	3
December.....	7	18	12	6	.....	.....	7	5
1901.								
January.....	9	25	16	9	1	2	12	1
February.....	8	29	23	6	1	2	13	7
March.....	9	26	20	6	.....	5	8	7
April.....	9	22	12	10	.....	2	5	5
May.....	9	26	17	9	2	3	8	4
June.....	4	22	7	15	.....	.....	5	2
Total.....	89	251	160	91	7	22	87	44

Our estimate of expenses for the year ending June 30, 1903, is \$900 for compensation of examiners. We most respectfully ask that the above be appropriated.

Very respectfully,

E. F. VERMILLION,
H. BOESCH, *Secretary*,
DANL. JOHNSON,
Board of Examiners.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND METERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 27, 1901.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report showing the workings of the office of the inspector of gas and meters for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901:

ILLUMINATING POWER AND PURITY.

The illuminating power of the gas supplied by the Washington Gas-light Company during the year ending June 23, 1901, was eleven one-hundredths of one candle more than during the year 1900.

The mean average illuminating power determined at the three laboratories was found to equal 26.02 standard candles. The maximum average illuminating power was found to equal 30.14 standard candles. The minimum average illuminating power was found to equal 22.31 standard candles.

The average illuminating power of the gas determined at the central laboratory, corner Tenth and D streets NW., was found to equal 25.48 standard candles. The maximum illuminating power was 28.09 standard candles. The minimum illuminating power was 21.05 standard candles.

The average illuminating power of the gas determined at the southeast laboratory, corner Fifth and D streets SE., was found to equal 26.44 standard candles. The maximum illuminating power was 32.56 standard candles. The minimum illuminating power was 22.21 standard candles.

The average illuminating power of the gas determined at the northwest laboratory, No. 1335 Fourteenth street NW., was found to equal 26.14 standard candles. The maximum illuminating power was 29.79 standard candles. The minimum illuminating power was 23.68 standard candles.

The average quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet of gas during the year at the central laboratory was forty one-hundredths of 1 grain. The highest quantity of ammonia found in 100 cubic feet was 2.55 grains. The lowest quantity of ammonia found in 100 cubic feet was eight one-hundredths of 1 grain.

The average quantity of ammonia found in 100 cubic feet of gas during the year at the southeast laboratory was 1.66 grains. The highest quantity of ammonia found in 100 cubic feet, was 14.19 grains. The lowest quantity of ammonia found in 100 cubic feet was eleven one-hundredths of 1 grain.

The average quantity of sulphur found in 100 cubic feet of gas during the year at the central laboratory was 5.29 grains. The highest quantity of sulphur found in 100 cubic feet was 19.92 grains. The lowest quantity of sulphur found in 100 cubic feet was 1.80 grains.

The average quantity of sulphur found in 100 cubic feet of gas during the year at the southeast laboratory was 4.63 grains. The highest

quantity of sulphur found in 100 cubic feet was 9.35 grains. The lowest quantity of sulphur found in 100 cubic feet was 1.63 grains.

On fifteen occasions during the year ammonia was found to exceed the 5 grains allowed by law, but the excess was confined to one of the Washington Gaslight Company's inspection stations, namely, the southeast station.

At no time during the year was sulphur in excess of the maximum amount allowed by law.

It was the practice of this office from the time of the establishment of its two additional inspection laboratories, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress of March 3, 1893, to ascertain defaults in the candlepower of the gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company by averaging the results of the inspections determined at the three laboratories. If this average equaled 25 candles or more, the gas was reported as standard; if less, then as in default. The daily reports made by this office, however, showed not only this average, but also the separate results of inspections at each laboratory. The foregoing method was changed by order of Commissioner Macfarland on January 25, 1901, and I was instructed to report the gas as in default whenever the candlepower fell below 25 candles at any one of the inspection laboratories without regard to the average candlepower obtained from the inspections at the three laboratories.

Between June 24, 1900, and January 25, 1901, the company was in default in candlepower on six occasions. From January 25, 1901, to June 23, 1901, the company was in default in candlepower on 30 occasions, though, by average, the defaults were but two. The total defaults in candlepower during the entire year thus numbered 36.

SULPHURETED HYDROGEN.

Sulphureted hydrogen was present on two occasions during the year and was confined to one of the Washington Gaslight Company's inspection stations, namely, the southeast station.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

The specific gravity of the gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company during the year ending June 23, 1901, was as follows:

Laboratory.	Average.		Highest.		Lowest.	
	Gas.	Air.	Gas.	Air.	Gas.	Air.
Central	0.633	1.000	0.700	1.000	0.580	1.000
Southeast	.576	1.000	.742	1.000	.450	1.000
Northwest	.633	1.000	.659	1.000	.630	1.000

PRESSURE OF THE GAS.

The pressure of the gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company during the year ending June 23, 1901, was as follows:

Laboratory.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.
	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>
Central	1.60	2.18	1.02
Southeast	2.05	2.70	1.48
Northwest	1.42	2.05	.90

ILLUMINATING POWER AND PURITY.

[Georgetown gas.]

The average illuminating power of the gas supplied by the Georgetown Gaslight Company during the year ending June 23, 1901, was thirty-nine one-hundredths of one candle more than during the year 1900.

The mean average illuminating power of the gas determined at the laboratory, No. 1338 Thirty-second street, was found to equal 27.89 standard candles. The highest illuminating power during the year was 34.16 standard candles. The lowest illuminating power during the year was 21.36 standard candles.

On nine occasions during the year this company was in default in candlepower.

Sulphureted hydrogen was not present in the gas during the entire year.

The average quantity of ammonia found in 100 cubic feet of gas during the year was 3.38 grains. The highest quantity of ammonia found in 100 cubic feet was 8.28 grains. The lowest quantity of ammonia found in 100 cubic feet was 1.32 grains.

The average quantity of sulphur found in 100 cubic feet of gas during the year was 13.53 grains. The highest quantity of sulphur found in 100 cubic feet was 21.90 grains. The lowest quantity of sulphur found in 100 cubic feet was 5.60 grains.

On fourteen occasions during the year ammonia was found to exceed the 5 grains allowed by law.

On only one occasion during the year was sulphur in excess of the maximum amount allowed by law.

The illuminating gas supplied by this company is of very fine quality, being a product of coal enriched with naphtha. The gas appears to travel well and does not occasion much, if any, trouble from condensation in the mains, service pipes, or meters.

This company has had considerable trouble in keeping the ammonia within the lawful limits.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

The specific gravity of the gas supplied by the Georgetown Gaslight Company during the year ending June 23, 1901, was as follows:

[Laboratory, No. 1338 Thirty-second street NW.]

	Gas.	Air.
Average.....	0.527	1.000
Highest.....	.610	1.000
Lowest.....	.462	1.000

PRESSURE OF THE GAS.

	Inches.
Average pressure during lighting hours	1.97
Highest pressure during lighting hours	3.98
Lowest pressure during lighting hours	.82

GAS SUPPLY.

The illuminating gas supplied in the District of Columbia during the year ending June 23, 1901, by the Washington and Georgetown Gaslight companies was in keeping with the requirements of the law, except as hereinbefore appears.

The average candlepower of 5 cubic feet of gas furnished by the Washington Gaslight Company, consumed per hour through the burner designated by law and known as the "Bray union slit burner No. 7," was found to equal 26.02 standard candles.

The average candlepower of 5 cubic feet of gas furnished by the Georgetown Gaslight Company, consumed per hour using the burner described above, was found to equal 27.89 standard candles.

The photogenic power of the gas furnished in Georgetown is of a very superior quality and could not well be better without giving serious trouble, due to condensation in the pipes and meters, thus causing service pipes to choke and other evils resulting from a too large per cent of naphtha in combination with the gas.

For several months during the year the Washington Gaslight Company, at its southeast works, has been using the method of manufacturing gas adopted by Mr. Robert L. Middleton, superintendent of the Georgetown Gaslight Company; that is, making the gas from coal and enriching it with a smaller per cent of naphtha than is employed by the company in the water-gas method in use at its northwest works. The gas thus made is of a very fine quality and gives satisfaction to many consumers. It contains a much smaller per cent of carbonic oxide than gas made after the water-gas method, and is in other ways less objectionable.

Nine hundred and four photometric inspections were actually made of the gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company, and 299 inspections of the gas supplied by the Georgetown Gaslight Company during the year ending June 23, 1901.

INSPECTION OF GAS METERS.

During the year ending June 23, 1901, this office inspected and proved 4,232 gas meters.

With the exception of 4 meters inspected for the Alexandria Gas Works, the above-mentioned meters were inspected and proved for the Washington and Georgetown gaslight companies and for consumers of gas in Washington and Georgetown.

Three hundred and two of the said meters registered fast, average error 4.10 per cent; 573 registered slow, average error 9.09 per cent; 3,153 registered within the limits allowed by law, and 204 did not register the gas flowing through them.

One thousand three hundred and fifty-one of the above-mentioned meters were removed from service on the complaints of the Washington and Georgetown gaslight companies and consumers of gas in Washington and Georgetown.

Six hundred and twenty-seven were complained of by consumers of gas, they believing the meters to register incorrectly. Two hundred and seventy-nine registered fast, average error 4.77 per cent; 63 registered slow, average error 4.89 per cent; 285 registered within the limits allowed by law.

Seven hundred and twenty-one were complained of by the Washington Gaslight Company; 12 registered fast, average error 4.88 per cent; 495 registered slow, average error 28.68 per cent; 10 registered within the limits allowed by law, and 204 did not register the gas flowing through them.

Three were complained of by the Georgetown Gaslight Company; 2 were fast, average error 4 per cent; 1 registered correctly.

The reason so many of the meters complained of by the Washington Gaslight Company were found to register slow, or not to register at all, may be due to the fact that such meters are removed from service by the company and tested in the company's shop to ascertain their condition before they are brought to this office. Under such conditions it is not likely that meters complained of by the company would be found to register fast, or within the limits allowed by law.

FEES RECEIVED.

One thousand seven hundred and ninety-four dollars and fifty cents were received by this office for the inspection of meters during the year ending June 23, 1901, which amount was paid by me to the collector for the District of Columbia.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The recommendation made in the annual reports of this office for a number of years past that the gas companies in the District of Columbia be required to make a more suitable rebate than they allow at present in cases where meters complained of by gas consumers are found by the inspector to register in excess of the requirements of the law is again renewed. The same course should be followed where meters are found to register fast as is pursued by these companies where meters are found to register slow or fail to register at all; or a similar course should be required to that adopted by the New York and Baltimore gas companies, as appears in the annual report of this office for the year 1899.

I respectfully recommend that the salary attached to the position of first assistant inspector of gas and meters be increased from \$1,000 to \$1,400 per annum. The work of inspecting, proving, and sealing meters has largely increased during the last several years, making the position of first assistant inspector of gas and meters one of some importance and responsibility; and the increased salary mentioned is only a fair compensation for the performance of the duties of first assistant inspector of gas and meters.

The recommendation heretofore made for some time in the annual reports of this office that the messenger receive a salary of \$600 per annum, which is an increase of \$120 per annum, is again renewed. The messenger's attention to the sulphur and ammonia tests at the Georgetown and southeast laboratories entitles him to the additional compensation.

Respectfully submitted.

S. CALVERT FORD,
Inspector of Gas and Meters.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Report of meters inspected and proved for the Washington Gaslight Company and for consumers of gas in Washington from June 24, 1900, to June 23, 1901.

Months of the year.	Whole number of meters tested.	New meters for company.	Number fast.	Per cent fast.	Number slow.	Per cent slow.	Number correct.	Repaired meters for company.	Number fast.	Per cent fast.	Number slow.	Per cent slow.	Number correct.
July	162	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
August	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	.....	.....	2	31	54
September	331	200	.....	.....	1	4	199	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	76
October	490	350	2	3.16	1	9.66	347	80	1	3.66	1	4.66	78
November	559	341	1	2.83	.....	.....	340	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	88
December	234	71	.....	.....	2	12.25	69	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	72
January	308	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	51	.....	.....	1	2.33	50
February	448	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	103
March	370	95	1	2.83	.....	.....	94	121	.....	.....	11	.....	120
April	326	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	106	2	2.83	1	2.83	103
May	402	190	.....	.....	1	3	189	109	.....	.....	1	3.16	108
June	243	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	94	2	3	2	4.75	90
Total	4,003	1,693	4	.....	5	.....	1,684	1,007	5	.....	9	.....	993
Average .....	.....	.....	.....	2.94	.....	7.25	.....	.....	.....	3.16	.....	8.12	.....

Months of the year.	Consumers' meters on complaint of consumers.	Number fast.	Per cent fast.	Number slow.	Per cent slow.	Number correct.	Consumers' meters on complaint of company.	Number fast.	Per cent fast.	Number slow.	Per cent slow.	Number correct.	Consumers' meters on complaint of company that did not register.
July	22	8	5.27	1	4.33	13	30	.....	.....	20	24.26	.....	10
August	25	13	4.79	1	7	11	49	.....	.....	40	34.27	.....	9
September	8	3	4.16	1	4	4	47	.....	.....	37	26.69	.....	10
October	22	6	4.25	2	4.66	14	38	.....	.....	27	34.99	.....	11
November	94	35	5.77	10	7.91	49	36	2	5.16	25	14.30	3	6
December	53	21	5.09	9	5.54	23	38	.....	.....	23	24.70	3	12
January	60	26	4.84	7	4.15	27	97	1	3.66	62	31.71	.....	34
February	118	70	5.72	5	7.26	43	102	2	4.08	61	33.72	.....	39
March	64	33	5.35	12	8.47	19	90	4	4.46	61	36.98	1	24
April	50	25	5.20	4	4.21	21	65	1	2.83	43	38.36	1	20
May	36	12	5.58	5	4.06	19	67	.....	.....	48	22.25	2	17
June	30	11	6.26	2	4	17	62	2	8.83	48	21.93	.....	12
Total	582	263	.....	59	.....	260	721	12	.....	495	.....	10	204
Average .....	.....	.....	5.19	.....	5.46	.....	.....	.....	4.83	.....	28.68	.....	.....

¹ Don't register.

Four thousand and three meters were tested for the Washington Gaslight Company and consumers of gas in Washington during the year ending June 23, 1901. Of this number 284 registered fast; average error, 4.03 per cent; 568 registered slow; average error, 13.37 per cent; 2,947 registered within the limits allowed by law, namely, 2 per cent either way, and 204 did not register the gas flowing through them. Four meters were inspected for Alexandria Gas Works. Three registered fast, 4.52 per cent, and 1 registered correctly.

Report of meters inspected and proved for the Georgetown Gaslight Company and for consumers of gas in Georgetown from June 24, 1900, to June 23, 1901.

Months of the year.	Whole number of meters tested.	New meters for company.	Number correct.	Repaired meters for company.	Number slow.	Per cent slow.	Number correct.	Consumers' meters on complaint of consumers.	Number fast.	Per cent fast.	Number slow.	Per cent slow.	Number correct.	Consumers' meters on complaint of company.	Number fast.	Per cent fast.	Number correct.
July.....	12			9			9	3	2	4.24			1				
August.....	53	49	49					3	2	3.50			1	1	1	3	
September.....	2							2	1	5.33			1				
October.....	44	25	25	13	1	5.33	12	5	1	3.66	1	4.66	3	1			1
November.....	44	26	26	15			15	3	1	5			2				
December.....	5							5	1	4	1	3.33	3				
January.....	9	1	1	6			6	2					2				
February.....	28	12	12					16	6	5.26	2	4.99	8				
March.....	15			13			13	2	1	4.83			1				
April.....	13			12			12	1	1	3.50							
May.....	1							1					1				
June.....	3							2					2	1	1	5	
Total.....	229	113	113	68	1		67	45	16		4		25	3	2		1
Average..						5.33				4.36		4.32				4	

Two hundred and twenty-nine meters were inspected for the Georgetown Gaslight Company and consumers of gas in Georgetown during the year ending June 23, 1901. Of this number 18 registered fast; average error, 4.18 per cent; 5 registered slow; average error, 4.82 per cent, and 206 registered within the limits allowed by law.

Illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the Georgetown Gaslight Company from June 24, 1900, to June 23, 1901.

[Georgetown laboratory.]

Month.	Observations. ¹	Illuminating power in sperm candles.			Quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet.			Quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet.		
		Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.
July.....	24	29.11	32.88	26.01	Grs. 4.47	Grs. 5.34	Grs. 4.01	Grs. 14.83	Grs. 15.85	Grs. 12.99
August.....	26	28.76	32.72	24.46	4.35	5.72	2.95	14.96	18.41	12.11
September.....	25	27.99	34.16	24.33	4.20	5.66	2.77	16.37	19.62	12.46
October.....	26	29.18	33.46	26.30	3.13	4.30	2.12	13.43	17.35	5.60
November.....	27	28.96	32.92	24.87	3.46	5.66	1.70	14.13	18.49	12.58
December.....	23	27.77	32.99	23.98	2.14	3.07	1.48	13.13	14.24	11.16
January.....	23	27.54	29.94	21.36	1.84	2.55	1.32	16.22	21.90	14.62
February.....	26	27.44	31.68	25.11	1.70	2.47	1.37	12.30	14.88	6.63
March.....	22	25.72	28.60	20.70	2.95	3.77	1.64	12.24	13.56	10.07
April.....	26	26.90	29.13	25.09	3.98	5.17	2.58	10.30	12.72	5.93
May.....	26	27.24	30.63	25.31	4.20	5.53	3.11	13.51	15.49	11.53
June.....	25	28.08	31.18	25.03	4.20	8.28	2.87	11.04	12.46	9.65
Total.....	299	324.69			40.62			162.46		

¹ Each observation consists of ten readings on the Bunsen photometer, at intervals of one minute.

AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR.

Illuminating power in sperm candles:	
Mean of observation ¹	27.89
Highest.....	34.16
Lowest.....	21.36
Quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet:	
Mean.....	grains.. 3.38
Highest.....	do.... 8.28
Lowest.....	do.... 1.32
Quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet:	
Mean.....	do.... 13.53
Highest.....	do.... 21.90
Lowest.....	do.... 5.60

Illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company from June 24, 1900, to June 23, 1901.

[Southeast station.]

Month.	Observations. ¹	Illuminating power in sperm candles.			Quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet.			Quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet.		
		Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.
					Grs.	Grs.	Grs.	Grs.	Grs.	Grs.
July.....	24	26.14	27.69	24.85	1.07	4.84	.25	4.73	6.18	3.43
August.....	27	26.15	28.62	24.58	.78	2.22	.17	4.26	5.95	2.37
September.....	25	25.55	27.65	23.10	.91	3.29	.29	4.08	5.76	2.84
October.....	26	26.22	27.45	24.32	.86	2.55	.24	4.13	5.49	2.52
November.....	27	27.42	29.54	24.55	.69	1.63	.28	4.05	6.85	2.38
December.....	23	27.24	30.00	24.85	.32	.74	.11	4.46	5.22	2.79
January.....	24	26.31	28.85	24.36	1.08	3.23	.17	5.39	6.23	4.83
February.....	26	26.51	27.86	25.07	.88	1.70	.56	4.96	6.04	3.52
March.....	23	26.72	28.68	24.84	1.05	1.43	.68	5.24	8.54	3.55
April.....	26	26.32	28.97	22.21	1.47	11.33	.22	4.41	6.22	1.63
May.....	26	26.18	31.69	23.47	6.27	14.19	1.70	5.53	9.35	2.74
June.....	25	26.59	32.56	23.80	4.60	6.21	2.26	4.35	6.87	2.28
Total.....	302	317.35	.....	.....	19.98	.....	.....	55.59	.....	.....

Sulphureted hydrogen was present during the year on two occasions.

AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR.

Illuminating power in sperm candles:		
Mean of observation ¹		26.44
Highest.....		32.56
Lowest.....		22.21
Quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet:		
Mean.....	grains..	1.66
Highest.....	do....	14.19
Lowest.....	do....	.11
Quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet:		
Mean.....	do....	4.63
Highest.....	do....	9.35
Lowest.....	do....	1.63

Illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company from June 24, 1900, to June 23, 1901.

[Central laboratory.]

Month.	Observations. ¹	Illuminating power in sperm candles.			Quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet.			Quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet.		
		Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.
					Grs.	Grs.	Grs.	Grs.	Grs.	Grs.
July.....	24	25.74	27.41	24.59	.43	.85	.17	5.24	6.96	4.12
August.....	27	25.57	26.97	24.47	.66	2.55	.17	3.81	5.25	2.33
September.....	25	25.26	26.98	22.91	.78	1.70	.28	4.99	7.55	3.20
October.....	26	25.15	26.86	21.05	.45	1.13	.17	7.92	10.91	4.57
November.....	27	25.82	28.09	23.87	.27	.56	.13	4.79	6.87	1.80
December.....	23	25.12	26.47	24.14	.34	2.55	.11	5.27	7.32	3.20
January.....	24	25.25	27.07	23.97	.24	.84	.08	5.07	19.92	3.09
February.....	26	25.73	27.61	24.67	.27	.85	.11	4.59	6.87	3.74
March.....	23	25.45	26.86	23.59	.29	.85	.13	4.96	8.02	3.37
April.....	26	25.67	26.87	24.59	.24	.85	.12	4.88	6.21	3.60
May.....	26	25.61	26.97	24.89	.41	.65	.17	6.25	7.63	4.80
June.....	25	25.47	27.06	24.26	.43	.57	.21	5.79	8.82	4.05
Total.....	302	305.84	.....	.....	4.81	.....	.....	63.56	.....	.....

¹ Each observation consists of ten readings on the Bunsen photometer, at intervals of one minute.

Illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company from June 24, 1900, to June 23, 1901—Continued.

AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR.

Illuminating power in sperm candles:			
Mean of observation ¹			25.48
Highest.....			28.09
Lowest.....			21.05
Quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet:			
Mean.....	grains..		.40
Highest.....	do.....		2.55
Lowest.....	do.....		.08
Quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet:			
Mean.....	do.....		5.29
Highest.....	do.....		19.92
Lowest.....	do.....		1.80

Illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company from June 24, 1900, to June 23, 1901.

[Northwest laboratory.]

Month.	Observations	Illuminating power in sperm candles.		
		Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.
July.....	24	25.93	27.06	24.16
August.....	26	25.97	27.64	24.61
September.....	25	25.86	28.20	23.68
October.....	26	25.93	27.11	24.14
November.....	27	26.66	29.79	25.00
December.....	23	26.47	29.20	24.83
January.....	24	25.79	27.30	24.64
February.....	26	25.75	27.13	24.59
March.....	23	26.11	27.33	24.85
April.....	26	26.32	27.55	25.34
May.....	25	26.71	28.40	24.91
June.....	25	26.20	28.14	24.77
Total.....	300	313.70	.....	.....

AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR.

Illuminating power in sperm candles:			
Mean of observation ¹			26.14
Highest.....			29.79
Lowest.....			23.68

Pressure of the gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company, as registered in this office, central station, Tenth and D streets NW., from July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901.

Month.	Mean pressure.	Maximum pressure.	Minimum pressure.
July.....	1.62	2.09	1.18
August.....	1.58	2.12	1.02
September.....	1.58	1.90	1.10
October.....	1.62	1.96	1.30
November.....	1.66	2.10	1.25
December.....	1.64	2.05	1.28
January.....	1.63	2.18	1.20
February.....	1.60	2.10	1.20
March.....	1.58	2.18	1.06
April.....	1.59	2.04	1.14
May.....	1.59	2.00	1.22
June.....	1.59	2.02	1.20
Total.....	19.28	.....	.....

	Inches.
Average mean pressure.....	1.60
Maximum pressure.....	2.18
Minimum pressure.....	1.02

¹ Each observation consists of ten readings on the Bunsen photometer, at intervals of one minute.

Pressure of the gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company, as registered in this office, southeast station, Fifth and D streets SE., from July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901.

Month.	Mean pressure.	Maximum pressure.	Minimum pressure.
July	1.95	2.70	1.50
August	1.87	2.20	1.48
September	1.95	2.46	1.64
October	2.15	2.66	1.82
November	2.15	2.60	1.80
December	2.18	2.69	1.58
January	2.18	2.66	1.32
February	2.14	2.62	1.64
March	2.12	2.68	1.52
April	2.06	2.68	1.66
May	1.93	2.43	1.66
June	1.92	1.82	1.60
Total	24.60	.....	.....

Average mean pressure	Inches. 2.05
Maximum pressure	2.70
Minimum pressure	1.48

Pressure of the gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company, as registered in this office, northwest station, 1335 Fourteenth street NW., from July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901.

Month.	Mean pressure.	Maximum pressure.	Minimum pressure.
July	1.48	2.05	1.06
August	1.44	1.98	.96
September	1.42	1.82	1.02
October	1.36	1.80	1.00
November	1.42	2.04	1.00
December	1.40	1.95	.95
January	1.40	1.86	.90
February	1.43	2.00	1.08
March	1.41	2.00	1.06
April	1.42	1.90	1.10
May	1.44	1.84	1.10
June	1.42	1.90	1.10
Total	17.04	.....	.....

Average mean pressure	Inches. 1.42
Maximum pressure	2.05
Minimum pressure	.90

Pressure of the gas supplied by the Georgetown Gaslight Company, as registered in this office, 1338 Thirty-second street, Georgetown, from July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901.

Month.	Mean pressure.	Maximum pressure.	Minimum pressure.
July	2.15	3.62	1.15
August	2.00	3.98	1.10
September	1.85	3.54	.96
October	1.73	3.35	.84
November	1.93	3.38	.96
December	2.09	3.46	.90
January	2.02	3.18	.82
February	2.12	3.32	1.06
March	2.04	3.35	.96
April	2.01	3.22	1.02
May	1.84	2.80	.90
June	1.91	3.50	.90
Total	23.69	.....	.....

Average mean pressure	Inches. 1.97
Maximum pressure	3.98
Minimum pressure	.82

REPORT OF HARBOR MASTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1901.*

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully submit the following report of the operations of this department and its expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, together with estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

Appropriations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

Engineer, at \$65 per month	\$780
Watchman, at \$30 per month	360
Deck hand, at \$35 per month	420
Insurance on and repairs to office, wharf, and boat; fuel, oils, paints, brushes, waste, and other miscellaneous expenses	1,440
Total	3,000

Estimates for fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

For day crew:

Engineer, at \$65 per month	\$780
Watchman, at \$35 per month	420
Deck hand, at \$35 per month	420
Fireman, at \$35 per month	420
Insurance on and repairs to office, wharf, and boat; fuel, oils, paints, brushes, waste, and other miscellaneous expenses	1,960
Total	4,000

For night crew:

Engineer, at \$65 per month	780
Pilot, at \$65 per month	780
Four deck hands, at \$35 per month each	1,680
Fireman, at \$35 per month	420
Extra coal, oils, repairs to boat, and other miscellaneous expenses	840
Total	4,500

In my report of last year attention was invited to the urgent necessity that existed for a night crew for the police harbor boat, and an estimate for the same was then submitted. The conditions which impelled me at that time to ask for the proposed addition to the force are not only still in existence, but have become more apparent, the desirability for the increase more marked, and its necessity more pressing upon each day of the year just ended. The utter inadequacy of the force as at present constituted to cope with the increased business connected with the large territory assigned to it has been demonstrated again and again, and only the greatest effort and sacrifice on the part of the harbor master and the crew of the boat have enabled me to make some approach to that efficiency which should characterize this important branch of the service. A night crew is, therefore, not only a desirability, but an absolute necessity, because a large proportion of the work of the harbor force is required to be performed at night, or after 7 o'clock in the evening, at which hour the boat is at present laid

up. This work pertains to the enforcement of the game and fish laws of the District of Columbia, which are violated almost nightly; the handling of the thousands of persons who, during the summer season, go down the river on the various excursion steamers, returning at or later than 11 o'clock at night; the enforcement of the laws against gambling, which is carried on in boats anchored in numerous places along the river front; the locating for anchorage within the prescribed area of yachts, which have in recent years been arriving at the capital in large numbers from many different States; the prevention of bathing in the vicinity of these yachts and the wharves by nude persons, who offend the occupants of these vessels by obscenity and licentious actions, and so bring discredit upon the name of the city in all localities of the country as the owners of the yachts return to their homes; dragging the river at all hours of the day and night to recover the bodies of drowned persons, which drownings occur oftener in the early evening hours than at any other period of the day; preventing, upon the request of the health office, the entry into the harbor of vessels coming from localities where contagious diseases are known to exist and which are supposed to contain the infection; and, in cases of fires upon vessels lying in the harbor, of assisting the fire department to run out lines of hose to fight the fire.

The crew as at present constituted comes on duty at 8 o'clock a. m. and goes off at 7 o'clock p. m., and with no one but the night watchman on duty after the last-named hour much time necessarily elapses before the men can be summoned from their homes whenever a necessity for their services arises after the hour mentioned. Furthermore, after a period of night duty the men must be excused on the succeeding day, and I am therefore on such occasions without a crew to attend to whatever business arises during said day. For these reasons I feel impelled to again lay the matter before you for consideration, and request that an earnest effort be made to secure the additional appropriation herein submitted.

The new and larger boiler for the police harbor boat, for which provision was made in the appropriation act for the past fiscal year, was successfully put in place on the 25th of June last. In this connection attention is invited to the estimate hereinbefore submitted for a fireman at \$35 per month. The installation of the larger boiler makes this increase absolutely necessary, as it will be impossible for one man to act as both engineer and fireman, as was done heretofore. It is of the utmost importance that this additional man be provided.

On May 1 last, while endeavoring to apprehend violators of the game laws, the police boat was disabled by the breaking of its crank shaft, to replace which would have entailed an outlay of about \$200. No money being available for this purpose, it was necessary to put the *Vigilant* out of commission, and I borrowed the small launch *Allie Moore* on May 2. On June 1 this launch, having been sold by its owner, was removed, and for ten days I was without a boat. On June 10, through the courtesy of Capt. E. S. Randall, the launch *Lovie Randall* was placed at my disposal and has so continued up to the present time.

The appropriation act for the year ending June 30, 1902, contains a provision for a new engine for the *Vigilant*, and on April 6 of this year the contract for furnishing the same was awarded. Work under this contract has progressed satisfactorily, and I expect by the 1st of

August to have the new engine in place and the *Vigilant* again in commission. With the new boiler and new engine the harbor boat will be in good condition, and it is believed will be able to maintain a speed of at least 10 miles per hour. The installation of this new and larger machinery will necessarily increase the cost of maintaining the boat, and to meet this additional expense the estimate for miscellaneous expenses has been increased from \$1,440 to \$1,960.

The dragging of the river for dead bodies, which is an important item in the work of this department, is at present performed by the crew in a rowboat, and is, consequently, very arduous and exhausting as well as time consuming. I therefore recommend that an appropriation be submitted for the purchase of a naphtha launch, or its equivalent, to be used for dragging. This launch could also be used as a substitute for the *Vigilant* when the latter is laid up for repairs, as it is at present, and its presence would render impossible the embarrassing conditions which for a time existed during the past year, when, upon the breaking down of the *Vigilant*, with no money available for hiring a boat, I was compelled to resort to borrowing boats. A suitable launch can be procured at a cost of about \$700, and I earnestly recommend that an estimate for the same be submitted.

The maintenance of a suitable fish wharf for handling the large quantities of fish brought to the harbor is a matter to which I wish to invite your attention. Under the present practice the fish-wharf privilege is annually auctioned off to the highest bidder, and for various reasons, one of which has been the lack of a definite and specific agreement concerning the removal of the offal, no one seems inclined to bid for the privilege. At the time set for the sale in the year just ended no bidders presented themselves, and, because of the reason above stated, for a time difficulty was experienced in getting any person to agree to take hold of the wharf. Finally the same bidder who has for many years obtained the privilege was induced to make a bid, and the wharf was again awarded to him. To obviate such a condition of affairs I recommend that a commodious wharf be secured by purchase, to be designated as a fish wharf, the same to be leased to a responsible party for a term of years, said lessee to be required to concrete the entire surface of the wharf, to erect thereon suitable fish houses, and to provide proper sewerage therefor. The offal resulting from handling the fish has been removed during the past season in a more satisfactory manner than ever before by the wagons of the contractor for the removal of garbage, and I recommend that arrangements be made with him for the continuance of the service.

The James Creek Canal in its present unprotected condition is a constant menace to life. Furthermore, the exhalations arising from the mass of decaying and putrid matter which marks its entire length is the direct cause of much of the disease which exists in that section of the city lying near it. It is a veritable death trap. Its banks being unprotected in any manner, there are numerous deaths by drowning of people who have fallen into its waters, and, as the bottom of the canal is a deep layer of soft filth and sewerage, a body reaching the bottom rarely, if ever, comes to the surface, as it sinks and disappears in this reeking mass. The recovery of the bodies of persons drowned in this practically uncovered sewer is the most difficult and disagreeable duty which falls to the lot of my force and is in itself a menace to the health of the members of the crew. It is urgently

necessary that steps be taken to remedy this condition of affairs, and I earnestly recommend that provision be made to arch over the canal, thus preventing a number of fatal accidents and blotting out an eyesore, the most unsightly of any in the District of Columbia.

Owing to the fact that the past winter was an unusually mild one, this department was not called upon to break up ice in the channel of the Potomac River. It is recommended, however, that for this purpose an appropriation of \$5,000 be asked for, with the view of having an emergency fund immediately available should it become necessary during the coming winter to perform this duty. Prompt action on such occasions will tend to prevent the southern portion of the city from being flooded, and by having such an appropriation available the necessity of appealing to Congress for funds would be avoided and much valuable time saved.

During the year just ended I have ordered 261 vessels to move from the wharves and to proper anchorage grounds, as marked by the buoys. The masters of these vessels in every instance complied cheerfully with these instructions.

For a detailed report of the work of this department during the last fiscal year attention is invited to my report to the major and superintendent of police printed in his report to you for that year.

On many occasions during the year I have been indebted to Major Sylvester for valuable aid and cooperation in the performance of the various duties connected with the work of the harbor.

Your attention is respectfully invited to that portion of my report of last year in which reference is made to the fact that while the duties and responsibilities of the harbor master have, since my assignment to that office in 1883, increased more than fivefold, the salary still remains as it was then, namely, \$1,200 per annum. The increased duties arise from the assignment to my charge in 1888 of the police harbor boat, the enactment by Congress in recent years of many laws establishing various regulations for the government of the harbor and of vessels arriving therein, and of the new fish and game laws, the enforcement of which has devolved almost exclusively upon the force under my charge and involves much labor, more especially in recent years, owing to the increased activity of the fish and game associations.

In my last report an increase in salary of \$300 per annum was requested, and this request met with your approval and was submitted by you in the estimates for the ensuing fiscal year. The proposed increase was not granted, however, in the appropriation bill as finally enacted, and the matter is therefore again brought to your attention in the hope that the increase above mentioned may be obtained for the coming fiscal year.

In closing this report I wish, on behalf of myself and the members of this department, to acknowledge the receipt of many kindnesses and courtesies at your hands and to express the hope that the future conduct of the affairs of the department may be such as to merit their continuance.

Very respectfully,

J. R. SUTTON,
Harbor Master, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE PROPERTY CLERK.

WASHINGTON, *August 28, 1901.*

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit the following report of the business of this office during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1901, with such recommendations as are deemed advisable for the better and more efficient transaction of the office. As the character of the business transacted through this office was fully explained in my last annual report, and the duties of the employees more fully explained in a subsequent report dated January 3, 1901, I deem it unnecessary to call your attention to them again at this time. During the fiscal year above referred to there was expended through this office appropriations amounting in round figures to \$777,500. There were 3,873 requisitions made upon the office for supplies, which necessitated the writing of 9,000 orders. Number of bills presented were 8,135. In your estimates to Congress I respectfully recommend that you ask that the appropriations for this office for the coming fiscal year be as follows:

Property clerk	\$1, 600
Deputy property clerk.....	1, 400
2 clerks, at \$1,200	2, 400
1 clerk	1, 000
1 clerk	900
1 messenger.....	720
Rent of storerooms	300

In explanation of the above estimates I have to say that the office sadly lacks the necessary force to enable it to introduce modern methods in the transaction of the business of the office, and until this is furnished we can not see that any improvement in our present methods can be obtained. The force here estimated for is that which I think the business of the office requires, and I am sure that a careful examination will prove that to properly dispatch the duties required and to accurately keep the records too much is not asked. The clerical force of this office to-day is no larger than it was ten years ago, notwithstanding that within that time the work has increased no less than 50 per cent. Ten years ago there were only 12 fire apparatus companies to make purchases for, whereas to-day there are 24. There were about 9 police stations, while to-day there are 11, including the House of Detention. The work for the public schools has increased at least 50 per cent, for during the past ten years there has been added 33 school buildings; also new departments of manual training, etc., which have to be equipped and constantly supplied through this office. The purchase through this office of equipment for the two new manual training schools which will be used for the first time this year will add to the work of the office during the current year, and each year hereafter will be a source of increased labor for all connected herewith. Other departments added during the time since Congress has added to the force of this office and whose supplies are furnished entirely through

it are the Freedmen's Hospital, Industrial Home School, Municipal Lodging House, and Public Library. Since the work of cleaning the streets has been done directly by the District instead of by contract, as was once the custom, this, too, has added to the labors of this office.

I firmly believe that if the increased force asked for is granted that it will be decidedly for the best interest of the District, in that it will afford me time to go out and make purchases of some of the large lot of miscellaneous supplies which are constantly required and are not covered by contract. Could this be done, prices more advantageous to the District may be obtained. As it is now, my entire time during office hours has to be devoted to clerical work, and the only time afforded me to go out and make purchases is after office hours, when I frequently find the stores I wish to do business with closed for the day. I might here call attention to the fact that all other Government departments before making a purchase generally know exactly what the article wanted or the service to be rendered is to cost before an order is given. This has led the accounting officers at the Treasury Department to require of this office that prices of all articles not covered by contract be written on the order. This is supposed to be done before the order is given, but as a matter of fact it is not done until some time after—not until the bill is rendered, which generally is the 1st of the following month. The price is written on the order so as to give it the appearance of a bargain having been made as to the cost before delivery. It is a physical impossibility with our small force to get prices on but a small percentage of the supplies needed before an order is given. We, therefore, are compelled to pursue the course above described. Congress, I believe, will not compel this state of affairs to exist, but will provide the necessary force to conduct the affairs of the office in a proper and lawful manner if brought to their attention.

The method recommended this year by both the superintendent of property and myself, and approved by the honorable Commissioners, of awarding the contracts for the 20 classes of general supplies by items instead of to the lowest aggregate bidder on each class, as has heretofore been done, has resulted in a saving to the District of about \$8,000. It has also proportionately increased the labors of this office, in that now we are required to make many orders for each class of supplies, whereas before one order would suffice. The same increase is also noticed in the number of bills rendered. This saving alone should be sufficient to warrant the increase asked. This office is the purchasing office for all departments except those directly under the Engineer Commissioner, and is the only office where the conditions of the appropriations for supplies for the departments as above mentioned can be obtained. There may be bills outstanding amounting to thousands of dollars which no other office would know of until they are forwarded, properly approved, for payment. This portion of the work of the office should be always in that condition that the true state of an appropriation can be furnished those having a right to know at a moment's notice.

One of the clerks in this office is detailed from another branch of the Government, and is subject to call for duty in that department when the exigencies of the service require and I am compelled to surrender him, and in being deprived of his help my own office is

greatly crippled and embarrassed. Therefore I most earnestly recommend that provision be made for this clerk as a regular employee of this office at a salary of \$1,200 per annum.

I had hoped to inaugurate at the beginning of the present fiscal year a card system of keeping a record of costs of all supplies purchased, which would, if kept up, greatly facilitate the work of estimating the cost of supplies and enable me to more readily find when the purchase was made of a known article. The complete outfit was purchased last year, and by my deputy remaining after office hours he got it in condition for operation this fiscal year, but so far, owing to the pressure of other more urgent, if not important, work, he has not been able to do more with it; and unless relief is afforded this necessary adjunct will have to be abandoned entirely. I have asked that the salary of my deputy be increased from \$1,200 to \$1,400 per annum, and I trust that you will again try to induce Congress to grant this small increase which is so well deserved. Mr. Hargrove is a faithful, well posted, and efficient clerk, who has thoroughly familiarized himself with all pertaining to the office. His present salary is surely non-commensurate with the importance of the duties he is called upon to perform. He has been in this office for the past fourteen years, and has at all times proven thoroughly efficient. There is also an increase in salary asked for the bill clerk, from \$720 to \$1,200 per annum. While this seems like a large increase it is not one penny more than the onerous and exacting responsibilities of the place demands. The increase in salary asked for the messenger is well deserved. He is a faithful employee and performs clerical duties in addition to his services as messenger, and I think his long and faithful services worthy of recognition. Owing to the natural growth of all the departments of the District, the quantity of condemned materials, such as old furniture, bicycles, and miscellaneous supplies, which are by law turned over to the property clerk for disposition, has yearly increased, until now it is so large that it is necessary to provide some place for storage until it may be disposed of at public auction, or transferred to some other branch of the District service where it can be used to good advantage. At present I am using a small room in the subbasement of this building, which is entirely too small to meet the demands. It is sometimes desirable to retain some of this condemned material, as it frequently can be used in some other branch of the District, but without storage facilities it has to be disposed of almost immediately at auction for prices ridiculously low. It is desirable to have this material stored in a place where an auction can be held, doing away with the necessary expense of hauling it to an auction house, which is considerable when the value of the article sold is considered. Thanking you for the consideration shown this office during the past, and trusting that you will urge upon Congress the great necessity of granting the increases asked, I am,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. O. BECKETT,
Property Clerk, District of Columbia.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF CORONER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 10, 1901.*

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with the regular custom, I have the honor to hand you herewith the annual report of the coroner's office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

During that period the total number of deaths investigated by the coroner was 871, an increase of 96 over the previous year, classified as to cause as follows:

<i>Natural deaths.</i>		<i>Violent deaths.</i>	
Abscess of lung.....	1	Accidental injuries, falls, etc.....	53
Angina pectoris.....	1	Steam railway accidents in District of Columbia.....	9
Aneurism of aorta.....	3	Steam railway accidents not in District of Columbia.....	6
Abortion (accidental).....	2	Street railway accidents in District of Columbia.....	8
Arterio sclerosis.....	1	Street railway accidents not in District of Columbia.....	1
Apoplexy (or cerebral hemorrhage).....	39	Electric shock.....	6
Alcoholism.....	11	Accidental burns.....	28
Asthemia cardiac.....	1	Accidental drowning.....	30
Appendicitis.....	1		141
Bronchitis.....	1	Accidental poisoning by—	
Bronchorrhœa.....	1	Illuminating gas.....	8
Cerebral congestion.....	2	Opium.....	4
Cholera infantum.....	4	Carbolic acid.....	1
Cerebral softening.....	1	Sulphuric acid.....	1
Cirrhosis.....	1	Atropine.....	1
Delirium tremens.....	1	Chloroform.....	1
Diphtheria.....	4	Paraldehyde.....	1
Dysentery.....	1		17
Endocarditis.....	2	Suicides by—	
Enteritis.....	2	Gunshot wounds.....	10
Entero colitis.....	1	Inhaling gas.....	3
Excitement.....	1	Carbolic acid.....	6
Fatty heart.....	3	Incised wound of wrist.....	1
Gastritis.....	21	Cutting throat.....	3
Gallstone (passage of).....	1	Opium poison.....	4
Gastric hemorrhage.....	1	Arsenic.....	1
Gastroenteritis.....	37	Prussic acid.....	1
Heart disease (valvular).....	89	Chloral hydrate.....	1
Cancer.....	4	Drowning.....	4
Childbirth.....	1	Hanging.....	2
Congenital debility.....	2		36
Infantile convulsions.....	1	Homicides.....	11
Influenza.....	5	Accidental homicides.....	2
Malaria.....	6	Criminal abortion.....	5
Menopause.....	1	Legal hanging.....	2
Malnutrition.....	13		20
Nephritis.....	15	Total violent deaths.....	214
Ovarian cyst.....	1	Total natural deaths.....	492
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	1	Stillbirths.....	165
Patent foramen ovale.....	1		
Pulmonary congestion.....	9	Total deaths from all causes.....	871
Pulmonary hemorrhage.....	11		
Pericarditis.....	1	Number of autopsies:	
Pneumonia.....	53	United States criminal cases.....	42
Piosalpinx.....	1	District cases.....	53
Premature birth.....	29	Number of inquests.....	50
Pertussis.....	5	Number of bodies cared for in morgue.....	308
Rachitis.....	2		
Sarcoma.....	1		
Senile debility.....	24		
Tuberculosis.....	43		
Typhoid fever.....	3		
Thrombosis (due to pregnancy).....	1		
Thermic fever.....	10		
Hernia.....	1		
Heat stroke.....	1		
Hemorrhage (from umbilical cord).....	4		
Total.....	492		

EXPENSES OF OFFICE.

The expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, were as follows:

Salary of coroner	\$1,800.00
Making autopsies	475.00
Taking testimony	175.00
Jurors' fees	239.00
Livery	184.33
Horseshoeing	7.75
Ice for morgue	61.32
Supplies and repairs for morgue	13.63
Stationery	15.65
Harness for morgue horse	26.50
Total	2,998.13

I respectfully submit the following estimate for year ending June 30, 1902:

Salary for coroner	\$1,800.00
Jurors' fees	350.00
Stenographer and clerk	900.00
Morgue keeper	900.00
Assistant morgue keeper	480.00
Making autopsies	500.00
Livery of horse or horse hire	300.00
Ice and supplies for morgue	100.00
Removal of deceased persons, disinfectants, and other incidental expenses	50.00
Total	5,380.00

Now that the city is to have a new morgue, the expenses for operating the same will be greatly increased over the present appropriation. This will entail extra responsibilities for the morgue keeper, and an increase in his salary is respectfully recommended.

In my estimates I have recommended the appointment of a stenographer and clerk at \$900; also an assistant morgue keeper at \$480 per annum. The necessity for this clerk is demonstrated by the number of letters received from attorneys during the year complaining of the incompleteness of the notes taken at inquests. Important testimony is oftentimes adduced at these hearings, and the value of authentic records of the same is manifest. The stenographer could also be utilized as a clerk in keeping the records of the office.

I wish to call your attention to that part of the District Code which pertains to the coroner's office, especially that clause which provides a fee for witnesses summoned by the coroner. I do not think that such a change will work to the best interests of the office, inasmuch as this fact will in itself be an incentive to introduce unreliable and false testimony. Not only would this condition be ever present, but the number of would-be witnesses greatly increased. Considerable time would be consumed in eliminating this element by prolonging the inquest in hearing irrelevant testimony. These protracted inquests would be a great objection to the better class of our citizens serving as jurors. With the natural increase of work in this office it will mean an additional expense of nearly \$1,000.

Furthermore, as is recommended by the revised code, the office as an appointment is taken away from the authority of the Commissioners and vested in the President. As in every instance the appoint-

ment of a coroner has been essentially a local one, it would seem advisable for many reasons that the office be continued under the Commissioners' jurisdiction.

It might be well here to refer to several important recommendations brought out by coroner's inquests, and referred to from time to time in the daily press. The office has generally been fortunate in securing jurors of high intelligence, who have given uncomplainingly of their time and energies to this important public service.

The problem of avoiding accidents at steam railway crossings in the city will be solved when elevated or depressed tracks are used. This, however, does not provide for the safety of our rapidly increasing suburban population, and to this end an improvement could be made. The demands for rapid transit, of course, increases the danger of those living out of or near town, as it is in the suburbs generally that high speed is maintained with its accompanying dangers. As the frequency and speed of trains multiplies the danger to the suburban citizen, the protection afforded at the crossings should be correspondingly increased. It would seem also that this would apply to electric street railway crossings. Street railway accidents were somewhat increased over last year. The crossing policemen undoubtedly saved many lives through their vigilance and attention to duty. Their services in this respect, especially to women and children, are almost of daily occurrence.

There was one fatal bicycle accident. This occurred at F street near Eleventh NW. This accident would seem to suggest that the Commissioners require bicyclists to dismount at street railway transfer stations. A dismount of a few seconds at these points could not possibly inconvenience the rider, and it is more than probable that much danger would thereby be eliminated at these congested points.

Six deaths were recorded in the past year from electric shock, while only one occurred the previous year. Testimony in many of these cases suggest the importance of a regular inspection of all electrical lines carrying dangerous voltage. There is ample law, it is understood, covering this matter, but no appropriation to properly enforce it. While it may be unreasonable to expect street railway companies and lighting companies using electricity to put their wires under ground in the agricultural sections of the county, it nevertheless becomes important that the overhead wires be securely strung and safely insulated in every locality.

It also developed that the installation of wires in dwellings and buildings is often performed in such a manner that there is liability to danger. Death in two instances of this sort occurred from abandoned wires supposed to be dead.

It would seem that many of the deaths occurring from electric shock are a strong argument for putting all wires, at least in the thickly populated sections of the District, under ground. Two men lost their lives while engaged in the hazardous work of linemen. These fatalities were due to rotten telegraph poles.

It will be seen by the report of accidental deaths that ten people lost their lives by illuminating gas. Many of these were through the medium of the gas stove, a very useful and generally safe method of heating small apartments. It appears, however, that the greater danger lay in the manner of making the connection with the gas fixtures. Almost invariably the two stopcocks, one governing the gas flame or jet,

the other the stove, are within 1 or 2 inches of each other. The cause of the escaping gas is attributed to the fact that one or the other of the stopcocks was turned on by mistake. These accidents, with probably one exception, have been confined to occupants of boarding houses or small hotels. In several cases the fact was pretty well established that the unfortunate guest was somewhat intoxicated. As the accident is one of frequent occurrence it might be lessened by regulating, if possible, the mode of making the gas connection by increasing the distance between the stopcocks or keys, thereby preventing in a great measure inadvertence in turning on either or both.

During the year several deaths have occurred from drowning in the James Creek Canal. The importance of fencing in this open cesspool is apparent. Located as it is, in a fairly thickly populated section of the city, without any protection, it is an ever present source of danger to those who go near it.

My experience in the office of coroner and the necessary familiarity which has come through the performance of my duties, leads to the belief that the office should be relieved of the quasi judicial duties incident thereto. It would appear to be entirely sufficient for the coroner to investigate and determine the causes of death. In many of the cities of the United States the duties of the office are performed by a medical examiner, whose office it is to investigate all cases of death from known or suspected violence; and where he believes, from the condition of affairs developed by his investigation, that the case is one which should be judicially determined, he refers the case to the police department, with instructions to bring the matter to the attention of the proper legal authorities. If this plan were adopted here, I am convinced the District would be saved considerable expense and work of the office expedited. This office has been specially fortunate during the past year in having competent jurors, yet an occasion might arise when the verdict of a coroner's jury would rather obstruct and complicate the case. An instance occurred not long since where a man against whom there was a strong *prima facie* case was permitted by a coroner's jury to go free. Manifestly, if this case had been tried by the proper legal authority, the man would have been held for manslaughter even though he were not guilty of murder. Divesting this subject of all other consideration, it would seem improper to expect from the coroner, who must needs be a medical officer, the legal knowledge which is necessary to conduct a criminal investigation. The usefulness of the office of coroner depends in general upon its medical investigations, and it seems far better that a qualified legal officer of the District should have charge of certain phases of all inquests.

In closing my report, I desire to call attention to the valuable services rendered this office by Major Sylvester and the police department generally. During the year the office has enjoyed the hearty cooperation of the police force, and the members have been diligent in their attention to those matters which have been called to their notice by the coroner's office.

Respectfully submitted.

J. RAMSAY NEVITT, M. D.,
Coroner District of Columbia.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PHARMACY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 9, 1901.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the commissioners of pharmacy for the year ending June 30, 1901.

Quarterly examinations are held, at which persons who are not graduates of pharmacy but who have had four years' experience in a drug store may be examined on the three medical branches with which they should be familiar, viz: Pharmacy, materia medica, and chemistry, and if a reasonably good per cent is attained the applicant is given registration.

Graduates of chartered colleges of pharmacy registered	23
Nongraduates examined	41
Failed to pass examinations.....	17
Passed examinations and registered.....	24
Total registered and given license to practice pharmacy in the District of Columbia	47

The commission of pharmacy is self-supporting.

Officers: John T. Winter, M. D., president; G. G. C. Simms, Phar. D., treasurer; Wm. P. Carr, M. D., Henry A. Johnston; Robert N. Harper, Ph. G., secretary.

Very respectfully, etc.,

JOHN T. WINTER, M. D., *President.*

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 26, 1901.*

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the requirements of the act regulating the practice of dentistry in the District of Columbia, approved June 6, 1892, the board of dental examiners hereby respectfully report its transactions for the year ending June 30, 1901, to wit:

Certificates, entitling the holder to registration with the health officer as legally qualified to practice dentistry in the District of Columbia, have been issued to 33 persons possessing the requisite qualifications.

By these additions the list of certificates issued now numbers 498.

Receipts during the year.....	\$47
Expenditures during the year.....	47

Respectfully submitted.

H. JEROME ALLEN, M. D., D. D. S.,
President of the Board of Dental Examiners.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE MAJOR AND SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE
METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1901.

To the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith an estimate of the amount required for the conduct and support of the Metropolitan police department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, together with a report of the operations for the fiscal year 1901.

Estimate of the amount required for the conduct and support of the Metropolitan police department of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

Major and superintendent.....	\$3,300
Captain and assistant superintendent.....	2,000
1 chief clerk, who shall also be property clerk.....	2,000
1 clerk.....	1,500
3 clerks, at \$900 each.....	2,700
5 captains, at \$1,800 each.....	9,000
10 lieutenants, at \$1,500 each.....	15,000
41 sergeants, at \$1,200 each.....	49,200
316 privates of class 1, at \$900 each.....	284,400
330 privates of class 2, at \$1,080 each.....	356,400
Additional compensation for 16 privates for special service in detection and prevention of crime, or so much thereof as may be necessary.....	3,840
24 desk sergeants, at \$1,080 each.....	25,920
4 surgeons of the police and fire departments, at \$600 each.....	2,400
3 telephone operators, at \$600 each.....	1,800
13 laborers, at \$600 each.....	7,800
24 drivers, at \$540 each.....	12,960
Messenger.....	700
Do.....	500
2 police matrons, at \$600 each.....	1,200
Major and superintendent, mounted.....	240
1 captain, mounted.....	240
51 lieutenants, sergeants, and privates, mounted, at \$240 each.....	12,240
60 sergeants and privates, mounted on bicycles, at \$50 each.....	3,000
For rent of substation at Anacostia.....	360
Fuel.....	3,000
Repairs to stations.....	5,000
Miscellaneous and contingent expenses, including the purchase of new wagons, rewards for fugitives, modern revolvers, card system, stationery, books, telegraphing, printing, binding, gas, ice, washing, meals for prisoners, furniture and repairs thereto, beds and bed clothing, insignia of office, purchase and care of horses, bicycles and repairs thereto, police equipments and repairs to the same, harness, forage, repairs to vehicles, horse and vehicle for superintendent, van and patrol wagons, and expenses incurred in the prevention and detection of crime, and other necessary items.....	30,000
1 motor vehicle for the use of headquarters.....	1,200
Flags and halyards for station houses.....	125
For erection of station house and stable in southeast Washington, on site of present Fifth precinct station, and furnishing of same.....	30,000
For rent of building to be occupied temporarily during the construction of the new Fifth precinct station.....	600
For rent of police headquarters and property rooms.....	2,700
Total.....	871,325

This estimate exceeds by \$135,160 the appropriation for the current fiscal year, the items of increase being as follows:

Increase in salary of captain and assistant superintendent	\$200
Increase in salary of 4 captains, at \$300 each	1,200
1 captain	1,800
Increase in salary of 2 clerks, at \$180 each	360
Increase in salary of 4 surgeons, at \$60 each	240
Additional compensation for 2 privates detailed for special service in the detection and prevention of crime	480
Increase in salary of 10 lieutenants, at \$180 each	1,800
Increase in salary of 35 sergeants, at \$60 each	2,100
6 sergeants, at \$1,200 each	7,200
100 privates of class 2, at \$1,080 each	108,000
2 desk sergeants, at \$1,080 each	2,160
Increase in salary of 22 desk sergeants, at \$240 each	5,280
1 matron	600
Increase in salary of 11 laborers, at \$60 each	660
2 laborers, at \$600 each	1,200
For mounting 10 additional sergeants and privates on bicycles, \$50 each	500
Fuel	500
Contingent fund	5,000
1 motor vehicle	1,200
For erection of station house and stable in southeast Washington, on site of present Fifth precinct station, and furnishing of same	30,000
For rent of building to be occupied temporarily during the construction of the new Fifth precinct station	600
Total increase	171,080
Less total decrease	43,320
Net increase	127,760

EXPLANATORY OF THE ESTIMATE.

After a period of thirty years, during which time there was no departure from the original organization of the Metropolitan police force of the District of Columbia, it was deemed expedient to rearrange the system so as to make it, in a measure at least, competent to meet the general development in social and business conditions, to say nothing of the Government institutions, which had undergone great changes, incident to advancement and progress everywhere and along all lines.

During the last session of Congress provision was made for many of these, yet much remains to be done before the department will be so advanced as to make it what it should be at the capital of the United States—a model for all others.

For years the major and superintendent was taxed with so many matters of a clerical character that his legitimate work was encroached upon to such an extent as to impair his usefulness in many ways as an executive officer, and prevent his giving that attention to details necessary to secure efficient service from a large body of men engaged in the prevention and detection of crime.

CAPTAIN AND ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

By law approved February 28, 1901; a captain and assistant superintendent was provided, and he has been assigned to the supervision of the most important auxiliary of the department—the detective bureau— for the proper and successful conduct of which the major and superintendent is held responsible in this jurisdiction. The wisdom

of this assignment should not be questioned when it is understood that the official in charge thereof is, in business relationship and rank, the closest official to the major and superintendent. Upon such representative rests the responsibility of dividing the work in the prevention of crime and the apprehension of criminals. Formerly an inspector of the force exercised this authority, and he was usually one of the lieutenants. A closer communion, and, therefore, a procedure on one line of policy, is now effected. The captain and assistant superintendent possesses that authority in law which secures for him the respect of the command immediately in hand, and of the whole force if necessary. In the management of the secret service he gives it an impetus and intelligent action which could not be expected of an officer of lower rank. In the absence of the major and superintendent, through leave or sickness, he becomes the acting head of the department, and, having been promoted from the ranks, his experience should enable him to properly understand the force, as well as the detective branch of the service.

He should possess exceptional and many qualifications, give his time night and day to the work in hand, be a student and a director, possess firmness and ready capacity for the solution of delicate problems, be honest, respectful and willing, kind and strong, read human nature in its many phases, know the law of his own and other jurisdictions, have a full knowledge of the men under him, assign cases committed to his charge so as to obtain the best results and much more—for the inadequate compensation of \$1,800 a year. It is unreasonable to require so much for so little, and such a course would not accord with the policy of a well-regulated business firm or corporation. In submitting these estimates I have recommended that his salary be made at least \$2,000. The statesman, the diplomat, the rich and the poor must at times confide in this official while seeking assistance, and one worthy of such confidence is surely deserving of the increase.

CAPTAINS.

The next item relates to the pay of the captains. These officers, prior to the enactment of the law approved February 28, 1901, and in the last appropriation act, were provided for as lieutenant-inspectors, at \$1,500 per annum. There are four of them, and if it should become necessary some day to call out the entire police force of the District one captain would command 150 privates, which, to anyone familiar with organization, appears reckless and inexpedient. No captain should be expected to properly manipulate the movements of more than 100 men, and if the department is provided with another official of the same rank it will about adjust the organization.

One captain, mounted, is employed to visit the station houses in the District to see that the horses, wagons, harness, signal system, supplies of all kinds, buildings, equipments, uniforms, and property requirements are maintained as they should be; to inspect uniforms and helmets as to make and condition, to preside at court-martial hearings, and to cover all matters by written reports.

Two captains exercise daily and nightly supervision over as many police districts, each containing five precincts. They transmit and return to the stations in their respective districts official reports emanating from headquarters, orders of the major and superintendent, inspect the stations and enforce economy in the use of gas, forage, and

supplies, see that the records are kept in accordance with law, inquire into and observe the demeanor of the members of the force, keep up an interchange between the major and superintendent and the commanding officials of the ten precinct stations, serve as members of courts-martial, inspect drills and target practice, visit the beats of the privates at unexpected hours, attend fires, and assist in all matters appertaining to this branch of the service.

The fourth captain is engaged in promulgating the orders of the major and superintendent at headquarters, in making details and assignments of members of the force, hearing and investigating complaints of all kinds, receiving the public, summarizing reports, inspecting and passing on requisitions for supplies and improvements, correcting deficiencies reported by the District captains, keeping the major and superintendent in constant touch with the details as reported to and from the ten precinct stations, and discharging general duties as may be required. He must also act in court-martial hearings.

It is recommended that one more captain be provided for all-night service at police headquarters, to supervise the detective branch as well as the office of the major and superintendent, and that the pay of each of the captains be raised from \$1,500 to \$1,800 a year.

HEADQUARTERS CLERKS.

The remuneration of three stenographers, who are classed as clerks, should be at least \$900 each. One of them now receives this compensation, while two of them get but \$720. Their office hours are from 9 until 5 o'clock, exceeding those of the Government clerk; they are continually employed, including Sundays and holidays, and I feel confident the small increase urged would be granted readily was the situation fully understood.

POLICE AND FIRE SURGEONS.

The pay of the police and fire surgeons should be increased, as there are over eight hundred men in both departments who require their attention during the year, and the increase recommended is more than earned. In addition to visiting the sick and injured, it is their duty to examine all applicants for both branches of service. Seven hundred and twenty dollars would be only a fair compensation.

DETECTIVE SERGEANTS.

Sixteen privates, selected for their special qualifications, are detailed as detectives. Fourteen of these receive an extra allowance of \$240 a year. It is but just that the same pay should be provided for the other two. These men incur many minor expenses in connection with their work which they liquidate from their own funds, through their desire to succeed in cases they may be handling, and all should be accorded equal means for defraying extra demands on their resources, which are limited in every instance. The continued petty thieving incident to this jurisdiction requires an intelligent and zealous detective work, and every encouraging facility should be furnished the operator.

LIEUTENANTS.

The salaries of the several police lieutenants, which are \$1,320 per annum each, have not been advanced for about fifteen years, while

their duties have in every way—doubled by reason of commands, more laws and police regulations to enforce, together with twice the demands upon their time, energy, and ability than formerly existed. Fifteen hundred dollars would be nearer a just return for the labor required of them.

SERGEANTS.

The same conditions prevail with reference to the sergeants, whose salaries have not been increased for more than a score of years. They are paid \$1,140 per annum each, which should be an even \$1,200.

A REDUCED PROBATION PERIOD.

Many years ago the lawmaking powers established two classes of policemen, the first known as "Privates of class 1," the second as "Privates of class 2." The former was established as a probation number, at \$900 per annum each, and was in such proportion to class 2, whose members were allowed \$1,080 a year, that after a service of two years they would be advanced to the higher grade of pay. Practicing a supposed plan of economy, Congress each year afterwards, when the force was increased, made additions to class 1, generally, thus changing the original proportion, so that a private of that rank does not receive an advancement now until he has served as such for about ten years. Such provision has, year by year, served as a menace to the best service, discouraging those who have faithfully labored and coveted the advancement, which was, in the first place, evidently intended to come after two years' satisfactory service. The \$900 man is required to labor as long and do as much as the \$1,080 man, and yet must suffer this unjust discrimination. Owing to the limited force, it is necessary to operate the six-hour changes—that is, on duty six hours, on reserve six hours, again on duty six hours—so that from twelve to eighteen hours' work out of twenty-four is required of members of the force. It is not surprising that all the members desire eight hours to constitute a day's work, but such is particularly the case with nearly half of them, who receive \$15 a month more than the others. There must be dissatisfaction, if not open criticism, and such a condition is not conducive to best results.

Expecting a return to the probation period of two years and then promotion, these faithful public servants look to me as their spokesman to urge consideration of this matter, and in doing so I think it only fair that the injustice should be remedied, and at this time at least 100 of the "privates of class 1" should be awarded the increase from \$900 to \$1,080 a year, which would restore the plan originally intended by Congress and carry with it encouragement to the young and active man who expects to win his way by length of service and honest endeavor.

INSUFFICIENT DETAILS.

There is now 1 private detailed at the bathing beach. There should be 2, to perform twelve hours' duty each.

Two men are posted, as required by law, at the Baltimore and Ohio and Baltimore and Potomac depots, performing eight hours' service each. This should be continuous throughout the twenty-four hours, and would require 2 additional men.

Two members of the force are detailed at the Emergency Hospital, performing eight hours' duty each. To make the supervision complete, there should be 1 more officer.

Two members are employed in the vicinity of the Arlington Hotel, a most important center. The number should be doubled, in order to make a continuous service.

Likewise, at the Aqueduct Bridge, the Baltimore and Ohio, and Baltimore and Potomac depots, the village of Brightwood, the town of Eckington, the settlement of Langdon, the city post-office, Tenley, Takoma, and the steamboat wharves, sixteen hours' service is being rendered by 2 officers, ending at midnight, which should be unobstructed, and which would require 22 additional men.

Three more privates would complete the assignment at Brookland and a twenty-four hours' service, three additional at Benning, 3 more at the Corcoran Art Gallery, 3 for the important beat on F street, between Ninth and Fifteenth streets, 3 for the post at Fifteenth and H streets NE., 1 at Cleveland Park, and 21 to act as doormen at the several precinct station houses.

Referring to the last item, when the cells are occupied, it is important that the wants of the prisoners should be promptly attended to; that is, that they should be given food, water, and, in case of illness, medical attention, and be prevented from attempts at suicide, which inclination often manifests itself with persons who are in keeping.

Aside from the deficiencies which I have noted, those localities including the legations of foreign countries, the State, War, and Navy Departments, and other important Government offices, should be closely policed, and an officer at all times be within hailing distance. At least 20 men should be provided for this purpose.

DESK SERGEANTS.

Two more desk sergeants will be required for the substation at Tenley, 1 for day and 1 for night duty. These employees were known in the last appropriation bill as station keepers, but the act approved February 28, 1901, made them desk sergeants, in order to have someone in authority in the station house during the absence of the lieutenant or sergeant, and that an officer empowered to accept collateral might always be in attendance. They perform many and varied duties of a police and clerical character, are on duty twelve hours each, and receive \$840 a year. As their responsibilities have been increased and they are members of the force, as well as being clerks, their pay should be advanced to \$1,080 per annum.

LABORERS.

Two more laborers are asked for, (1 to have charge of the work at the Tenley station, and 1 at the substation at Anacostia); and I recommend that the salary of the laborers in this department be fixed at \$600.

BICYCLE MOUNTS.

Favorable action was obtained upon the recommendation of your major and superintendent last year that an appropriation of \$50 per annum be allowed to each of 50 privates of the force doing mounted service on bicycles. Under this provision the men purchase their own wheels and keep them in repair through the year.

As their tours of duty are adjusted, with the limited number of wheels at command, 2 men patrol during the day, and a relief of 2 men during the night until 12 o'clock, when 1 man, making the fifth,

completes the twenty-four hours by operating through the precinct until morning.

As there are 10 precincts with 5 bicycle men assigned to each it will be observed that the entire detail is utilized.

It is advisable that this force be increased at least 10, which would require a further annual appropriation of \$500. This would enable the assignment of the same number of men for duty between midnight and morning as are engaged in the work during the daytime and up to 12 o'clock at night.

DRIVERS.

An increase of 3 drivers will be made necessary by the opening of the Tenley station house (1 for day and 1 for night duty), and the assignment of 1 to the service of the major and superintendent.

By reason of the transfer of the ambulance service from this department to the board of charities, 4 drivers are dropped from the police roll.

Two drivers are assigned to each of the 10 precincts and 1 to the police-court van, which hauls prisoners daily from the station house to the court and from the court to the jail or workhouse. Should the police-court van be placed in charge of the superintendent of charities, but 23 drivers should be provided for in these estimates.

MATRONS.

The next item is that of a police matron. At this time 3 matrons are employed under the police appropriation, 2 of whom search and care for prisoners at the house of detention, and the third has supervision of women who are not proper subjects for the latter institution, but who may be held at the station house.

It is at once apparent that a single matron can not give twenty-four hours' continuous service at the station house; hence this request for another employee for this line of work.

FUEL.

With the new Tenth precinct station in operation and another sub-station in Tenley, there must be a further supply of coal provided the department, and it is estimated that \$500 will be required to furnish the extra heating.

In this connection I might add that the increased price of fuel will at once emphasize the fact that this is an economical recommendation.

CONTINGENT FUND.

Many of the patrol wagons purchased for the department over ten years ago are in such condition that it will be necessary to purchase new ones. In order to do so the contingent fund must be added to.

This consideration, the expenses involved in an increased police force, by way of beds, bedding, gas, ice, rewards for fugitives, and, in fact, a multiplicity of needs, convince me that \$30,000 for the ensuing year will be a small and close estimate.

I am here reminded that for the past two years Congress has cut down the estimates of your superintendent in this respect, which, for the first time, necessitated the incurring of a deficiency for the periods mentioned.

After a record of years without a deficiency it was disappointing to the major and superintendent to have to meet such, and it is to be hoped

that Congress will give the items stated that consideration which will result in ample provision being made.

MOTOR VEHICLE.

The detective bureau has property recovered to secure, and prisoners and witnesses to transfer from headquarters to other places, and to make prompt and rapid conveyance of the same the transportation facilities, which it is now often necessary to hire, should be owned by the department. A patrol wagon might be called from its legitimate use at a station, but this would impair the precinct work and give rise to proper criticism from citizens in front of whose premises such a conveyance might be stopped. I have estimated for a motor vehicle for this and other purposes.

NEW BUILDING FOR THE FIFTH.

An inspection of the Fifth precinct station building would result in its condemnation. Erected thirty-odd years ago, it to-day presents but few features which would indicate it to be a station house in the modern acceptation of the term. There is a flight of stairs to climb before it can be reached; dark rows of iron cells encased in solid masonry, without ventilation, gives it more the appearance of the "Black Hole of Calcutta" than anything else. The basement at times overflows with water, and the rear yard adjoining the sleeping rooms is continually damp and covered with insanitary discolorations. The antiquated closets are contiguous to the so-called dormitory, where members of the force must sleep, the dreams of the slumberers to be disturbed by an intolerable degree of heat in summer and the disgusting odors which have their origin in the next-door closets at all times. The lot, which is owned by the District, is on a corner and is of sufficient area to permit the erection of a suitable station edifice and stable. The old building should be torn down and a new one erected in its stead, the cost of which is included in the estimate of \$30,000. The site is in southeast Washington, in the midst of a well-populated district, embracing the Library of Congress, the Capitol, navy-yard, and hundreds of business houses and private residences, and is admirably suited for the purpose.

If provision is made for the erection of a station house and stable in southeast Washington, on the present site of the Fifth Precinct station, the temporary housing of the command, or during the period when the house is under construction, is a question which must be disposed of, and it is suggested that an appropriation of \$600 be made for the rental of a building for such purposes.

In support of the propositions heretofore presented, the major and superintendent will be prepared to furnish data from other localities in the United States, wherein the reasonableness of the increase pay recommended will be shown.

ESTIMATES FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE HOUSE OF DETENTION.

Under an act approved "To enable the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to provide transportation and a suitable place for the reception, transportation, and detention of children under 16 years of age, and in the discretion of the commissioners, of girls and women over 16 years of age, arrested by the police on charge of

offense against any law in force in the District of Columbia, or held as witnesses, or held pending final investigation or examination, or otherwise, \$8,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary: *Provided*, That all such persons held or detained under public authority prior to the adjudication of cases in which they may be involved shall be held at the place so provided," this institution is being supported during the current fiscal year to the extent that is permissible under an appropriation of \$8,000.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, I have to recommend that the sum of \$11,595 be appropriated for such purpose, to be included in a detailed appropriation as follows:

Superintendent, additional compensation	\$120
3 clerks, at \$600 each	1,800
Driver of the van	480
3 drivers of cab, at \$420 each	1,260
1 hostler	480
3 guards, at \$600 each	1,800
1 laborer	540
2 matrons, at \$600 each	1,200
Rent	900
Laundrying	120
Horseshoeing	100
Meals to prisoners	700
Ice	25
Gas	150
Forage	300
Fuel	120
Horses	500
Repairs to wagons, and purchase of new one	500
Miscellaneous expenses, including furniture, stationery, etc	500
	11,595

The house of detention, as the law making provision for its support indicates, is not a station house, but such an institution as is best adapted for the confinement of youthful prisoners, coming into the hands of the police, over night, or until the charges against them may be disposed of by the courts. In addition to holding such prisoners for trial, the judges of the police court and board of childrens' guardians, in the absence of an appropriation, have had to invoke the aid of this department to the extent of caring for these prisoners—that is, housing and feeding them—after the courts have determined charges against them, until such time as they may be sent to a proper reformatory or assignment may be made of their cases—by way of penalty and betterment. This has entailed on the limited appropriation made for the purpose an expense unlooked for at the time of the inception of the institution, but the department has been enabled to do this without great discomfort or entailing deficiency. The lieutenants of the several precinct station houses have been greatly relieved during the past year and a half by the presence of this place of confinement. Many of the young have been saved the humiliation if not the permanent disgrace and abandonment which too often follow incarceration behind the bars, and weak and unfortunate females and children have had kindly care during the period they were deprived of liberty.

The officers, without exception, have performed their duties conscientiously and thoroughly. There have been no escapes, harshness, or maltreatment which would in any measure destroy the object of the work; yet, at the same time, those who have been sent to the house of

detention as prisoners have fully realized that the community provides for the restriction of liberty—the liberty of those who violate the laws. Persons arrested by the police have been promptly transported to these quarters, and there has been no delay in answering the summons of the court for their production.

During the brief period of incarceration females under the supervision of matrons and boys under the care of guards have, for the first time in some instances, been taught that cleanliness is next to godliness, in this, that they were required to bathe and attire themselves in clean garments for the night and preserve good order while so detained.

The vehicles used in the transportation of these prisoners are devoid of any appearance that would portend to the prison feature, and there are no outward signs that would indicate other than humane treatment; neither do the rules of the institution permit otherwise during the time of imprisonment.

The superintendent of the institution is a sergeant in the Metropolitan police department, and in the execution of his duties must possess those qualities necessary to carry out the ideas as above enumerated. His pay at the present time is \$1,080 per year, and it is recommended that it be increased to \$1,200.

Three clerks are required to perform duty eight hours each daily, and their pay at this time is \$600 per annum. They enter all names and information pertaining to those who may be sent to the House of Detention and prepare the routine reports necessary to its proper conduct.

The driver of the van is charged with the duty of driving a double team which transports prisoners to the court and from that place to the several institutions to which they may be sentenced or back to the house of detention, where they may be assigned to temporary imprisonment.

Three drivers, at \$420 per annum, relieve each other in driving the vehicle which responds to the calls from the several precinct station houses when arrests are made in order to transport prisoners as rapidly as possible to the place of detention.

Three horses are employed to perform this work, and they are cared for by the hostler, at \$480 per annum.

Three male guards are kept on duty, alternating eight hours each, at \$600 a year. These officers are charged with supervising male prisoners—enforcing the regulations as to bathing, putting them in the sleeping apartments, and securing them properly at the time they are to be taken to court.

In addition to these, three police officers change watch, so that one may accompany all prisoners to the courts or other places, as he may be directed.

The matrons, performing twelve hours' duty each, at \$600 a year, have charge of the female ward and attend to the wants of those intrusted to their charge, and in addition thereto search and exercise proper care as to their safety and security.

This includes the salary list of those who are now paid per diem out of the lump appropriation of \$8,000 per annum, and it is suggested that the same may be made permanent places at the salaries named in the estimates.

The other items are those of necessity—rent, laundering, horse-shoeing, meals to prisoners, ice, gas, forage, and fuel. The horses employed have been in the service nearly two years, and the time has come when it will be necessary to replace with others those which have become incapacitated.

One of the wagons employed is new, and, aside from repairs, will be of little expense to the department unless some unforeseen emergency arises. The second one employed for the transportation of prisoners was secondhand when it was purchased, and will have seen its days of usefulness before the expiration of the present fiscal year.

Therefore it is recommended that the appropriation include sufficient to replace this vehicle and pay for such repairs on both as may be required.

The miscellaneous expenses include furnishing of stationery, repairs, and other items incident to the conduct of such a station, and it is estimated the amount needed therefor will be \$500.

The expenses of this place have heretofore been paid from a lump sum of \$8,000. The inadvisability of such a course is well known to the Commissioners through experience, and your superintendent feels justified in recommending that the sum may be as he has estimated. It will afford more satisfaction to those employed, enable the public to clearly judge of the expenses in detail, and Congress to see that economy is practiced in this branch of the service.

The matrons at the house of detention belong to the Metropolitan police department, and it is urged that their services be transferred to the appropriation for the house of detention as enumerated in the estimates.

If the maintenance of this institution is supplemented by a children's court, where they may be free from anything that tends to degenerate, the original intention of saving many who might otherwise go astray early in life will have been accomplished, and the parents of the erring ones may be protected from that embarrassment and distraction which attaches to life in a great city.

ESTIMATES SUBMITTED FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF THE HARBOR PATROL.

Under an act of December 28, 1863, Webb's Digest, page 199, authority is found for the appointment of a harbor master for the port of Washington, who is authorized to enforce and superintend the execution of all laws in the District of Columbia enacted and declared for the cleaning of docks and wharves in the port of Washington, preventing nuisances, etc.

Section 895, page 162, of the Code of Laws for the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1901, contains certain harbor regulations which the harbor master is charged with enforcing, and in case of his absence the powers and authority conferred upon him are exercised by the pilot of said port.

The harbor master has at his disposal a boat and detail of members of the police force who are charged with the enforcement of the regulations referred to; also the various laws and regulations relating to the District of Columbia. These include the enforcement of laws against illegal fishing and hunting, gambling, and disorders and irregularities of all kinds.

The police assignment is at the present time, by direction of the Commissioners, subject to the orders of the harbor master. The law gives the Commissioners authority to detail members of the police force to such places as they may determine, but the law, on the other hand, provides for superior officers to the privates of police under whose orders they shall operate.

The boat commanded by the harbor master and the force of privates detailed from the Metropolitan police department have rendered most efficient service, yet there is room for embarrassments which it would be well to provide against. A case might arise where such privates would be called upon to perform a delicate police duty, and it would be necessary for them to receive instructions from an officer not a member of the Metropolitan police force with rank, but who has only the powers of an "additional policeman."

In order to secure that improved service which is particularly necessary, it is recommended that the appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, be permitted to carry an amendment to the effect that the officer who is now designated as "harbor master" for the District of Columbia shall be designated as "captain, also harbor master" in the Metropolitan police force, and that the major and superintendent of police shall be charged with the enforcement of all laws and regulations relating to the harbor and employ such captain in the execution of the duties appertaining thereto.

Up to the present time the harbor master has not been provided with a night crew for the conduct of the patrol boat, but has been enabled to do day work only.

Very often he is called upon to render service in the nighttime, in the recovery of drowned bodies or in the saving of life or property, and he is unable to render such service for want of assistance to do so.

If such a change would meet the approval of your honorable board, it is suggested that estimates for the maintenance of the police patrol boat be included in those of the Metropolitan police department, and to the end that a sufficient force may be provided to perfect the system it is recommended, in addition to the estimates which the Commissioners may make for the patrol boat, that appropriation be procured for:

1 captain, also harbor master.....	\$1, 800
2 sergeants, who shall be licensed pilots, 1 for day and 1 for night work, at \$1,080 each per annum.....	2, 160
2 engineers, at \$900 each per annum	1, 800
2 firemen, at \$480 each per annum.....	960
1 janitor	480
1 desk sergeant.....	1, 080
Fuel, repairs, and incidentals.....	2, 000

This arrangement, with a sufficient detail of privates, would provide a day and night crew for the boat, to perform twelve hours' service each.

REPORT OF OPERATIONS WITH RECOMMENDATIONS.

May 11, 1901, the provisions of the act approved February 28, 1901, were made effective, the captain of the force, on and after that date, being designated and respected as captain and assistant superintendent, the lieutenants-inspectors as captains, and station keepers as desk sergeants. The benefits to be derived from these changes were fully set forth in the annual report of a year ago, but it may not be out of place to recite briefly the action necessary for carrying into effect the new enactment.

Prior to the advancement of the station keepers to be desk sergeants they were required to undergo examinations before the board of police surgeons, and their several physical defects officially certified, in order to comply with an order of the honorable Commissioners that such appointments were effected with the written understanding that the police relief fund should in nowise or manner be applicable in any case where death, removal, or resignation should have been the result of physical deficiencies which were found to exist upon medical examination made by the board of police surgeons of the District of Columbia prior to the date of appointment.

Some weeks later Capt. and Asst. Supt. M. A. Austin, who had been a valued and efficient officer in the department for thirty-five years, was retired under the amended law making provision therefor, being the first official of the department above the rank of sergeant to avail himself of the privilege. Thereupon the captain in charge of the detective bureau was promoted to be captain and assistant superintendent, for reasons advanced by your superintendent: "The capital city of the country should have a detective corps as capable and strong as police ingenuity can make it, and while there are embarrassments to be met with in effecting such a combination, the records place the work accomplished here in this particular in a creditable category, and there is a noticeable improvement every year."

There is no municipality in the country where social conditions are identical with those of the District of Columbia or where the labors of the police have been rewarded with greater success in the apprehension of criminals. Other cities have recorded many escaped murderers. This city has had none escape during the present administration of police affairs. Petty thieving will always prevail and the best methods must be adopted to prevent it as well as to apprehend the perpetrators when the offenses occur.

The detective bureau is the most important auxiliary of the department and the chief thereof should have no defined hours of duty, but should always be accessible and on the alert. He is at all times in close communication with the superintendent of the department, who must rely principally upon him in the pursuit of experienced criminals. He not only has that character of service to supervise, but must conduct searches for missing people, respond to all kinds of postal inquiries, carry on an extensive correspondence and interchange of police information. The law applicable in delicate as well as in ordinary cases must be at his tongue's end, and he should possess a general knowledge of the personnel and workings of the department.

In connection with this recognition of the secret-service branch of the department and operating under the same act of Congress, the privates of the force detailed as detectives had conferred upon them the rank of sergeants, and are now designated "detective sergeants." This authority enables any one of them in time of emergency to direct, by reason of his rank, such assistance as may be necessary from the rank and file of the force, and is in keeping with the arrangements in the larger municipalities, where there is too often danger of friction through want of authority to manage proceedings in important cases.

As a result, the detective service is improving. One difficulty for many years was the want of familiarity on the part of local detectives with professional criminals. The practice of sending officers to other cities on occasions of ceremony, of pursuing fugitives to other jurisdictions, and bringing about closer relationship with detectives therein

is serving as education which tends to advance the ability of the corps. Too difficult accomplishments should not be expected of these men, who have until within a short period been deprived of these beneficial privileges by reason of inadequate means afforded by Congress. A detective is made by hard and difficult schooling, and to succeed must be honest and have all the advantages to familiarize himself with criminal methods away from as well as at home.

Further carrying out the provisions of the new law four captains were designated and their duties defined as explained in support of the estimate herewith.

After reciting the official title of those who shall comprise the force, the law prescribes the manner of appointments and provides a tenure of office during good behavior for the members thereof, the last provision assuring them their positions—being a very encouraging feature.

The indiscriminate practicing of private detectives is curtailed and the special policemen at railroad crossings are given full police power, two most desirable features.

Up to the time the new law became operative the force was conducted upon lines laid down in the organic act of 1861, with one or two amendments, the system and organization of the force being behind the times. Progress in every direction has necessitated not only the enactment of new laws and regulations, but a modern means for their enforcement. This idea, together with that of the municipal government to make the capital city a model in the management of its affairs, is uppermost in the mind of your superintendent in his efforts to give the police department a first place among others of the country.

It is important that in the near future provision should be made, as has already been recommended, for at least two more captains, in order that an adequate number of commanders may be had for the proposed force on the basis of one hundred privates to a command.

When it can be done consistently two police surgeons should be made members of the superintendent's staff, who should give all of their time and attention to the members of the force, and it is respectfully submitted the same arrangement could be made for the fire department. The change would justly entitle such appointees to the privileges of members of the force and to compensation equivalent to the labors of such positions.

MOTOR PATROL WAGONS.

The improvements made in motor vehicles prompts the recommendation that they should be adapted to use as patrol wagons at an early day. Not being required to be in constant use, from an economical standpoint they would be an improvement, while time, the most important item to be considered in a service where life and property are at stake, would be saved in making response to calls.

CELLS FOR PRISONERS.

The cells and the corridors in which they are located, in the station houses erected years ago, are antiquated and illy adapted to the purposes for which they are employed. In order to afford prisoners that

humane treatment which is prompted by the teachings of the day, modern steel cages, well ventilated, properly heated, and admitting of unquestioned cleanliness should be constructed in nine of the ten precinct-station houses, and, in this connection, a means established for the entrance and delivery of prisoners away from the public gaze.

A MODERN CENTRAL STATION.

Elsewhere your superintendent has urged the erection of a new building in the Fifth police precinct, and while such improvement is urged, it is an unfortunate commentary on the police arrangements of the District of Columbia that so deplorable a condition should be permitted to exist as in the First precinct station, the primary district in point of police business. The house stands within the shadow of the new city post-office on Pennsylvania avenue, where it was erected years ago, after a foundation had been obtained by driving piles. Dark, damp, aged, and contracted, this building is unfitted for the temporary confinement of persons, much less for the domicile of the members of the force, who must sleep there when on reserve duty. This edifice has been condemned in vigorous words by the police surgeons as follows:

Strong and hardy members of the force have succumbed to disease by reason of having to make this building a quarters. Malaria, typhoid fever, and kindred troubles have resulted from officers being quartered there. A modern station should be erected to take its place. The Government should dispose of the lot on which the present building stands and replace the station with a structure on elevated ground. It should be of such character as to not only furnish a central station, with all improvements and requirements, but be of such proportions as to afford room for police headquarters.

There should be a drill hall, gymnasium, bathing pool, and such contingents as contribute to the health and strength of the men physically and mentally. Within a few years the rental now paid for a headquarters would repay the cost of such a building. It is, indeed, lamentable to find cities of smaller growth than Washington well equipped in this respect, while the District has no police headquarters building it can call its own.

DISPOSITION OF THE FORCE.

On the last day of the fiscal year, June 30, 1901, the disposition of the police force of the District, which numbered 607 officers, privates, and desk sergeants, was as follows:

One major and superintendent at headquarters; 1 captain and assistant superintendent, in charge of the detective bureau at headquarters; 1 captain, exercising a general supervision of the property and equipment of the department, and 2 captains inspecting the first and second subdistricts of police into which the District of Columbia is divided.

Nine police lieutenants commanded as many precincts, with 32 sergeants as immediate assistants and 310 privates performing patrol duty, the remainder of the total of 540 privates being employed in this manner: Ninety-eight detailed to special assignments, 62 to posts, 40 on leave, 1 suspended, and 29 sick. The 98 members referred to as

detailed to special assignments were located at the following designations:

Bathing beach.....	1	Inspector of pharmacy.....	1
Baltimore and Ohio depot, as detectives.....	2	License inspector.....	1
Baltimore and Potomac depot, as detectives.....	2	Patrol steamer.....	4
Detective office.....	20	Police headquarters.....	8
District building.....	4	Policy detective.....	1
Disbursing office.....	1	Pound service.....	1
Executive Mansion.....	26	Police court.....	6
Emergency Hospital.....	2	Sanitary office.....	2
Guard with prisoners' van.....	2	Sewer, third precinct.....	1
Hack inspector.....	1	Tax office.....	1
House of detention.....	6	Workhouse.....	4
Inspector of pawn shops.....	1		
		Total.....	98

The above service should be curtailed in several respects by Congressional provision. In lieu of the detail of a policeman for the enforcement of the pharmacy law, there should be an officer provided, in connection with the health department, for such duty. The 6 members exercising the duties of bailiffs at the police court should be supplanted by court bailiffs, and guards or watchmen should be substituted in place of the 4 named in connection with the workhouse.

Posts in the main are the suburban villages, or important and particularly exposed locations in the District which could not be included as regular beats, and are in many instances covered by a police service but sixteen hours out of twenty-four, owing to the limited force. This condition should be remedied, and has been given attention in the reasons advanced for an increase of force. The posts which require a detail of 62 men include:

Arlington Hotel.....	1	Loop.....	2
Aqueduct Bridge.....	2	Langdon.....	2
Baltimore and Ohio Depot.....	2	Mount Pleasant.....	2
Baltimore and Potomac Depot.....	2	Post-office.....	2
Brookland.....	1	Patrol wagons.....	18
Brightwood.....	2	Precinct detectives.....	3
Bennings.....	1	Substation.....	1
Corcoran Art Gallery.....	1	Turnkey.....	1
Connecticut avenue.....	1	Thirty-sixth street and Prospect avenue, NW.....	1
Cleveland park.....	3	Tenley.....	2
Eckington.....	2	Takoma.....	2
Fifteenth and I streets NW.....	1	Wharves.....	2
F, between Ninth and Fifteenth streets NW.....	1		
Fifteenth and H streets NE.....	1	Total.....	62
Long Bridge.....	3		

It will be observed that 310 privates only were "walking" or "patrolling beats." They could not all be utilized at one time, however, the system permitting the employment of 81 privates throughout the day, from 8 o'clock a. m. until 6 o'clock p. m., and 153 during the night or remainder of the twenty-four hours, a ridiculously small quota for a territorial area of 70 square miles, embracing valuable Government and private improvements, and containing a population of nearly 300,000 people.

A further deduction might be made to show the average number of patrolmen to the square mile or the population to each policeman. That calculation is readily apparent to the student, and displays this jurisdiction in a lamentably weak attitude when compared with other municipalities.

There is no disposition to present the case independent of every feature which contributed any strength to the situation; but, in order to be more consistent, the 62 members assigned to "post duty" should be taken into consideration. While they were not engaged in patrolling defined beats, they served a good purpose in caring for several important locations and terminals. Where men were on duty eight hours each, other than those accompanying patrol wagons who served twelve, and owing to an insufficient force numerically, but two-thirds of the twenty-four hours were covered. This discrepancy has been cited elsewhere in the request for additional support.

Reverting to the 310 members performing regular duty on beats, and it is remembered that 6 privates are required to complete a tour of a given area in twenty-four hours, it is an easy matter to determine how many new beats could be created by any increase in the number of men.

Under existing conditions a member of the force gives the District almost his entire time. The police day begins at 8 o'clock a. m., when a member will answer roll call, go upon the street, and patrol until 1 o'clock p. m., when he reports "off" at the station and remains therein "on reserve" until 6 o'clock p. m., when he is relieved from duty for six hours. At midnight he resumes work, and continues until 6 o'clock a. m., when his "day off" begins and continues until 6 o'clock p. m. At that hour he "goes on" until midnight; then follows "reserve duty" until 1 o'clock p. m. the following day, when he again "goes on" street, to remain there until 6 o'clock p. m.; then follows "reserve duty" until midnight, after which he is "on patrol" until 6 o'clock in the morning.

That member, under the regulations governing his conduct, is required to be respectful, cleanly in appearance and dress, prompt and firm; to constantly patrol his beat, be able to give intelligent responses to all inquiries, pay his just debts; to be honest and sober, prevent crime, arrest offenders, keep a memorandum of suspicious houses and persons and of all matters of police interest; to arbitrate complaints concerning crowing roosters and barking dogs; be kind to individuals incapable of caring for themselves, attend inquests, report accidents, attempts at suicide, animals estray, abandoned infants, dead infants, dead bodies found, drownings, dead animals, dangerous pavements, roadways, buildings and bridges, doors and windows found open, damaged trees and boxes, fires, fire plugs damaged, filthy streets, alleys, and gutters, persons found sick, damaged hydrants, lamps not lighted or damaged, pumps out of order, permits examined, sewers damaged, filthy sewers, suicides, water mains and pipes damaged, and other matters too numerous to mention.

In this wise the whole force operates day after day and night after night. In some localities it is dangerous for a private to continue street service alone, and in the nighttime his beat is doubled—that is, two men cover it. Insufficient force prevents this course being followed in many places where it is desirable to do so.

Pennsylvania avenue, Connecticut avenue, and F street should be straight beats, with a squad of patrolmen constantly looking after the many matters of public importance thereon and thereabouts. The foreign legations, where distinguished representatives from other countries reside, should have attention from privates confined to short tours; the various circles should be looked after by details, and special attention given to control riding and driving at circles as the law directs,

and hack stands and disorderly localities should be inspected continuously; but until Congress abandons the idea that the capital is not in need of such care it is feared these advanced and necessary precautions will not be possessed.

This outline of the system is given that the citizens may have some conception of the strength, disposition, and requirements of members of the force. With such in their possession they are prepared to speak and act more intelligently concerning the police institution, one which concerns and interests all advocates of good government. It is well that they should understand the situation, as their cooperation, both actively and morally, is essential to its proper maintenance.

It should not be forgotten that the District of Columbia comprises the police district, and that within its area is included the beautiful city of Washington, with its Capitol and public buildings; that extensive modern motor lines traverse it in all directions; that magnificent residences and improved grounds are scattered throughout its domain; that eminent universities and colleges are located therein; that a Government park, the Zoological Garden, extensive in proportions, consumes a large section thereof; that costly pleasure resorts and numerous well-populated villages are scattered here and there, while the intermediate parts are interspersed with luxurious homes, and the modern improved roadways and driveways are patronized by the highest officials in the land and thousands of citizens and visitors every month in the year.

The protection of these varied property interests and the preservation of life and limb make necessary a thorough police patrol. With the vast landed area in which all these improvements are located the limited police force heretofore referred to becomes insignificant, especially when compared with the number of men utilized in other jurisdictions of equal size.

The police area of some of the leading cities, together with the size of the police force, is as follows:

City.	Area.	Police force.
	<i>Acres.</i>	
Baltimore.....	20,254	944
Boston.....	23,361	1,194
Buffalo.....	25,486	607
Chicago.....	122,014	2,903
Cincinnati.....	21,920	524
Cleveland.....	21,731	360
Detroit.....	18,560	520
Jersey City.....	8,960	357
Louisville.....	12,800	325
Milwaukee.....	14,419	314
Greater New York.....	187,147	7,463
Pittsburg.....	18,186	405
St. Louis.....	40,000	976
Washington.....	44,320	540

BICYCLE SQUAD.

Congress having provided appropriations at the rate of \$50 per annum for the purchase and keeping in repair of 50 bicycles, arrangements were completed June 20 for carrying the same into effect, and instructions were given the several precinct commanders as follows:

On and after the 1st day of July, 1901, members of your command who may be detailed to the bicycle squad will be required to purchase and keep in thorough

repair the bicycles which they ride, and for the purchase and maintenance of the wheels each member thereof will be allowed extra compensation, monthly, at the rate of \$50 per annum.

The following amendments to the existing rules for the government of the police force, approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, are promulgated for the guidance of all concerned:

Bicycles shall be of the latest improved pattern, dark blue in color, and at all times be maintained in good condition to enable the members mounted thereon to meet demands in any emergency where speed and security are especially requisite.

Bicycles shall at all times be kept clean, and shall be inspected daily by the lieutenant or other officer in command of a precinct.

The make and number of each bicycle shall be registered at the station house where the same may be in use.

In case of destruction or damage to any bicycle employed in the police service the owner thereof shall be required to replace or repair the same without cost to the department.

Members of the bicycle squad shall be detailed to a service of eight hours each, beginning at 8 o'clock a. m. daily, and alternating as the lieutenant of the precinct may direct.

Members so detailed shall give their entire time while on duty to the business of the department, completing a tour of the precinct as often and thoroughly as possible, giving special attention to principal thoroughfares in the enforcement of the laws and police regulations.

The attention of members of the bicycle squad is especially directed to the regulations which provide against fast and reckless driving and riding, for the speed of street cars, automobiles, locomobiles, bicycles, and vehicles of all kinds, and against the sweeping and casting of debris in the streets.

While on duty members of the bicycle squad shall not stop to engage in conversation with members of the force or others on subjects other than those concerning the work in hand, and in riding shall themselves observe the rules of the road as far as consistent with duty.

Frequent dismounting and continual foot patrol shall not be countenanced without good and sufficient excuse therefor, except in the execution of special or general orders.

Members of the bicycle detail having extended "time off" shall be expected to be unusually prompt, energetic, and intelligent in the performance of duty.

Two bicycles owned by the department shall be kept at each precinct station house for use where there is a hurry call, but shall not be used for general service or personal convenience. The lieutenants will observe that the same are well and properly cared for and kept under lock when not in use.

Wheels, when not in service by the owner, shall be carefully stalled at the station, and not be used by any other person than the owner when he is on duty.

Repeated violations of the rules governing the bicycle squad by any member thereof shall be promptly reported to the major and superintendent.

The bicycle has proven a most valuable invention for police work, the benefits of the same being many and varied. The machine, to begin with, facilitates a prompt response when assistance is required, and thereby contributes to the saving of life and property. The constant use of the wheel is exhausting and is said to increase the disability known as varicose veins. In order to maintain the service in keeping with that where members of the force are mounted on horses and to avoid the development of physical trouble, those assigned to it were given eight-hour tricks of duty, with reserve. The establishment of these hours contemplate, in addition to the reasons already advanced, that the police force will, within a reasonable period, reach that strength, numerically which will enable the adoption of the "three platoon system," working eight hours for all members of the force, including, however, a reserve at the different stations for emergencies. Your superintendent believes that Congress will provide for actual requirements as to increase of force at the coming session, when it will be to the advantage of all concerned to make trial of the eight-hour term of duty. It is evident to the reasonable that in order to secure

high perfection in the force, so far as intelligence, vigor, and appearance go to make it, those composing it should have ample relaxation from labor. Drill, target practice, mental instruction, and gymnasium exercise should not be too strenuously insisted upon when the members of the force are required to be on duty thirty-six out of forty-eight hours, as is now the case. Men who have been detained at the police court until 10 and 11 o'clock a. m., after being on duty from midnight, are not in mental and physical condition to be put through active drill and instructions.

EIGHT-HOUR SYSTEM.

Your superintendent recommends that when the public interests will permit the "three platoon system," with reserve, be adopted. That period will have been reached when the force called for in the estimates shall have been provided, and it is confidently predicted that the results will be for the best in every way, and be a long step toward giving the District the finest police equipment and service in this country. With its establishment there should be less sickness and disability and a more creditable police representation than that obtained under the existing system.

In furtherance of the proposition to bring about an effective eight-hour system of duty, it may be interesting to recite the plan for the information of all concerned.

For the purpose of establishing a platoon system for the members of this department it will be necessary to divide the patrol force of the precincts into three divisions, to be known as platoons, and each platoon into three equal divisions, to be known as sections, viz: First section of the first platoon, second section of the first platoon, third section of the first platoon; first section of the second platoon, second section of the second platoon, third section of the second platoon; first section of the third platoon, second section of the third platoon, third section of the third platoon.

The first platoon will go on patrol duty from 8 a. m. until 4 p. m., when they will be relieved by the second platoon, who will perform patrol duty for one month daily from 4 p. m. until 12 midnight. They will in turn be relieved by the third platoon, who will go on patrol duty from 12 midnight until 8 a. m.

The arrangement will remain in force until the first day of each succeeding month.

At the expiration of each tour of patrol duty, as above indicated, the platoon will be excused from duty and permitted to go home.

Two sections of each platoon upon being relieved from patrol duty will be permitted to remain at home for sixteen hours, until it is time for them to resume patrol. The other section will remain in the station house after the expiration of their tour of patrol duty in reserve for eight hours, when they will again be excused and resume patrol duty. Each of the three sections will perform reserve duty, rotating daily, thus: The first day the first section of the first, second, and third platoons, each performing eight hours reserve, will cover that reserve for the twenty-four hours. On the second day the second section of the first, second, and third platoons, each performing eight hours reserve, will cover that twenty-four hours. On the third day the third section of the first, second, and third platoons, each performing eight hours reserve, will cover that reserve for twenty-four hours. On the fourth

day the first section of the first, second, and third platoons will again perform the reserve for that day and rotate.

These hours of duty will continue from the first to the last day of the month. On the last day of the month, for the purpose of changing both patrol and reserve under this system, the first platoon, which performs patrol duty from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m., does not come on patrol again until 12 midnight of the second of the month following.

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION.

For a number of years there has been established in the city of Chicago what is known among the police institutions as the bureau of criminal identification. This source of information has been sustained by contributions from thirty odd municipalities of the United States, the amount of the contribution being regulated by the population of the city according to the Government census. The bureau was created with a view of collecting from the police departments of the sustaining cities photographs, descriptions, and Bertillon measurements of criminals who might be apprehended. The aggregate of information thus obtained was consulted by the clerk of the bureau when any one of the departments in good standing desired to obtain the identification of some unknown criminal. The value of such a bureau would increase as the stock of information in the way of pictures, descriptions, and measurements developed, the object being to find among those on file the identity of the person under arrest. In the manner defined, several thousand photographs and measurements have been secured.

To insure a prompt service and have it conducted on business principles, the contributing agencies, which also had membership in the National Association of Chiefs of Police, placed the bureau under the supervision of a board of governors selected from among their number. This board collected assessments, paid expenses, audited accounts, and rendered an annual report for the approval of the national association.

By-laws of the latter organization recite the conditions of management, and the clerk of the bureau made annual report to the board of the work accomplished. Your superintendent was made a member of the board of governors of the bureau and advanced argument for the removal of the same from Chicago to Washington, which met with the approval of the other members, and which change will be effected the coming year. The prime object in making such change is to afford Congress an object lesson of the great worth of such an establishment if made national in character and placed under Government control. By such action every police officer, sheriff, and marshal, as well as agents of the General Government, would have access to the criminal information concentrated in such a bureau. On the same score it is expected that all police officers would avail themselves of the opportunity to contribute information to the bureau for the general benefit of their fellow-officials. A proposition to be enacted into law was drafted by your superintendent, approved by the Attorney-General of the United States and by the association of chiefs of police. The bill to be presented is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be established and maintained in Washington, District of Columbia, in connection with the Department of Justice of the United

States, a division to be known as the national bureau of criminal identification, where shall be collected and filed, so far as may be practicable, for record and report, plates, photographs, outline pictures, descriptions, and measurements of all persons who have been or may be convicted and imprisoned for violating any of the military, naval, or criminal laws of the United States, including the laws in force in any of the Territories or possessions of the United States, violations of which are punishable by the United States courts.

In said bureau shall also be collected and filed for record and report, so far as may be practicable, such plates, photographs, pictures, measurements, and descriptions of persons who have been or may be convicted and imprisoned for crimes committed in any State or Territory: *Provided*, That the authorities of the several States and Territories, or municipalities thereof, shall provide the same for such purpose: *And provided*, That all such plates, photographs, outlines, measurements, and descriptions shall be transmitted to the superintendent of said national bureau of criminal identification, with a duly prepared certificate from an authorized officer or officers of the law having in charge such convicted person or persons: *And provided*, The plate, photograph, outline, measurement, or description of any person wanted by the United States or State authorities for violation of any military, naval, or criminal law of the United States or any State may also be filed in said bureau as aforesaid.

That before filing or recording such plates, photographs, outline pictures, measurements, or descriptions, the superintendent of said bureau shall be furnished for record the certificate of reliable United States, State, or municipal authority that the official who transmits such plate, photograph, outline picture, measurement, or description is a duly authorized official for such purpose. That all such plates, photographs, outline pictures, measurements, or descriptions which may be filed and recorded shall be placed in a systematic manner for ready consultation and comparison, and any information pertaining to the same, or any identification of persons upon description furnished by any official aforesaid, through comparison with such plates, photographs, outline pictures, measurements, or description already filed and recorded, shall be furnished on request to any United States, State, or municipal official duly authorized to receive the same, who shall certify that the same is wanted in the interests of public justice and not for any private or personal use.

The Departments of the United States Government shall forward for record and file in said bureau any plates, photographs, outline pictures, descriptions, or information pertaining to any person who has or may in any way design, or indicate that he or she may contemplate the violation, or is known to have violated, any military, naval, or criminal law of the United States or the criminal law of any State.

That there shall be a director of said bureau who shall be appointed by the Attorney-General, after he shall first have the indorsement of the board of directors of the National Association of Chiefs of Police of the United States, and who may be removed for cause at any time after an opportunity has been given him to be heard, on written charges, by the Attorney-General, with the concurrence of the majority of said board of directors.

Said director shall be experienced in criminology, and have a general knowledge of professional criminals, and shall be expert in the several kinds of criminal measurements which may be in use.

He shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, be furnished with one stenographer at one thousand two hundred dollars; three clerks, one of whom shall be a practical photographer, at one thousand dollars each per annum, and a messenger at six hundred dollars per annum, and shall be authorized and empowered to employ four skilled operators in the detection and prevention of crime, at a salary of one thousand five hundred dollars each per annum, who may be assigned to any confidential work in the prevention and detection of crime, securing of information, etc., in connection with said bureau, which may be necessary, and actual traveling expenses incurred shall be paid from the fund provided for the general expenses of said bureau, and all requisite furniture, stationery, and apparatus for maintaining such a bureau, at a cost not to exceed ten thousand dollars, which several sums are hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the United States Treasury not otherwise expended.

That such agency will prove of incalculable value to the District and entire country can not be questioned, and its location at the national capital will afford advantages for better security to the Government institutions than now exist.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE.

At the annual convention of the National Association of Chiefs of Police of the United States and Canada, held in the city of New York May 28 to 31, 1901, your superintendent was chosen as its presiding officer for the ensuing term. It was an honor extended the District, and all the more because it came to the recipient unsought.

The association has accomplished a great good in bringing about closer personal relationship among the heads of the various police departments, which can not fail to keep them in closer touch in disposing of the important matters pertaining to their responsibilities. Papers of interest bearing on police work are read and discussed, and the whole tends to the intelligent building up of the police service. The advocacy of humanitarian principles in the conduct of police affairs and the deprecation of political control, so debasing to the police machinery, are two important projects, which it is hoped may gain in consideration by the controlling powers, and eventually result in these institutions being segregated from deteriorating influences.

UNIFORMS.

With the approval of your honorable board changes have been made in the uniforms of the officers and privates in the force, not only with a view of improving their appearance, but that they may derive an improved degree of comfort. There is nothing which detracts so much from the appearance of the police force individually and severally as ill-fitting or soiled uniforms. It should not be forgotten by the members of the force that they are employed in the capital city of the United States, where their bearing and appearance should serve as an example to all others employed in a like capacity. Uniforms, collars, dark ties, buttoned blouses, and blackened boots, with clean-shaved faces, coupled with respectful actions and words, will accomplish largely the end in view.

The chain heretofore worn with the badge has been discarded, and it is recommended that the old design of the army buckle give place to a more modern belt fastener of German silver, with the design of the District of Columbia thereon. This will match the metal badge and afford a uniform relief to the blue clothing. In extreme hot weather members of the force are permitted to go without vests and with blouses unbuttoned, but this has given the fine body of men a slovenly appearance, and your superintendent recommends that during the extreme warm season in July, August, and September, the force wear white pleated shirts, dark cravats, and unlined serge blouse coats. While a certain amount of moisture must be taken up by the raiment worn in hot weather in the night time, investigation proves that no ill health will follow the adoption of the garment which is suggested.

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The licensed drinking places in the city have generally conformed to the law, a well-defined improvement being noted in this particular. Those enjoying these privileges here show a disposition to comply with the law more so than in most of the large cities. The wholesale places in residence localities and in proximity to alleys perhaps enjoy

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the most profitable trade from Saturday night patrons, and the "speak easy," or illegal Sunday place, still requires police attention and action. The recommendation is renewed that liquor license be issued only to those who propose transacting business on business streets which enjoy a more thorough police supervision during hours of trade than do other sections. This would deplete the trade with the offensive and disorderly inclined who reside in remote localities and who make Saturday nights the occasion for indulging.

SUBURBAN RESORTS.

The extension of the various electric railway lines in the surrounding country outlying the District resulted in the establishment of a number of pleasure resorts which were extensively patronized during the warm season; many of the places were erected and improved at enormous expense, and no means were spared to add to the attractions. The preservation of peace and protection of life in the vicinity of the places lying near the District line required energetic and continuous attention on the part of the force, whose efforts were fairly compensated in the number of arrests made and results obtained, but good order will not be secured in the vicinity of the resorts until there is thorough cooperation on the part of the authorities in the adjoining States. In this connection, however, I desire to state that those of Montgomery County and Prince George County showed a determination to materially assist in upholding the law to the extent of the men and means at command.

Knowing the facts, it is incumbent upon those most interested to secure such legislation or make such arrangements during the coming season as will result in effective remedies being introduced at the opening of another year.

FUGITIVE LAW NEEDED.

Legislation should be secured which will permit the authorities of the District of Columbia holding for a reasonable period fugitives who may take refuge here.

Under the existing state of affairs a burglar or a murderer may take refuge within the District, and a member of the police force, without he be armed with a warrant originating at the place whence the felon fled, arrests him at his peril. Such provision should be made as would permit the detention of a fugitive for at least ten days, upon sworn information being filed here by our local authorities, upon the receipt of a warrant from elsewhere that a crime had been committed there for which a fugitive warrant should be issued.

This defect does not prevail in other well-regulated communities, and it is quite important that the District should be equally forward in matters of the kind.

CONCEALED WEAPONS.

The statistics do not justify the claim that the carrying of concealed weapons has been abandoned, but, on the other hand, there has been a gradual and decided increase in the number of apprehensions under this charge. The imposition of a fine does not seem to diminish the practice, and in the opinion of your superintendent a jail sentence,

without reserve or recourse, should be imposed upon violators of the law. The penalty being discretionary with the court as to fine, it should be amended so as to make the punishment adequate for the offense, and the individual who stalks the streets prepared to kill should be sent to jail and given an opportunity to reflect upon the gravity of such conduct.

Sales of weapons should be restricted to persons of lawful age, and dealers should be required to keep a number or other mark of identification in every instance where a sale is made. This is necessary on occasions to establish guilt in murder or attempt-to-kill cases, and should receive the favorable and prompt attention of Congress.

LAWS REQUIRED.

There should be a law making it an offense to attempt to swindle in the District of Columbia. The would-be perpetrator of a confidence game should not be allowed his liberty simply because his efforts were unsuccessful.

In this connection it would be well to consider the advisability of a law making it a felony for a person of evil repute to be found with burglar's tools in his possession. Such a law prevails in other communities, and there is ample requirement for it here.

THEATRICAL REGULATIONS.

Owing to the disposition on the part of a certain theater management to defy the authorities in the character of amusement presented, it being at times of a low moral standard, a law was passed by Congress providing for such regulations as your honorable board might deem just and proper to make, whereby any performance deemed indecent might be curtailed under penalty of forfeiture of license of the theater violating the same. The enactment has given the police ample authority to proceed in such cases.

It is a question whether the scope of the law should not be extended so as to embrace billboards. Many complaints have been made against the character of some of the posters displayed, and while those interested have evinced a willingness to comply with police inspection, it is believed that this duty should not devolve upon the department, but that the boards should be discontinued if the managements do not refrain from posting such designs as tend to shock the sensibilities of the public.

STREET RAILWAYS.

The police are charged with the enforcement, among other regulations, of those relating to street-railway lines, and while there has been a general avoidance of accidents at intersecting roads, due to the presence and vigilance of the special street-railway policemen, there have been serious accidents at points along the lines, in many instances attributable to the excessive speed indulged in by motormen in order to attain the work required by the company schedules.

The inexcusable speed indulged in at times not only caused accidents, but disturbed the rest and comfort of residents living on the street over which the roads are operated, and made motormen so inclined "kings of the road" over everybody and everything in the

way of pedestrians or vehicles. Where arrests are made the employees invariably receive the minimum imposition of fine, for the reason that they have to pay it. Were the law such as to make the corporations pay for the violations, when committed in obedience to schedule requirements, there would be fewer cases to annoy the management of the roads, the public, and the police. The companies have been crippled now and then, at some expense, too, by children rolling iron hoops into the railroad slots, a practice at once dangerous to the child and damaging to the road. A police regulation forbidding the use of hoops and "hook and ladder" trucks by children in the public streets has been submitted for your approval.

FALSE ALARMS OF FIRE.

False alarms of fire were turned in during the twelve months ending June 30, 1901, in 82 instances. This kind of offense is not only provoking and costly to the fire department, but aggravating to the police, who must give more time and energy usually to tracing the miscreant than would obtain in detecting a case of arson. Such depredation should be followed by a severe penalty, and will continue as long as the keyless boxes are used unless the offense is made a more serious one under the law. Arrests upon the charge followed in nine cases, but \$10 or even \$40 fine is poor compensation for the damage. The department offers a standing reward for such miscreants, but a more stringent law should be enacted in order to secure immunity from such acts of vandalism.

STREET-RAILWAY POLICEMEN.

The special policemen who are employed at street-railway crossings are instructed to see that the police regulations are enforced respecting the movements of cars, to reduce the speed of vehicles and bicycles, to assist the old and young in transferring from one car to another, and to generally assert their authority as policemen when warranted in doing so. These employees are subject to the rules governing the Metropolitan police force, but have shorter hours and receive the same pay as members of class 1 in the regular force. They accomplish a great deal of good in securing the public against accidents, and make a favorable impression. The service they render is in some respects identical with that of the police of the District, but their hours are limited and their positions are assured them as long as they comply with the department regulations. It is important that these men be extended every opportunity to become members of the regular force, but the age and other physical qualifications should be exacted as in cases of other applicants, their good conduct as crossing men answering for the character requirement. Your superintendent is of the opinion that they should be allowed a leave of absence annually, not to exceed ten days, with pay, but such privilege can only be secured through Congressional enactment.

FRUIT VENDERS.

The fruit venders who, with their carts, for some years occupied the roadway on Pennsylvania avenue near the Center Market, were moved away from there in obedience to your instructions. The condition which long prevailed was unsightly, unfavorably impressed strangers, and brought about an unjust competition with the licensed

dealers located in the market. Many of these venders are foreigners who do not speak our language, and they frequently return to the location in violation of the regulation cited, when they are taken to court, where they pay a small fine and frequently repeat the irregularity. It appears like a hardship to indulge in warfare on these classes, but their open disregard for the law calls for stringent disciplining.

THE MARKETS.

The patronage and traffic in and about the markets have been steadily increasing for years, while the facilities therefor have not been extended, and it is with some difficulty that the streets in those vicinities are kept free from congestion on busy days. Especially is this true of B street south of the Center Market, where the country traders locate along the curb and sidewalk contiguous to the Smithsonian grounds and in the vicinity of the wholesale dealers west of Ninth street. Police efforts have reduced the overcrowding to some extent by weeding out hucksters who, in the guise of producers, were engaged in selling vegetables purchased after shipment here. The time is not far distant, however, when other arrangements will have to be made for the accommodation of the increasing number of farmers who gather at this particular locality to supply the table demands of a great city. Their teams take up much space, a double-track street railway is operated at this point, and the market butchers and green grocery wagons assemble there. While the number of standing teams and wagons may be reduced, sooner or later stands should be erected, cover constructed, and the situation rearranged. This will necessitate legislation, but will make the great market worthy of the national capital. If such changes were established, and a free wagon yard opened near by in connection with it, much would be added to the comfort of the market people and patrons and the police responsibilities be lessened.

STREET PIANOS.

There are not as many street musicians abroad within the District as formerly. These practitioners found a lucrative haven here for a number of years, until the department curtailed the privileges formerly extended by confining them to a field beyond the business section of the city. Failure on their part to undergo repairs at the hands of the tuner and inability to keep pace with the issue of popular airs also had the effect of reducing their number. It is quite likely that improved instruments would be appreciated by children and others, and the owners would find the business profitable, but a license of at least \$25 a year should be required of this class of entertainers.

JUNK REGULATIONS.

Legislation should be had making it an offense for dealers to purchase spigots, bath-tub linings, and like character of junk without the person disposing of the same shall have first established his identity and right to dispose of it. This or similar action would have the effect of reducing pilfering in vacant houses, which now and then causes loss and embarrassment to the owners. While the offenders in most instances are apprehended, that does not repay the damage to the property.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

Employment agencies should be required to pay a higher license, and failure to carry out promises or contracts made to catch the fee of the ignorant and innocent should subject the management of such places to prosecution and punishment. While the police have been able to find occasional witnesses to enable them to effect arrest and hearing, such cases have been difficult to establish.

SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION.

As soon as the police system is changed so as to give its membership shorter hours of straight duty, it will be desirable to inaugurate a school of instruction, whereby all may be more fully informed regarding modern methods of policing. A proper knowledge of the laws and regulations is important, and such a school would materially improve the operations of the force and lead to a higher degree of discipline and efficiency.

PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS.

The many laws and regulations which affect the occupancy of the streets and reservations, the playing of ball, flying of kites, and assemblages, effectually dampen the pastimes of the city children and tend to instill defiance in the more advanced youth. Boys driven from pillar to post in seeking spots for recreation only find quiet in the pool and card room, working a degeneracy which is to be deplored. This department receives more complaints regarding the small boys than all others put together. The citizen whose quiet is disturbed or window pane broken calls for the police. The parent condemns the officer and the complainant alike. The member of the force is directed to invoke parental aid in the first instance and arrest in the second. It is not desirable that children should be arrested, however, for minor offenses, as the fright and humiliation incident thereto only tend to harden, if not permanently mark, the career of the young, perhaps unintentional, violator. A boy's hours for nightly recreation should be limited and his scope for daylight enjoyment enlarged.

For years the superintendent of this department has urged the establishment of public playgrounds, where the children and persons unemployed during the daytime may find a few hours' recreation during the warm weather. Playgrounds should be of such dimensions as to admit of the enjoyment of the pastimes incident to the life of a boy, all to be under proper police control. Fresh-air agencies contribute to health and manhood, and while there are numerous sources of outings away from the city, the young who must stay at home during the torrid days have little opportunity for profitable employment and relief.

In New York 42 school playgrounds are open during the summer, 28 having library attachments. Besides these, there are roof gardens, outdoor gymnasiums, and public baths.

In Brooklyn 5 playgrounds are maintained on vacant lots, where swings, sand courts, seesaws, and kindred sources of amusement are offered.

In Chicago free public bathing beaches are conducted.

Baltimore allows the use of 8 playgrounds of the public schools and 4 in the public parks.

Boston has numerous playgrounds and public baths.

Cincinnati has 3 public playgrounds with pavilions to protect those frequenting them from the heat and rain, and they are equipped with swings, merry-go-rounds, and other forms of amusement.

The capital city has ample vacant ground in and about it, but no appropriation has been made to utilize it in behalf of the children who not only want the improvement but who need it.

POLICE MAGISTRATES.

A subject heretofore given attention by this department, and which materially concerns the welfare of the citizen, is that of police court trials. As time advances and surroundings change the necessity for improvement in the system is more apparent. Those interested have only to investigate for themselves to know the awkwardness which attends the situation so far as the police are concerned. Last year members of the force were detained at the police court awaiting hearing of cases until after 11 o'clock a. m. in 1,856 instances. Not infrequently is there an arrest made during the after hours of the night and the member of the force making it is not only required to remain on the street until after 6 o'clock in the morning to finish his tour of duty, but he must repair to the police court without rest, perhaps without breakfast, and there remain until his case is tried. The merchant or professional man may be taken from his business as a witness. A prisoner may be acquitted, but he has been transported in a van or patrol wagon from the police station to the court after being confined in a cell for several hours, all embarrassing and unbusiness like. To remedy this situation it is proposed that magistrates shall determine cases at the several station houses every morning and evening. These officers should each have a clerk and keep a docket. Under such circumstances the prisoner would be disposed of promptly and the witnesses and members of the force avoid delays. The determination of such cases ought not to interfere with the magistrates giving attention to civil questions at other than allotted police hours, and the present police court could be maintained for the trial of jury cases. Such law as would provide for magistrates hearings of this class of cases is recommended, and procedure of the kind would obviate the establishment of a children's court, as all charges against children under 16 years of age and females secured at the house of detention would be tried at that institution, as would be others at the several station houses.

While inviting attention to this subject it is proper to refer to the embarrassment which very often follows important trials at the police court through the want of provision for taking testimony in shorthand, and it is urged that a stenographer be provided for that branch of the District judiciary. It is regarded as necessary by this department, which is as much concerned at times as is the court itself. The want is fully appreciated by the police, to the extent at least as warrants reference to the matter in this report.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.

It is not made manifest by the statistics pertaining to arrests or complaints that crime in the District has increased in every respect. The number of cases of arrest exceed those of former years, but this is a result of the more stringent enforcement of the police regulations.

Authorities differ as to whether crime increases generally as the world grows older, but it can safely be asserted that it keeps pace with population. While poverty prompts violations of law, prosperity seems to unite action on the part of the "criminal classes." Poverty operates as a cause for dishonesty; prosperity opens a more inviting field for the operator. The individual who steals through inability to obtain employment is not so numerous when times are good, but he who makes it a business, who is known as a "professional," finds more opportunities than when they are hard. Losses are unquestionably greater during the seasons of abundance, money and valuables being more plentiful and more exposed. In this jurisdiction there are fewer thefts of great magnitude than elsewhere with an equal population, but petit larceny has always prevailed on an extensive scale. Dishonest employees and children are the factors which contribute largely to this condition. No remedy has yet been found whereby the practices may be eliminated, but it is believed that if the former were required to produce books with entries of "character" from each and every employer it would in a measure check the condition, while compulsory education, coupled with a law restricting children to their homes after hours, would further modify the situation. Social surroundings in this community are such as to prompt stringent measures with respect to their control. Cases of assault occur more frequently than formerly, and the whipping post might be applied without infringing upon the law of humanity. Women and young girls are often the victims of harsh treatment, while the brutal offender has but to undergo a season of confinement. Wife beaters, and those who assault females, do not repent through jail sentences.

In 1899 in 17 cases defendants were held on the charge of murder; in 1900, for the same offense, there were 15; while during the fiscal year just closed there were only 8 convictions on preliminary hearings. Grouping the number of murders since 1884 the following table is adduced:

1884	9	1893	11
1885	9	1894	10
1886	15	1895	11
1887	13	1896	8
1888	15	1897	10
1889	17	1898	15
1890	13	1899	17
1891	7	1900	15
1892	11	1901	8

It will be seen that in 1888 the number was 15 and 1898 the same. In 1889 the number was 17, and the same during 1899. While no particular conclusion follows the citation of these periods, the correspondence is at once interesting. Assault with intent to kill was recorded in 31 cases sustained on preliminary hearing during the year just closed, 55 in 1900 and 47 for 1899. Cases of assault and battery held in 1899 reached 828, for the year 1900 there were 722, while 1901 chronicled 801. On the principle that violations against the person are more numerous in hot weather than cold weather, the increase over the prior year is justified, but as to murder and assault with intent to kill the same is not sustained, but a favorable decrease is noted.

Three years ago attempt at rape was charged in 7 cases which were held, two years ago in 8, and last year 6. But 2 cases of rape were

substantiated in 1899, 16 in 1900, and 6 in 1901 out of 12 arrests made therefor. These are heinous offenses, for which the severest penalty should be inflicted. In 1899, on first hearing, 11 cases of highway robbery were held; during 1900 there were 13, and the past year aggregated but 5.

Reverting to crime against property, petit-larceny cases made in 1899 numbered 1,019; in 1900 they increased to 1,298, and in 1901 to 1,425. Only 90 cases of grand larceny were sustained during 1899, 97 in 1900, and 100 in 1901. Housebreaking by day, which in this jurisdiction means where premises of any kind are broken into in the daytime, numbered 19 in 1899, 28 the next year, and 39 in 1901. Housebreaking by night, a separate offense here, recognized as such even if a person enters a premises at night without breaking, was the charge in 81 cases held in 1899, 77 during 1900, and 76 in 1901. Of the latter class 205 complaints were made to the police.

While considering the number of cases of arrest, the increase of population, exposure of slot machines and merchandise, and increased police force with increased vigilance should be taken into consideration. The greater amount of stealing is done through the cool weather, which would seem strange when it is taken into account that windows and doors are left open and more property is exposed during the heated term. Suburban resorts no doubt contributed to the total of cases of arrest for intoxication, although there were but 2,988 during the year as against 3,018 in 1900 and 3,136 in 1899. There is no specific law against an individual becoming intoxicated in the District unless the act is accompanied by disorderly conduct or the subject is an habitual drunkard. The vigilance of the police in caring for these unfortunates frequently saves them loss of property if not loss of life. If a penalty of some kind attached to such conduct the practice would doubtless be materially reduced.

The summary of arrests which is included in this report gives in detail the offenses and their number wherein police action was taken. Under new legislation the youth of the community who may be arraigned for violations are frequently paroled on probation, and the humiliation and embarrassment to which parents and children were usually subjected in years gone by are avoided. It remains to be seen whether the advantages extended in this particular will cause a diminution of misdemeanors and crimes on the part of the young in this District. Time alone will give evidence favorable or otherwise. One great evil encountered is the disposition of those disorderly inclined to outswear the authorities in the police court. Combinations have been reported whose purposes were purely to defeat prosecutions at any cost of principle. These tendencies should be rebuked whenever occasion offers, and the grave offense of perjury should not be allowed to go unpunished and unchecked. There is no crime which exerts so demoralizing an influence as that of false swearing.

During the fiscal year the estimated value of money and property reported stolen aggregated \$94,019; that recovered, \$59,837. The total number of cases of arrest was 26,062.

Attention is respectfully invited to the statistics accompanying this report, which give in detail the work performed by the force; also to the reports of the property clerk, police surgeons, private detailed to enforce the pharmacy law, hack inspector, commander of the patrol boat, and sanitary officer.

PRECINCT DETECTIVES.

To secure more thorough cooperation and a more equitable division of police duties it was deemed advisable to inaugurate a detail whereby on and after July 1, 1901, there shall be on duty in each police precinct a member of the force to be known as precinct detective.

All minor crimes to be specially investigated by such officer, in conjunction with the uniform force, as the lieutenant of the precinct may direct.

All offenses, whether of greater or less magnitude, to be promptly reported to the detective bureau, and no time to be permitted to elapse after preliminary report or investigation before making request for the assistance of a detective sergeant, if necessary.

Particulars of any offense, accident, or fire to be obtained with all dispatch and to be transmitted without delay to the detective bureau, especial care to be exercised in the giving of names, dates, and time.

The captain in charge of the detective service to be given special information from those in command of precincts concerning crimes of greater importance which may come to their notice.

When arrests are made by members of the precinct commands for the detective bureau, the cases are to be carried on reports "For detective bureau," and to be so enumerated in quarterly reports, and members of the force to cooperate and assist the detective sergeants in the completion and prosecution of such cases.

Efforts on the part of members of the precinct commands toward this end are to be reported to the major and superintendent by the captain in charge of the bureau, and due credit will be given for active cooperation.

Detective sergeants are to have the authority of sergeants during the time they may be so detailed, and will be respected as such by members of the force, and report to the captain in charge of the detective bureau any dereliction or failure on the part of any member of the force to cooperate with them in the detection and suppression of crime.

Members of the force are to keep memoranda of all expenditures for the suppression and detection of crime, and present vouchers for the same to the chief clerk of the department within thirty days after incurring any expense.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

To better aid the clearing up of mysterious cases, the successful prosecution of offenders, and the apprehension of criminals, the department contemplates the establishment of its own photograph gallery at the beginning of the fiscal year, and, as an introduction to this end, June 6 the following order was issued:

Hereafter in all cases of murder or suicide, where the subject is in such condition as to be photographed without removal from where the body is found, and it is free from the public gaze, you will have an officer placed in charge with instructions to keep the locality or quarters clear of all curiosity seekers until the coroner views the same, and a photograph of the body and location has been taken.

This is not intended to interfere in any way with an officer who has been directed to make an investigation in a case from taking such action as will aid him in discovering the perpetrator of a crime or the cause of a suicide.

In this connection it may be stated that a Bertillon bureau will be inaugurated as part of the photograph plan. There will be kept a

classified card index of measurements, by the metric system, of all criminal subjects. The photographs, measurements, descriptions, marks, and historical data relative to all persons arrested will be so filed and arranged as to be accessible at any and all times for prompt and accurate identification of prisoners. This move is in keeping with modern ideas and will prove of value in studying the defects and character of criminals as well as in learning who they are when their identity is otherwise unknown. Other cities will exchange like data, so that valuable and interesting conclusions will follow.

VEHICLE REGULATIONS.

From time to time the police regulations of the District, which correspond to city ordinances in other jurisdictions, have undergone changes to meet the progress of affairs. The importance of suitable hack laws and rates and rules for the conduct of motor vehicles are of the greatest importance to the police department. No city in the Union is blessed with the smooth streets and magnificent roadways that exist in the District, which in a great measure account for the reckless speed attained by some of those who use such vehicles here. Stringent measures, strictly enforced, will alone bring about that freedom from accident to rider, driver, and pedestrian which is so much desired. The hack inspector of this department has been ably seconded in his efforts to secure compliance with the regulations, but has in a measure been embarrassed by adverse ruling of the courts.

The efforts of the hack inspector to displace worn-out and unsanitary public vehicles have been especially commendable, and it is to be regretted that some of the unsightly ash carts and wagons and broken-down animals attached thereto can not be removed from the thoroughfare. The naming or numbering of all vehicles for hire and the regulations of drivers of public conveyances would assist in eliminating them.

ADMISSION TO HOSPITALS—TRANSPORTATION OF PAUPERS.

In conformity with changes that are being made with respect to the conduct of District affairs, it was deemed consistent to arrange for the transfer to the board of charities the business heretofore transacted by an agent of the police department in the transportation of paupers and admission of patients to the several hospitals, to take effect at the close of the fiscal year. For many years this important work was intelligently and expeditiously accomplished by John A. Frank, a member of the force detailed for that purpose, who will hereafter have charge of the commitments for the insane. The drivers, horses, ambulances, and records pertaining to the hospital service will all be properly transferred to George L. Wilson, secretary to the board of charities, and in the expense of maintenance of this service will be estimated and appropriated for in the charity budget.

HOME FOR THE BLIND.

Through the successful efforts of the aid association for the blind in establishing a home, the police have been enabled to insist upon a compliance with the law against the occupancy of public space by blind

people seeking public aid. A debt of gratitude is due the ladies who have by their indefatigable efforts maintained this institution, mainly through popular subscriptions, and those who are inclined to give can find no charity more deserving than this. Already a profit is being derived from brooms made by individuals who would be helpless dependents but for the timely inauguration of the home. It is contemplated to enlarge the scope of the work, in the hope that later on those who would otherwise be upon the streets or in the almshouse may be more fully self-sustaining. The home has materially aided the police and assisted humanity.

TELEPHONE BUREAU.

The telephone bureau located at headquarters has proved a successful experiment. There every arrest and incident attending the movements of the police are promptly recorded, and in addition to headquarters being kept constantly informed as to what is going on throughout the jurisdiction the press is given prompt and concentrated information in a manner which prevails nowhere else in the country. This most satisfactory service is an innovation in police conduct and enables the department and public to be informed as to what is going on at all hours of the day and night.

To secure the fullest cooperation on the part of the force, the following requirement in each precinct exists:

Please inform members of your force, especially those in charge of reports, to have them transmitted as promptly as possible from your station house to the telephone bureau at police headquarters, and officers in making reports to the station house will govern themselves accordingly.

In several instances disaster might have occurred to the department through lack of promptness with respect to these matters.

TENTH PRECINCT STATION.

The Tenth precinct station bounds were outlined and declared by the honorable Commissioners during the year, and the building erected for station-house purposes reached the stage of completion. It is a model institution in arrangement, workmanship, and material and reflects credit upon the architects, A. B. Mullet & Co., and the builders, Meads & Reynolds.

Modern details are in evidence in its construction, and the heating and sanitary measures leave no room for criticism. Owing to a question as to the use of appropriation the gymnasium has yet to be completed. It is most desirable that steps be taken to effect electric current with this house, and it is hoped that the honorable Commissioners will find a means to secure this improvement, for which fixtures have been placed, at an early date.

DOORMEN.

In years past it occasionally happened that persons confined in cells made attempts to destroy themselves, were taken suddenly ill, craved water, or had other wants which required immediate relief. The practice was for the clerk in the station to secure prisoners and visit them as demands incident to other duties would permit. Following on lines of safety and humanity, it has been deemed expedient to detail

doormen at the more busy stations, who operate under the following instructions:

They will inspect all prisoners who may be confined in the cells at least every fifteen minutes, and, in case of emergency, give closer inspection, as the lieutenants may direct. This officer will see that the prisoners are given water when required, and that conditions as to their confinement are kept in accordance with the regulations governing this department.

TARGET PRACTICE.

The inauguration of target practice with the revolver proved an interesting and instructive schooling. Many of the new members were taught the principles involved in the proper handling of the arm, defective weapons were discovered by the inspection officers, and improvement was noted in the shooting. After several tests by the members at firing the sergeants, members of class 2, and of class 1 were distinctively marked up in the scores, and those scoring above 20 out of a possible 30 were required to shoot off, Sergt. J. A. Williams and Privates Archibald Mellen and D. E. Langley being awarded gold medals for proficiency.

DRILL.

The commands of the different precincts are required to keep up a weekly exercise at drill and in the baton manual when the thermometer registers below 80 degrees. Owing to the prolonged and arduous hours of duty performed by members of the force, the drill is so measured as not to be exhausting yet to be effective in moving the men with regularity and system in case of emergency and so as to improve the bearing on their part individually.

ANNUAL INSPECTION AND PARADE.

The different commands underwent an annual inspection by a board composed of your superintendent, Capt. M. A. Austin, and Col. Burton R. Ross, and the thanks of the department are due the last-named gentleman for his intelligent assistance and courtesy in this important feature of the police work.

The inspection embodied marking up on clothing, equipments, arms, and attire and excellence in the drill and manual, the Sixth precinct command, under Lieutenant Moore, securing the banner which is annually awarded on the day of the police parade.

The parade was in every way creditable, as is known to the honorable Commissioners. The District was honored by the presence of the President of the United States and other distinguished citizens on that occasion, who reviewed the police from a stand erected in front of the Executive Grounds.

PERMANENT ROPING DEVICE.

The police arrangements for the second inauguration of President McKinley were favorably commented upon by the Hon. John Joy Edson, chairman of the inaugural committee, and his assistants, as well as by the public and visitors. A permanent plan for roping Pennsylvania avenue and the connecting streets included in the parade line was effected in such a manner as to permit of its being roped off with

wire cable in the future, at small expense and within a brief space of time. Permanent sockets were placed adjacent to the curb on either side of the streets, into which temporary iron uprights can be placed when necessary, through which the cables are passed and fastened.

GAMBLING.

Public gaming houses do not exist in the District, but poker playing is carried on for the benefit of those who would take a hand, under cover, in rooms hired for such purposes. Our courts distinguish between card playing for amusement under social auspices and that for gain, where there is what is known as a "rake-off," and the police have been alert to bring the proprietor or conductors of such places to justice. In many instances raids and arrests have been made, but the infliction of the highest penalties has not always prevailed. The only cure for the disease is the imposition of heavy fines or imprisonment, and the police will continue their efforts to bring about a compliance with law.

BAND PERMITS.

Owing to complaints from suburban residents regarding the disorder attending the crowds which followed bands of music, permits for music are changed so as to allow bands to accompany processions to the city limits only. Band managers agreed to cooperate with the authorities in dispersing and arresting disorderly characters, and the disgraceful scenes which formerly took place have been pretty generally discontinued.

AUCTION HOUSES.

The old law regulating the exposure of goods on sale days in front of auction houses should be abrogated and a modern law framed whereby the occupancy of the streets and sidewalk for such purposes, to the detriment of adjoining business houses, pedestrians, and drivers, may be limited or discontinued.

SIGNS.

There is no law or regulation which forbids the hanging or pasting of temporary cloth or paper signs against the walls of occupied or unoccupied buildings. While no danger could result from such displays, their multiplicity and contrast with the generally sightly condition of buildings prompts me to respectfully invite consideration of the subject.

In this category may be mentioned the moving signs which are carted about the streets. They are not at all attractive and are objects which have on several occasions frightened horses. As many of them are attached to framework, it might be advisable to require permits to be obtained for such construction and displays.

LEAVES ON THE STREETS.

The small boy gives the police some annoyance by burning the dried leaves which accumulate in the streets. Citizens register complaint, but the force is not always equal to meet the emergencies. If the

leaves were swept into piles and then sprinkled, those engaged in carting them away would have their work facilitated, as under such conditions they would not be scattered by the winds.

PHARMACY LAW.

The member of the force detailed to enforce the pharmacy and dental laws, at the request of the board of pharmacy, has insisted on the registration of physicians and upon the employment of registered pharmacists as clerks. Occasionally questions arise as to the sale of poisons, but where violations of the law were found to have been committed the parties were required to answer in court. No doubt much good has been accomplished in this sphere of work, and that its details may be more fully understood a report is included herewith covering the operations of the agent.

IMMORAL INSTITUTIONS.

During the year it was learned that immoral houses were conducted under the guise of massage and bath parlors, and the department secured evidence against the proprietors and took them to court, where they were promptly determined evils to society and compelled to discontinue business. It is quite difficult to secure testimony against keepers of this kind, for reasons at once obvious, but the police have instructions to continue such supervision as will tend to discourage those similarly inclined.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The promulgation of regulations reducing the size and sale of fire-crackers and prohibiting the use of toy cannons, bombs, and kindred explosives on the Fourth of July gave to the citizens on Independence Day little room for complaint. The hours for the use of fireworks were in no wise limited, but experience teaches that there may be another year with, perhaps, fully as satisfactory results. Communications received at these headquarters indicate that there were few accidents, less noise, and that the sick in homes and hospitals were relieved of much of the usual excitement attendant upon such occasions.

THE DAILY BULLETIN.

The old method of reading complaints to members of the force prior to their going on duty has been superseded by the police bulletin, a small slip printed daily, containing all information for the general force, whereby members are enabled to give particular attention to such details. The bulletin is small enough to carry in the hat, and serves as a constant reminder of losses and orders.

EXECUTIVE GROUNDS.

The Executive grounds receive the undivided attention of a miniature police force by day and at night. This auxiliary has been thoroughly systemized, and the slightest departures from the regulations have resulted in those responsible therefor being relieved from such service, which has certain advantages that are considered desirable.

The electric and telephone service in connection therewith have reduced the system to a nicety, leaving no room for adverse criticism. Col. Theodore A. Bingham, United States Army, superintendent of public buildings and grounds, has ever readily cooperated with the department in securing for it every advantage in this branch of the work.

GAME AND FISH LAWS.

The game and fish laws were so amended during the last Congress that the shooting of reed birds is not limited to certain days of the week, as heretofore, and nets and boats used by violators of the fish law are now confiscated to the District. The interstate law prohibits, under heavy penalty, the importation of game killed in other territory during the closed season, and dealers and others are more cautious than ever before in handling it.

PROPERTY RECOVERED.

An inspection of the property clerk's records need only be made to indicate the growing work of the police and the improvement in the service with respect to lost, stolen, and abandoned property. Three years ago the registrations of recovered property numbered 1,802, while last year the records show recoveries in 2,685 instances. This follows increase in population, prosperous times, and improved police vigilance and attention.

BRIDGE PATROL.

The bridges which lead to the adjoining State of Virginia have been placed under such surveillance that these avenues of escape for criminals can now be closed in case of emergency. This move has proved beneficial and contributes to the general welfare, as does the recently improved service at the railroad depots.

ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT.

The department has added to its equipment a rapid-firing gun, which places it in this respect on an equal footing with other well-organized police forces of the country.

DISCIPLINE.

As an organization the force has been free from scandal, and its good name has been preserved through prompt action in isolated cases where there were just grounds for the infliction of penalties. In all large bodies of men there will be found a percentage which requires attention and disciplining, but it is claimed for the police force of the District that neglects and failures have been fewer than ever before known, and the record is a superior one with reference to compliance with the manual by similar bodies in other cities. Where a force is not encumbered by political and other influences such conditions should follow. Members are given to understand that the department is conducted on business principles, and that they as agents are expected to bring about good results. Continuance of employment, advancement, and encouragement does not depend on the number of

cases made, but that member who maintains a good personal record and a beat or post free from disorder and crime, and where residents are not necessitated to complain, is believed to be rendering an intelligent and commendable service.

Where crime is committed it behooves those employed to detect and apprehend the perpetrator, and if circumstances are such as to require special skill, and success attends the effort, that member renders meritorious service, for which it is the aim to give due credit. There are many misdemeanors and trivial offenses committed where leniency should be displayed by those in authority, especially in cases where the offenders are juveniles, and it has been the policy of the department to have its members try and induce parents to exert a proper influence over their children. Some do so; others are indifferent.

Harshness and disrespect on the part of members of the force is discountenanced; yet there are times when the baton, if not the revolver, must be employed in self-defense.

It is encouraging to note the improvement in this respect. In 1900 there were 99 cases where members were cited before court-martial, while last year there were but 77 with an increased force of 25 over the year previous. The following table shows in detail the findings and character of discipline inflicted:

CHANGES IN THE FORCE.

June 30, 1900:	
Full complement	571
Total force	571
June 30, 1901:	
Resigned	11
Removed (on charges and without charges)	8
Died	6
Pensioned	5
	30
	541
Increase by act of Congress	15
Vacancies during the year	30
	586
Total	586
Appointments	45

DISCIPLINE.

Absent without leave	1
Absent without leave and intoxication	1
Conduct unbecoming an officer	21
Conduct unbecoming an officer and neglect of duty	1
Conduct unbecoming an officer and absence without leave	1
Conduct unbecoming an officer and violation of paragraph 160 of the manual ..	1
Gross neglect of duty	1
Gross neglect of duty and inefficiency	1
Gross neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming an officer	1
Inefficiency and disobedience of orders	1
Intoxication	3
Intoxication and conduct unbecoming an officer	2
Insubordination and conduct unbecoming an officer	1
Neglect of duty	26
Neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming an officer	2
Neglect of duty and violation of paragraph 160 of the manual	1
Nonpayment of debt	2
Violation of circular order	1
Violation of general order	1

Violation of section 1, paragraph 14, of the manual	1
Violation of paragraphs 41 and 160 of the manual	1
Violation of paragraphs 156 and 157 of the manual	1
Violation of paragraph 157 of the manual	1
Violation of paragraph 160 of the manual	4
Total	77
Be relieved from duty in bicycle squad	1
Cautioned	5
Charges dismissed	22
Deprived of two days' leave	2
Fined	5
Fined and warned	16
Fined, warned, and transferred	2
Permitted to resign in lieu of removal	4
Removed	8
Reprimanded	3
Required to pay debt	2
Reduced to private class 1	1
Reduced one point in line of promotion, warned, and transferred	1
Transferred and deprived of further leave for the remainder of the year	2
Transferred, given more arduous duties, and warned	1
Warned	2
Total	77

The Police Cooperative Relief Association made the following payments during the past year:

Name.	Beneficiary.	Date of death.	Amount.
MEN'S BRANCH.			
William H. White	Cinderella White	Apr. 1, 1900	\$695
A. L. Carson	Helena Johnston et al.	July 2, 1900	712
Randall Hopkins	Clora A. Hopkins	July 7, 1900	709
Peter Lee	Sarah A. Lee	July 14, 1900	709
S. A. H. McKim	Emma McKim	July 26, 1900	707
M. G. Heare	Ella F. Heare	Aug. 3, 1900	710
Z. R. Offutt	Rena Offutt et al	Oct. 13, 1900	723
Charlie Ward	Etta P. Ward	Nov. 9, 1900	724
Patrick Madigan	W. J. Madigan	Mar. 29, 1901	726
G. P. Butler	Catherine E. Butler	Apr. 20, 1901	723
Total			7,138
WOMEN'S BRANCH.			
A. P. Cowne	C. H. Cowne	July 11, 1900	258
Emma Carter	Robert Carter	Sept. 26, 1900	260
Margaret C. Dangler	Curtis Dangler	Nov. 28, 1900	262
Isabel Simonds	B. J. Simonds	Mar. 12, 1901	264
Annie M. Mulhall	J. E. Mulhall	Apr. 27, 1901	262
Total			1,306

OBITUARY NOTICES.

The following memorial orders give a brief description of the deaths among the active members of the Metropolitan police department during the year:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., August 5, 1900.

LIEUTENANTS (through lieutenant-inspectors):

Death has again invaded the ranks of the force and taken from them Private M. G. Heare, who was an active, intelligent, painstaking officer.

It is with sorrow and regret that this loss must be recorded, and it should serve as a reminder that in the midst of life we are in death.

As a recognition of his merit and in memory of the deceased, it is ordered that a detail of 2 sergeants and 24 privates will attend the funeral, which takes place this day at 3 o'clock p. m., from his late residence, No. 734 Twenty-second street NW.

This detail will report to Lieutenant Boyle at 2.30 o'clock p. m. at the Third precinct station house.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, November 9, 1900.

LIEUTENANTS (through lieutenant-inspectors):

It is with sorrow and regret that the major and superintendent announces the death of Private Charlie Ward, who was appointed on the Metropolitan police force of the District of Columbia, January 2, 1895.

During his connection with this department he conducted himself in such a manner as to merit the commendation of his superior officers for his faithful attention to duty.

Out of respect to his memory, it is ordered that a detail of 2 sergeants and 24 privates attend the funeral, which takes place on the 11th instant, at 8 o'clock a. m., from his residence, No. 504 Fourth street SE.

This detail will report to Lieutenant McCathran at 7.30 o'clock a. m. at the Fifth precinct station house.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, March 30, 1901.

LIEUTENANTS (through lieutenant-inspectors):

It is with extreme sorrow that the major and superintendent is called upon to inform the members of the force of the death of Private Patrick Madigan, which occurred on the 29th day of March, 1901, at the Providence Hospital, in this city.

Private Madigan was appointed a member of the Metropolitan police force September 1, 1870, and served continuously as such up to the time of his death.

As an officer he always exercised that intelligence and firmness which gained for him the respect of his superiors and associates, and in all his dealings he was above reproach.

As a husband and father he was loving and kind, and through his fair dealings with his fellow-citizens he made many friends. His untimely death was the ending of a useful career.

Out of respect to his memory, it is ordered that a detail of 2 sergeants and 30 privates attend the funeral, which takes place on the 31st day of March, 1901, at 9.30 o'clock a. m., from his late residence, No. 721 Fourth street NW.

The detail will report to Lieutenant Moore at 8.45 o'clock a. m. at the Sixth precinct station house.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, May 8, 1901.

LIEUTENANTS (through lieutenant-inspectors):

The major and superintendent is pained to announce to the members of the force the death of Private Frank T. Auldridge, which occurred at Asheville, N. C., on the 6th day of May, 1901.

Private Auldridge was appointed a member of the force August 1, 1892, and served with credit to himself and the department up to the time of his death.

He was a conscientious and active officer up to the time of his sickness, which prolonged his suffering and pained his friends.

Out of respect to his memory, a detail of 2 sergeants and 24 privates will report to Lieutenant Heffner at the Second precinct station house on May 9, 1901, at 8 o'clock a. m. to act as escort to the remains.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, May 9, 1901.

LIEUTENANTS (through lieutenant-inspectors):

The major and superintendent, in his official capacity, is called upon to announce to the members of the force the death of Omer J. Wiggans, which occurred on the 7th day of May, 1901.

Private Wiggans became a member of the force July 1, 1895, and served creditably up to the time of his death.

Out of respect to his memory, a detail of 2 sergeants and 24 privates will report to Lieutenant Heffner at 225 North Capitol street on May 10, 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m. to act as escort to the remains.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, June 19, 1901.

LIEUTENANTS (through captains):

It is with deep regret that the major and superintendent is called upon to announce to the members of the force the death of Private Robert Johnson, which occurred June 18, 1901, at 1.30 o'clock p. m., at his late residence, No. 1628 Third street NW.

Private Johnson was appointed a member of the police force December 27, 1861, promoted to sergeant January 31, 1867, and was afterwards given a position at police headquarters, where he was employed at the time of his death.

In every station to which he was assigned he proved himself an honest, energetic, and painstaking member of the force, his sole interest being to do that which might tend to the benefit of the public and the department.

While serving as a sergeant he set that example which is worthy of emulation.

As a mark of respect to his memory, a detail of 2 sergeants and 24 privates will report to Lieutenant Amiss, at the Second precinct station house, on Friday, June 21, 1901, at 3 o'clock p. m., to act as escort to the remains.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent.

COMMENDATORY.

Herewith are submitted several letters commendatory of the department's conduct, which explain themselves:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 18, 1901.*

GENTLEMEN: By a resolution adopted at the last regular meeting of the inaugural committee, in closing up its affairs, I was directed to express to you the high appreciation of the excellent service rendered by the police and fire departments of the municipal government.

The services of the fire department at the Pension Building were conspicuously of great value, owing to the safety that was thereby secured at the time the decorations were in place during the ball and concerts which followed. It would be difficult to point out now where any improvement could be made in the manner in which this department was conducted.

The same may be said of the police department, under the direction of Major Sylvester. The public order on the 4th of March, as well as during the whole of the inaugural ceremonies, was favorably commented upon, not only by citizens of Washington, but by visitors from all parts of the country, and by General Greene, the grand marshal.

It is a pleasure for me to carry out the directions of the inaugural committee, and to express my official and personal acknowledgments.

Very sincerely,

JOHN JOY EDSON, *Chairman.*

The honorable COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, *December 31, 1900.*

My DEAR MAJOR: I desire on behalf of the National Capital Centennial Committee, and personally, to extend to you and your officers and men the thanks of the committee for the magnificent service rendered by you and your force during the recent exercises.

There was never better order maintained nor more intelligence shown in performing trying duties than by your force on the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the seat of government in the District of Columbia.

I congratulate you most sincerely.

Yours, very truly,

W. V. Cox, *Secretary.*

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER, *Superintendent.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 18, 1901.*

DEAR MAJOR SYLVESTER: I have just been reading your admirable report upon the work of your department for the last year, and I want to congratulate you upon the success of your work and the highly effective condition of the force.

Thanking you for your courtesy in sending the report, I am,

Yours, truly,

AULICK PALMER.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MY DEAR MAJOR SYLVESTER: I want to congratulate you upon the most complete and satisfactory police arrangements that have ever blessed the work for an inauguration.

I have heard nothing but the high praise which such success merits.

Cordially, yours,

H. V. BOYNTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MY DEAR MAJOR: I want to send you an expression of my highest admiration for and heartiest congratulations upon your work in connection with the inaugural ceremonies just completed. So far as I saw, it was simply perfect; and not only were your arrangements perfect, but they were carried out, which is still more rare and difficult of attainment.

Along the avenue, both going to the Capitol and returning, I do not think there was a yellow dog that got across the street. Whenever I wanted the assistance of your department, I always found them easy to find, polite, willing, energetic, and successful, and as all of this must have originated with you, however good your assistants might have been, I think you should have such satisfaction as is derived from knowing that your work is most highly appreciated.

Very truly, yours,

THEO. A. BINGHAM,
Colonel, United States Army.

MY DEAR MAJOR: I am pleased to acknowledge the receipt of your very kind letter received yesterday congratulating me upon the manner in which the inauguration of the President and Vice-President was managed at the Capitol. I thank you very much for your kind words, and now allow me to say to you what I had intended to say before receiving this letter—that I feel under very deep obligations to you for your courtesy and cooperation with me in preserving the orderly conditions that prevailed here on that day. The officers from your force were most efficient, gentlemanly, and greatly aided in bringing about the satisfactory result.

With best wishes, I am, very sincerely, yours,

D. M. RANDELL,
Sergeant-at-Arms, United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEAR SIR: It gives me pleasure to extend to you my congratulations for the very efficient manner in which the interest of our company was enhanced by the officers

of your department, both in uniform and citizens' dress, who were detailed for duty in and about our property, particularly the passenger station, during the inaugural period; and I desire to convey to you my thanks for the very prompt manner in which your men responded to every call, and also for the promptness in furnishing additional details of men as needed. These officers aided us very materially in handling the crowds of people at Washington passenger station, and I feel sure that the record will prove very gratifying to you.

Yours, very truly,

JOS. CRAWFORD,
General Agent.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I wish to congratulate you upon the efficient service rendered by the police department of Washington during this trying inaugural period.

Yours, sincerely,

J. E. WATKINS,
Superintendent National Museum.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10, 1901.

MY DEAR MAJOR: Please accept my thanks for the hearty cooperation of your department both for Easter Monday in the grounds of the Executive Mansion and for the unveiling ceremonies of the Logan statue. Your men were, as usual, both polite and effective.

Cordially, yours,

THEO. A. BINGHAM,
Colonel, United States Army.

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Superintendent Metropolitan Police, Washington, D. C.

FORT MONROE, VA., April 15, 1901.

MY DEAR MAJOR: I believe that Colonel Bingham has already written to you, and I wish to add my thanks for the efficient services of the police force in connection with the unveiling ceremonies at the statue of General Logan.

Very respectfully, etc.,

F. L. GUENTHER,
Colonel, Artillery Corps.

Major SYLVESTER,
Superintendent of Police, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 9, 1901.

DEAR MAJOR: I beg to thank you for the efficient and kind help of your men at the midnight service, and I beg to wish you and them all blessings for the New Year.

Respectfully, yours,

D. J. STAFFORD.

Major SYLVESTER, *City.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26, 1901.

DEAR SIR: On June 3 I reported to Mr. W. C. Allen, electrical engineer, that we had a number of lamps along Bennings road destroyed by boys throwing stones at same.

He evidently reported this to the police department, with the result that on the 21st instant, the police officers from that precinct had a number of boys under arrest who confessed to have broken the lamps. The boys, I believe, were fined.

I wish, through you, to thank these officers for the promptness in which these boys were brought to justice.

I believe that we will have no further trouble along this road.

I remain yours, very truly,

L. E. SINCLAIR.

Mr. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent of Police Department, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C. *May 28, 1901.*

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the Womans' Army and Navy League, held on May 6, a vote of thanks was tendered you for your courtesy in granting the services of a sufficient force to insure the safety and order necessary to the successful result attained in the garden party held at the Naval Museum of Hygeine on the 10th instant.

For their efficient work and your kindness I am commissioned on behalf of the league to transmit sincere thanks.

Yours, very truly,

M. D. COLVOCORESSES,
Assistant Secretary, Army and Navy League.

The CHIEF OF POLICE, *Washington, D. C.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 28, 1900.*

DEAR SIR: We wish to thank you and your detectives for having been of so much use to us during the busy holiday season. They were certainly a very gentlemanly set of men and were a great deal of help to us.

Thanking you again, we are,

Yours, very respectfully,

SAKS & Co.

Major SYLVESTER, *Superintendent of Police.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 30, 1901.*

DEAR SIR: I wish to convey to you and through you to the officers and men of this precinct my sincere thanks for the excellent service rendered during the fire at Willard's Hotel, Sunday morning. While the fire, fortunately, was not of a serious character, yet it resulted in a panic among the guests, and but for the prompt and efficient work of the police and fire departments serious consequences might have resulted. During the excitement that prevailed many of the guests left their rooms open, but the promptness with which your men took charge of the premises prevented the loss of any property through theft. The guests of the hotel unite with me in words of praise for the efficiency of the fire and police departments.

Yours, very truly,

H. C. BURCH, *Manager.*

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent of Police.

THE OLYMPIA, *July 5, 1901.*

SIR: I realize that this letter will be one of very many that you will receive thanking you for enforcing the regulations and thus giving comfort to the stay at homes. It was the quietest "Fourth" our city has had in many years and all credit is due to you as chief of the police.

Very respectfully,

MARY SULLIVAN.

Major RICHARD SYLVESTER, *Chief of Police.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 5, 1901.*

DEAR SIR: I wish to tender appreciation and thanks of both my sick wife and myself for the attention paid to dispel the noises attending the firing of crackers in our immediate vicinity on the part of Officer McDonald. So untiring was he in his efforts we hardly realized that it was the Fourth of July. The Commissioners are to be congratulated for continuing such an executive officer as yourself. If consistent with the rules of your department, I would like you to inform his lieutenant of his strict attention to duty.

Respectfully,

F. J. WARD.

Major SYLVESTER, *Washington, D. C.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 5, 1901.*

DEAR SIR: In behalf of the signers of the petition recently sent you, as well as of many other residents of Q street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth, I desire to thank you and the officers whose duty called them to that locality for the very much improved condition of affairs over that of the preceding 3d and 4th of July.

Very truly, yours,

T. H. ALEXANDER.

Major SYLVESTER,
Superintendent of Police, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 10, 1901.*

DEAR SIR: I am under obligations to you for official courtesies extended to the schools in my charge, both white and colored, on the occasion of the recent cadet drills. I appreciate the effectiveness and the courtesy with which Lieutenant Daley carried out your arrangements at the baseball park, and have already expressed my verbal thanks to him.

I wish to express to you my full sense of the obligations under which the schools are placed to you and your assistants.

Sincerely,

F. R. LANE,
Director of High Schools.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 19, 1900.*

DEAR MAJOR: I return you the badge that it was my pleasure to wear on Centennial Day. The arrangement of your force was so complete and their duties so well performed that the appointment of the "auxiliary finest" was almost unnecessary—that they had nothing to do.

I remain, yours, very truly,

ANSON S. TAYLOR.

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Superintendent Metropolitan Police.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 18, 1900.*

DEAR SIR: We desire to express our appreciation of the very prompt and effective work of your detective force in the recovery of the Oliver typewriter stolen from us this week. We reported its loss to Inspector Boardman Thursday forenoon, and on Friday morning, less than twenty-four hours after the report was made, were notified that the machine had been located in a Baltimore pawnshop, from which it has since been recovered.

The courteous attention shown us in connection with this matter by Detectives Peck and Miller, as well as the quick work done by them, is very much appreciated by us, and we desire to express to them, through you, this feeling on our part.

Very truly, yours,

THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER Co.,
By C. E. STANTON, *Manager.*

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Superintendent Metropolitan Police.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 6, 1900.*

DEAR SIR: I am directed by the board of dental examiners of the District of Columbia to extend to you the thanks of the board for the able and energetic manner in which the case of one R. B. Leonard was prosecuted to a successful issue by your direction.

We greatly appreciate the able coöperation of your department in maintaining the dental law of the District.

Very respectfully,

H. JEROME ALLEN, M. D., *Secretary.*

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER, *Chief of Police.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5, 1901.

DEAR SIR: I am, by a unanimous vote of this association, directed to tender their thanks for the detail of police on the occasion of our annual parade on February 22, and to say that we found them not only efficient officers but courteous gentlemen, who looked out for our comfort and made the parade, though small in numbers, a creditable turn-out.

Yours, very truly,

JOHN J. PEABODY,
Secretary Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association.

RICHARD SYLVESTER, Esq.,
Major and Superintendent of Police, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 15, 1900.

DEAR SIR: Personally, and on behalf of the board of directors of the Prospect Hill Cemetery, I wish to convey to you our sincere thanks in appreciation of your detail of officers on the event of the dedication of our new chapel on Sunday, November 4, 1900.

Respectfully, yours,

J. J. APPICH.

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Superintendent Metropolitan Police, District of Columbia.

LOUISVILLE, KY., December 14, 1900.

DEAR SIR: I wish to hereby acknowledge receipt of your annual report for 1900, which, to receive and file without any particular recognition, would, in my opinion, be guilty of "conduct unbecoming an officer," as I regard it one of the most complete police reports that has come to this office, and should be appreciated by all police officials in the United States.

Very respectfully,

J. H. HAAGER,
Chief of Police.

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Superintendent of Police, Washington, D. C.

SEPTEMBER 18, 1900.

DEAR SIR: I have the audacity to accuse you of stealing my thought, because I believe it possible. I read the account of your "megaphone" success, and have had the construction in my brain since 1892. I was living in New York then, within call of three theaters, and was kept awake by the lusty voices of the ushers calling aloud for carriages at the close of theater hours. I am glad you have completed your invention; it will be a boon to many. You have my best wishes and will forgive me freely of the "theft."

Sincerely, yours,

MARY E. SELLEN,
1214 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

Major SYLVESTER,
Washington, D. C.

Respectfully submitted.

RICH'D SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent.

POLICE STATISTICS.

Comparing cases, 1900-1901.

Offense.	1900.	1901.
Housebreaking:		
Night	225	205
Day	68	52
Grand larceny	803	328
Petit larceny	3,460	3,980
Petit larceny, second offense	7	7
Larceny from person	203	140
Larceny from United States	6	13
Highway robbery	29	24
Embezzlement	45	45
False pretenses	72	91
Forgery	24	11
Estimated losses	\$76,475.00	\$108,959.27

Arrests.

Precinct.	White.	Colored.	Total.
First	3,049	1,387	4,436
Second	847	2,239	3,086
Third	763	1,588	2,351
Fourth	1,203	2,104	3,307
Fifth	1,146	1,320	2,466
Sixth	2,204	1,216	3,420
Seventh	770	779	1,549
Eighth	807	1,523	2,330
Ninth	1,093	818	1,911
Detectives	700	506	1,206
Total	12,582	13,480	26,062

Arrests, by precincts, with age limit and color.

Precinct.	Under 16 years.		Under 21 years.		Over 21 years.		Total.
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	
First	97	103	297	249	2,655	1,035	4,436
Second	50	185	72	488	725	1,566	3,086
Third	22	161	76	339	665	1,088	2,351
Fourth	80	137	86	423	1,037	1,544	3,307
Fifth	136	120	143	406	867	794	2,466
Sixth	88	56	188	248	1,928	912	3,420
Seventh	74	35	62	95	634	649	1,549
Eighth	40	147	64	364	703	1,012	2,330
Ninth	71	81	183	193	839	544	1,911
Detectives	42	42	101	124	557	340	1,206
Total	700	1,067	1,272	2,929	10,610	9,484	26,062

Percentage of whites	0.482
Percentage of colored	.518
Percentage of convictions	.681
Percentage of acquittals	.319

Population: Arrests and disposition of same.

	Precinct.										Total.
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.	Eighth.	Ninth.	Detectives.	
Population	2,851	38,952	34,722	33,193	39,642	23,727	19,742	41,418	33,535	.....	277,782
Cases	4,436	3,086	2,351	3,307	2,466	3,420	1,549	2,330	1,911	1,206	26,062
Male	3,975	2,430	2,037	2,452	2,202	3,076	1,354	1,963	1,740	1,042	22,271
Female	461	656	314	855	264	344	195	367	171	164	3,791
White	3,049	847	763	1,203	1,146	2,204	770	807	1,093	700	12,582
Colored	1,387	2,239	1,588	2,104	1,320	1,216	779	1,523	818	506	13,480
Fined and paid	1,745	669	828	723	637	1,067	390	645	549	92	7,345
Workhouse	593	582	340	632	463	679	245	284	311	12	4,141
Jail	237	359	220	291	191	190	147	190	139	267	2,331
Grand jury	40	25	35	17	33	18	11	32	16	194	421
Bonds	225	305	208	386	231	281	122	288	280	103	2,429
Appealed	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Nolle prossed	255	237	165	369	236	229	171	277	143	123	2,205
Dismissed	1,155	814	485	757	568	826	416	506	376	207	6,110
Pending	90	86	12	68	33	73	17	43	38	73	483
Insane asylum	12	12	13	10	20	18	8	17	9	10	129
Military authorities ..	1	1	1	.....	2	2	1	.....	1	3	12
Naval authorities	9	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	17
United States marshal ..	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	23	28
Parents or friends	33	3	5	5	1	13	2	7	6	37	112
Reform School	22	20	26	23	24	7	7	21	28	14	192
Board of Children's Guardians	12	16	13	18	15	17	8	18	6	7	130
Home Industrial School .....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4
Junior Republic .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Children's Home .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Florence Crittenton Home	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Washington Asylum .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Sentence suspended .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7
Died in station house .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Georgia authorities .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Maryland authorities	3	4	.....	.....	8	.....	1	2	3	23	44
New York authorities .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8
Pennsylvania author- ities .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5
Virginia authorities .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	4

Total population	277,782	Arrests:	
Total arrests	26,062	White	12,582
Percentage of arrests	+0.093	Colored	13,480
Population:		Percentage of arrests:	
White	189,457	White	+0.066
Colored	88,325	Colored	+0.152

Callings, as given by those arrested.

Auctioneers	2	Bookkeepers	19
Actresses	2	Brokers	20
Awning makers	3	Bookbinders	24
Actors	3	Boiler makers	27
Artists	8	Bartenders	63
Architects	10	Bakers	83
Apprentices	30	Butchers	93
Agents	184	Blacksmiths	139
Basket maker	1	Barbers	151
Bankers	2	Bricklayers	183
Brakemen	5	Cabinetmaker	1
Builders	5	Confectioners	2
Bell boys	7	Chemists	3
Barkers	7	Chiropodists	4
Boatmen	9	Coopers	4
Brewers	10	Coppersmiths	5
Butlers	13	Caterers	7
Barkeepers	15	Correspondents	14
Bootblacks	16	Canvassers	15

Callings, as given by those arrested—Continued.

Cattle brokers	17	Motormen	90
Coachmen	17	Machinists	162
Collectors	19	Merchants	579
Cigar makers	20	Naval officer	1
Conductors	37	Nurses	5
Cooks	133	Newsboys	89
Contractors	175	None	799
Carpenters	276	Opticians	4
Clerks	1, 113	Piano tuners	3
Drover	1	Publishers	3
Dentists	2	Priests	3
Detectives	4	Produce dealers	3
Drummers	12	Pilots	5
Dressmakers	25	Photographers	7
Dairymen	34	Policemen	14
Druggists	48	Physicians	44
Drivers	876	Paper hangers	73
Expressmen	7	Porters	75
Electricians	69	Peddlers	126
Engineers	85	Plasterers	128
Fakirs	3	Plumbers	197
Fortune tellers	3	Printers	233
Florists	27	Painters	306
Foremen	40	Prostitutes	346
Firemen	43	Restaurateurs	4
Farmers	146	Reporters	9
Gas fitters	3	Sailmaker	1
Guides	5	Special officers	3
Gardeners	20	Shipbuilders	3
Grocers	24	Switchmen	3
Hackman	1	Storekeepers	3
Horseshoers	3	Splicers	3
Harness makers	13	Stewards	3
Hostlers	18	Seamstresses	5
Hotel keepers	27	Stenographers	5
Hucksters	556	Saddlers	10
Housekeepers	952	Stone masons	15
Inspectors	3	Superintendents	15
Inventors	4	Steam fitters	16
Iron workers	22	Stonecutters	44
Journalists	12	Students	50
Jockeys	13	Salesmen	63
Jewelers	16	Schoolgirls	71
Janitors	19	Saloonists	71
Junk dealers	25	Shoemakers	97
Letter carrier	1	Sailors	126
Lamplighters	2	Soldiers	489
Locksmiths	3	Schoolboys	811
Lithographers	4	Servants	2, 158
Linemen	7	Touts	3
Lathers	7	Trainers	5
Liverymen	15	Tile setters	8
Laundresses	18	Teachers	11
Laundrymen	21	Telegraphers	11
Lawyers	69	Thieves	64
Laborers	11, 486	Tailors	115
Manicurists	3	Tinners	126
Millers	3	Undertakers	6
Midwives	3	Upholsterers	26
Ministers	5	Veterinarians	6
Managers	40	Watchmen	32
Molders	16	Waiters	192
Marines	18	Wheelwrights	3
Musicians	50	Wireworkers	3
Mechanics	66		
Messengers	84	Total	26, 062

Nativity of those arrested.

Assyria	1	Norway	2
Arabia	6	Peru	2
Australia	6	Prussia	2
Austria	30	Porto Rico	3
Belgium	1	Poland	17
Brazil	1	Roumania	1
Cuba	2	Russia	89
Canada	22	Syria	2
China	28	Spain	3
Denmark	5	Sweden	8
England	60	Switzerland	13
France	17	Scotland	26
Germany	212	Turkey	11
Greece	382	United States, white	11, 017
Hungary	5	United States, colored	13, 479
India	1	Wales	1
Italy	148	West Indies	2
Ireland	456		
Jamaica	1	Total	26, 062

Social conditions.

White	12, 582	Able to read and write	22, 741
Colored	13, 480	Unable to read and write	3, 321
Total	26, 062	Total	26, 062
Males	22, 271	Males, married	7, 493
Females	3, 791	Males, single	14, 778
Total	26, 062	Females, married	1, 433
		Females, single	2, 358
		Total	26, 062

Disposition of arrests.

Fined and paid	7, 345	Not disposed of	483
Fined and sent to workhouse in default	3, 814	Sentence suspended	7
Fined and sent to jail in default	1, 810	Delivered to—	
Sent to—		Military authorities	12
Workhouse	327	Naval authorities	17
Jail	421	United States marshal	28
Grand jury	421	Parents or friends	112
Insane Asylum	129	Board of Children's Guardians	130
Reform School	192	Officers Junior Republic	2
Home Industrial School	4	Georgia authorities	1
Washington Asylum	3	Maryland authorities	44
Children's Home	1	New York authorities	3
Florence Crittenton Home	1	Pennsylvania authorities	5
Personal bonds taken	2, 391	Virginia authorities	4
Placed under bonds	38	Died in station house	1
Appealed	1		
Nolle prossed	2, 205	Total	26, 062
Dismissed	6, 110		

United States cases.

Fines imposed	\$42, 819. 00
Fines paid	9, 285. 00
To jail in default	27, 934. 00
Execution suspended	1, 250. 00
Personal bonds taken	4, 350. 00
Total	42, 819. 00

220 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

District of Columbia cases.

Fines imposed	\$79, 750. 83
Fines paid	29, 512. 83
To workhouse in default	45, 278. 00
Personal bonds taken	4, 960. 00
Total	79, 750. 83

Money and valuables recovered.

Amount received (estimated)	\$241, 645. 35
Returned to—	
Owners—vehicles, etc., taken from drivers	63, 331. 34
Property clerk	59, 236. 32
Pound master	546. 00
Taken from prisoners and returned, order of lieutenant	80, 736. 29
Taken from prisoners and returned, order of police judge	55. 00
Collateral returned to—	
Marshal at police court	8, 853. 00
Major of police at police court	28, 802. 40
Property clerk	85. 00
Total	241, 645. 35

Estimated losses recovered.

Property stolen	\$94, 019. 00
Reported lost or mislaid	9, 578. 00
Recovered	59, 837. 32

Number of larcenies, etc.

Housebreaking, night	205
Housebreaking, day	52
Grand larceny	328
Petit larceny	3, 980
Petit larceny, second offense	7
Larceny from the person	140
Larceny from the United States Government	13
Highway robbery	24
Embezzlement	45
False pretenses	91
Forgery	11
Lost or mislaid	344

Visits of general officers.

Honorable Commissioners	8
Superintendent	55
Captain	882
Lieutenant-inspectors	5, 380
Acting inspectors	775
Police surgeons	213
Visiting officials	5

Miscellaneous reports.

Accidents	1, 971
Attempts at suicide	91
Animals:	
Taken estray	268
Delivered to property clerk	17
Delivered to pound master	31
Abandoned infants found	27
Dead infants found	89

Dead bodies found.....	22
Drowned bodies found.....	25
Dead animals	5,284
Dangerous or broken pavements.....	1,660
Dangerous holes, roadway	921
Dangerous buildings.....	28
Dangerous bridges.....	15
Doors and windows found open	472
Damaged trees and boxes.....	250
Deaths (coroner notified, no inquest).....	306
Fires, times attended	642
Fire plugs damaged.....	149
Filthy gutters, alleys	39
Fountains damaged.....	10
Found sick on street.....	530
Hydrants damaged.....	212
Inquests attended	39
Lamps damaged.....	98
Lamps not lighted:	
Gas	861
Electric.....	22,768
Naphtha.....	1,111
Lost children restored to parents.....	9
Lodgers accommodated	59
Pumps damaged	103
Permits examined:	
Building.....	1,324
Miscellaneous	4,623
Sewers damaged.....	142
Sewers filthy.....	75
Suicides	27
Telephone messages	79,177
Water mains damaged	182
Water pipes damaged.....	192

Table of arrests.

UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE.

[illegible]

Table of arrests—Continued.

UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE.

Offense.	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Workhouse, default.	Jail, default.	Sent to workhouse.	Sent to jail.	Sent to grand jury.	Personal bonds.	Bonds.	Nolle prossed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	To Insane Asylum.	To military authorities.	To naval authorities.	To United States marshal.	To parents or friends.	To Reform School.	To Board of Children's Guardians.	To Children's Home.	To Maryland authorities.	To Pennsylvania authorities.	Total.
Affray.....	42	8	11	39	16	...	18	...	...	...	6	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Adultery.....	...	8	...	8	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Assault.....	245	56	55	246	49	...	93	...	17	1	20	...	63	56	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	301
Assault and battery.....	169	32	86	165	87	...	60	...	16	...	14	...	28	44	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201
Assault, intent to kill.....	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Attempt at larceny.....	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Attempt at rape.....	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Conspiracy.....	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Cohabiting with female child under 16 years.....	4	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Cruelty to animals.....	24	...	10	14	17	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Concealed weapons.....	53	2	8	47	1	2	25	...	3	...	15	...	4	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Contempt of court.....	5	1	1	5	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Creating nuisance.....	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Disorderly conduct.....	946	260	324	882	470	415	...	2	...	...	144	...	61	113	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1,206
Desertion.....	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Destroying private property.....	35	4	18	21	7	7	1	...	1	...	4	...	11	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	39
Destroying public property.....	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Enticing prostitution.....	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Embezzlement.....	9	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Fast driving.....	15	...	7	8	10	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Forgery.....	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fornication.....	8	21	2	27	4	1	10	...	5	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Fugitives from—																										
Justice.....	27	4	11	20	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	6	8	...	15	1	31
Parents.....	16	11	25	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	27
Reform School.....	3	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Grand larceny.....	24	9	13	20	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	...	4	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Habitual drunkard.....	3	...	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Housebreaking:																										
Day.....	14	...	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Night.....	37	...	4	33	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37

[illegible]

Table of arrests—Continued.
OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE—Continued.

Offense.	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Workhouse, default.	Jail, default.	Sent to workhouse.	Sent to jail.	Sent to grand jury.	Personal bonds.	Bonds.	Appealed.	Nolle prossed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	To insane asylum.	To military authorities.	To naval authorities.	To United States marshal.	To parents or friends.	To Georgia authorities.	To Maryland authorities.	To Virginia authorities.	To Pennsylvania authorities.	To New York authorities.	Died in station house.	Washington Asylum.	Florence Crittenton Home.	Sentence suspended.	Total.
Violations of—																															
Building regulations	55	4	54	5	25	2					10			9	4	9															59
Barber-shop law	3		1	2	1						1			1																	3
Civil-rights law	2		2		1									1																	2
Cemetery law	1		1																												1
Cigarette law	1	1	2			2																									2
Census law	1		1							1																					1
Dog law	69	18	36	51	7	1					10			66	3																87
Fish law	13		8	5	4	3					3																				13
Game law	7		7		6									1																	7
Hack law	86	2	42	46	54	1					7			12	13																88
Humane law	1		1																												1
Health ordinances	235	97	227	105	72	4		1			75		1	104	20	55															332
Internal-revenue law	2		2								1			1																	2
Militia law	2		2								2																				2
Pawnbroker's law	1		1		1																										1
Police regulations	1,397	29	947	479	1,025	64		1			168			96	60	12															1,426
Policy law	25	7	1	31	1	1	6	1	8		3	1		4	3	5															32
Postal law		1		1											1																1
Pension law	2	1	2	1						1		1			1																3
Plumbing regulations	6		4	2	3	2					1																				6
Pure-food law	4		4		3	1																									4
Revised Statutes	3		3		1																										3
Smoke law	9		9		3									1		2															9
Water law	1		1		1											5															1
Weights and measures law	4		4		4																										4
Other District of Columbia ordinances	215	22	166	71	50	8				1	30			98	30	20															237
Witnesses	39	13	32	20										10	42																52
Total	17,173	2,921	10,610	9,484	5,656	2,992	1,302	286	317	331	1,721	33	11,672	5,115	445	119	11	14	25	9	1	24	3	4	3	1	3	1	520,094		

Summary—Table of arrests.

Offense.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Nolle prossed.	Dis- missed.	Cases held, 1901.	Cases held, 1900.
Abortion	2	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Affray	316	148	168	31	34	251	178
Adultery	39	10	29	17	5	17	25
Arson	3	1	2	2	.....	1	3
Assault	1,814	672	1,142	343	269	1,202	1,059
Assault and battery	1,140	263	877	160	179	801	722
Assault, intent to kill	50	11	39	14	5	31	55
Assaulting officer	11	2	9	.....	1	10	17
Attempt at larceny	3	2	1	1	1	1	2
Attempt at rape	8	3	5	.....	2	6	8
Bigamy	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Buying stolen goods	5	5	.....	2	.....	3	1
Conspiracy	21	21	.....	.....	2	19	2
Cohabiting with female child under 16 years of age	7	1	6	5	1	1	11
Cruelty to animals	633	397	236	20	22	591	575
Cruelty to children	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Criminal libel	9	9	.....	.....	4	5	2
Concealed weapons	226	77	149	20	17	189	187
Contempt of court	42	15	27	2	11	29	34
Creating nuisance	145	102	43	62	11	72	127
Disorderly conduct	5,547	1,942	3,605	236	551	4,760	4,226
Desertion	23	21	2	.....	.....	23	16
Destroying private property	241	139	102	81	35	125	122
Destroying public property	14	10	4	1	4	9	17
Enticing prostitution	4	1	3	.....	.....	4	1
Enticing female child to house of prostitution	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Embezzlement	85	58	27	20	8	57	52
Exhibiting obscene pictures	4	4	.....	1	.....	3	.....
Fast driving	130	84	46	3	2	125	143
Forcible entry	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	10
Forgery	24	12	12	3	1	20	33
Fornication	163	20	143	8	28	133	97
Fugitives from—							
Justice	135	75	60	1	10	124	117
Parents	113	85	28	.....	7	106	57
Reform school	5	1	4	.....	.....	5	4
Industrial school	9	3	6	.....	.....	9	2
Insane asylum	7	7	.....	.....	.....	7	5
Gift enterprise	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Grand larceny	149	78	71	29	20	100	97
Habitual drunkard	133	112	21	1	2	130	108
Harboring female child—immoral purposes	4	1	3	.....	1	3	.....
Highway robbery	7	5	2	2	.....	5	13
Housebreaking, day	68	31	37	23	6	39	28
Housebreaking, night	110	38	72	21	13	76	77
Impersonating a policeman	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Intoxication	2,988	2,402	586	.....	2,988	.....	1
Intoxication and disorderly	951	475	476	16	25	910	1,130
Interfering with officer	6	.....	6	.....	.....	6	.....
Incorrigibility	101	34	67	16	9	76	44
Indecent exposure	254	154	100	5	14	235	207
Indecent assault	32	13	19	5	5	22	10
Insanity	137	80	57	.....	17	120	121
Keeping—							
Disorderly house	86	29	57	8	15	63	52
Bawdy house	26	16	10	1	.....	25	11
Gambling house or table	42	18	24	.....	5	37	40
Unlicensed bar	76	16	60	8	9	59	58
Open bar Sunday	31	30	1	4	2	25	4
Open after hours	6	6	.....	.....	1	5	4
Dangerous dog	15	8	7	6	4	5	5
Loud and boisterous	100	22	78	.....	29	71	64
Larceny from person	55	20	35	24	7	24	50
Larceny from United States	16	6	10	1	2	13	5
Malicious mischief	6	3	3	1	1	4	10
Manslaughter	2	1	1	.....	.....	2	1
Murder	10	5	5	.....	2	8	15
Mayhem	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Obtaining money or goods by false pretenses	92	83	9	34	4	54	102
Perjury	6	5	1	.....	.....	6	3
Passing counterfeits	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2
Petit larceny	2,072	644	1,428	308	319	1,445	1,298
Petit larceny, second offense	9	3	6	.....	2	7	15
Profanity	689	226	463	52	51	586	635
Rape	12	1	11	5	1	6	16
Receiving stolen goods	34	18	16	4	5	25	9

Summary—Table of arrests—Continued.

Offense.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Nolle prossed.	Dis- missed.	Cases held, 1901.	Cases held, 1900.
Refusing to pay hack hire	63	50	13	6	3	54	26
Selling liquor to minors	2	2				2	
Suspicion	838	212	626	6	825	7	74
Seduction	4	3	1		1	3	
Threats	298	134	164	81	42	175	189
Trespass	91	45	46	10	9	72	51
Unlicensed pawnbrokers	6	4	2	3	2	1	4
Vagrancy	2,196	1,326	870	63	215	1,918	1,887
Violation of—							
Building regulations	59	54	5	9	4	46	49
Barber-shop law	3	1	2	1		2	
Civil-rights law	2	2		1		1	1
Cemetery law	1	1				1	
Cigarette law	2	2				2	18
Census law	1	1				1	
Dog law	87	36	51	66	3	18	46
Fish law	22	16	6		2	20	12
Game law	10	10		1		9	5
Hack law	92	43	49	13	14	65	183
Humane law	2	2				2	17
Health ordinances	337	228	109	105	21	211	248
Internal-revenue law	2	2		1		1	8
Militia law	2	2				2	
Pawnbroker's law	1	1				1	
Police regulations	2,202	1,357	845	113	96	1,993	1,946
Policy law	32	1	31	4	3	25	24
Postal law	1		1		1		
Pension law	3	2	1		1	2	1
Plumbing regulations	6	4	2			6	9
Pure-food law	4	4				4	
Revised Statutes	3	3				3	6
Smoke law	9	9		1		8	8
Water law	1	1				1	
Weights and measures law	5	4	1			5	1
Other District of Columbia ordi- nances	298	195	103	102	41	155	227
Witnesses	65	36	29	10	55		3
Total	26,062	12,583	13,480	2,205	6,110	17,753	17,190

Police patrol and signal service.

Drivers	19
Wagons	11
Horses	20
Reports from boxes by officers	804,904
Messages sent and received	12,589
Calls for wagon by—	
Officers	8,417
Citizens	225
Messenger or telephone	1,043
Persons taken to—	
Headquarters	432
Police court	510
Jail	3
Workhouse	2
Hospitals	932
Places of abode	92
Depots	13
Several homes	4
Dead bodies removed to morgue or late homes	34
Children restored to their homes	52
Accidents attended	262
Injured removed to their homes	109
Sick removed to their homes	129
Number of times reserves to fires	518
Miscellaneous runs	1,443
Total number of runs made	14,027

REPORT OF THE CHIEF (ALSO PROPERTY) CLERK.

HEADQUARTERS METROPOLITAN POLICE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith, for your information, tabular statements showing in detail the financial and property transactions of this office during the past fiscal year.

PROPERTY REPORT.

During the past fiscal year there were 2,685 cases in which the several lieutenants of police delivered to me for disposition, as required by law, lost, stolen, and abandoned property (an increase of 251 cases, as compared with the preceding fiscal year). The value of such property, together with the manner in which it was disposed of, is given in the following statement:

Month.	Delivered to owners by order of the court or upon proof of ownership.	Delivered to claimants on bond.	Delivered to administrators.	Balance on hand.	Total.
1900.					
July	\$3,637.08	\$427.00	\$10.00	\$203.20	\$4,277.28
August	3,836.15		839.58	171.65	4,847.38
September	3,189.81	1,518.23	781.84	558.38	6,048.26
October	2,688.89	20.00		201.22	2,910.11
November	3,328.24	15.00	118.24	110.98	3,572.46
December	2,963.90	1,632.25	75.00	107.21	4,778.36
1901.					
January	4,255.49	174.00	10.00	171.51	4,611.00
February	5,266.27	465.00	521.07	195.40	6,447.74
March	5,441.96	27.00	258.00	485.32	6,212.28
April	3,693.78	133.50	154.34	337.69	4,319.31
May	2,999.78	50.00	150.00	390.30	3,590.08
June	4,337.56	42.00		413.32	4,792.88
Total	45,638.91	4,503.98	2,918.07	3,346.18	56,407.14

BICYCLES.

The different makers of bicycles recovered by the police, and the total number of the same, will be found in the following list:

Bicycles returned to the property clerk.

Arena	1	Corona	1
Ames	1	Carnival	1
Adams	1	Cyclone	1
American	1	Chesapeake	3
Acme	1	Crawford	6
Adlake	1	Crescent	7
Alcyone	1	Clipper	17
Athlete	1	Cleveland	24
Alliance	1	Columbia	40
A. Mercky	2	Denton	1
Ariston	4	Dart	2
Andrae	5	Dewey	2
B. B.	1	Dayton	5
Batten Special	1	Earl	1
Bedford	1	Eagle	1
Bonlevarde	1	Elgin	1
Buffalo King	1	Elmore	1
Black Diamond	2	Evans	1
Belvidere	3	Eldridge	2
Crown	1	Envoy	4
Cecil	1	Eclipse	16

Bicycles returned to the property clerk—Continued.

Fanning	1	Orient	19
Felton	1	Pyramid	1
Fitchburg	1	Pathfinder	1
F. F. V	1	Perfect	1
Favorite	2	Quaker	1
Featherstone	2	Raleigh	1
Frontenac	2	Royal	1
Fay	3	Ray	2
Fowler	5	Remington	3
Grand Rapids	1	Reliance	3
Gladiator	2	Racyle	5
Hare	1	Record	5
Hummer	1	Reading	6
Hunt Special	2	Rambler	67
Hartford	4	Syrus	1
Hoffman	4	Straight	1
Ibex	1	Sherman	1
Iroquois	2	Special	1
Ideal	3	Sycamore	1
Iver-Johnson	5	Stover	1
Jones and Fellows	1	Soudan	1
Kensington	1	Stormer	2
Knoll	1	Stearns	2
Keating	4	Silver King	2
King	5	Spaulding	5
Keystone	19	Sterling	10
Lorenze	1	Tinkham	1
Lyndhurst	1	Tip Top	1
Luthy Road Racer	1	Thistle	1
Love	1	Trooper	1
Luzerne	1	Trinity	5
Luxury	2	Tribune	10
Little Joe	4	U. S.	1
Liberty	4	Unknown	71
Lovell	7	Vesper	1
Monarch	1	Victoria	1
Madison	1	Vidette	3
Mamie	1	Viking	5
Manson	2	Victor	17
Norseman	1	Waverly	1
National	1	Waltham	1
Normandie	1	Wilhelm	1
Norwood	1	White	3
Niagara	1	Wolf-American	5
New Haven	1	Warwick	7
Nontuck	1	Yale	1
Oriental	1	Young Special	2
O. K.	1	Zenith	2
Ottawa	1		
Olive	4		
Overland	6		
		Total	576

Recovered during year 1900, 560; increase, 16.
Respectfully submitted.

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Superintendent Metropolitan Police.

JAMES A. KEMP,
Chief (also Property) Clerk Metropolitan Police.

REPORT OF BOARD OF POLICE AND FIRE SURGEONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1901.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to make the following summary report of the work of the board of police and fire surgeons in your department for fiscal year ended June 30, 1901:

Number of applicants examined as to physical qualifications for service.....	443
Number of examinations of supposed insane	121
Number of sick cards issued.....	1,596
Number of house visits	2,789
Number of office visits.....	3,672

Very respectfully,

F. P. VALE, *Secretary.*

Maj. R. SYLVESTER,
Superintendent Metropolitan Police.

REPORT OF THE HACK INSPECTOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901:

Vehicles licensed.....	468
Licenses transferred	11
Vehicles inspected	468
Vehicles condemned.....	25
Vehicles, minor repairs ordered for.....	57
Number of hack stands	36
Number of hacks which stands will accommodate	253
Cases tried (police court) for charging excessive rates.....	9
Cases tried (police court) for refusing to pay hack hire	63
Cases tried (police court) for using condemned vehicle.....	1
Cases tried (police court) other violations hack laws.....	83
Total number cases tried for violation of hack laws	156
Amount paid District of Columbia for hack licenses.....	\$2,601.65
Recovered from hackmen lost articles valued at	\$86.00

In a decision of the court of appeals handed down March 13, 1900, in the case of *Callan v. District of Columbia* (16 App. D. C., p. 271), it is held that the act of the legislative assembly of August 23, 1871, relative to the regulation of hacks was repealed by implication when the Commissioners legislated on the same subject by the enactment of police regulations.

The effect of this decision is to leave the District of Columbia without laws for the regulation of public vehicles, except such as are found in the police regulations.

There are many sections of the act referred to which have been of value in the past, and I desire at this time to renew my suggestion that said sections be adopted as amendments to the police regulations, and to urge that it be done as soon as possible.

Several times during the past year the question of an increase in the rate of fare for public vehicles has been under consideration.

Believing that hackmen should be granted a slight increase in the rate of fare, and that the complicated system of hack rates now in use should be succeeded by one more easily understood, I submitted the following schedule of rates, in which it will be seen that trip rates are abolished; that the distinction between day and night rates is abolished, and that the charge for any service shall be according to the time consumed:

One-horse vehicles:	Cents.
One or two passengers: Half hour or less.....	50
Three or four passengers: Half hour or less	75
Each additional quarter hour or part thereof, one or more passengers	25
Two-horse vehicles:	
One or two passengers: Twenty minutes or less.....	50
Each additional passenger: Twenty minutes or less	25
Each additional twenty minutes or part thereof, one or more passengers....	50
After first hour, one or more passengers, each half hour or part thereof	50

Delay caused by driver shall not be charged for.

Time consumed in loading and unloading baggage shall not be charged for.

Vehicles shall maintain a speed of not less than 6 miles an hour, except where the grade necessitates a slower rate.

Drivers shall call attention of passengers to time of starting.

I am still of the opinion that the slight increase provided for in this proposed system is only fair to the hackmen, and its simplicity should commend it to all.

With the aid of the police regulation authorizing the condemnation of unsafe, unsightly, and insanitary vehicles, I have labored to improve their condition and to get rid of those which were absolutely unfit for use, especially of that class known as "night liners." Although twenty-five vehicles were condemned during the past year, in only one instance did I find a vehicle in use after condemnation in the same condition as before, and the owner was promptly fined in the police court.

Many of the others were properly repaired and cleaned and have since been used, while some of the worst ones have been permanently retired and will not again be placed in service. Several of them have been broken up by their owners and sold as junk.

Although there is still room for improvement, I believe that anyone conversant with their condition heretofore and that now existing must admit that considerable progress has been made.

The inaugural period passed by with but two complaints against hackmen, and in each instance the offender was apprehended and punished.

The proceedings which I instituted more than a year ago in police court to determine the applicability of the license law to horseless vehicles have been postponed from time to time and the case is still pending.

A great majority of the public vehicles are driven by men who do not own them, and inasmuch as the licenses and badges are all issued in the names of the owners of the vehicles, we have no means of identifying drivers of the class mentioned, although it is with this class that we have principally to deal. I desire, therefore, to urge the adoption of a suggestion previously made, that these drivers be required to register and that the badges be issued in their names, while the numbers of the owners' licenses shall, as at present, appear upon the glass of the lamps.

The license law, enacted by the legislative assembly August 23, 1871 (Abert, sec. 3, p. 341), establishes the 1st day of July as the beginning of the license year for the proprietors of public vehicles.

This necessitates the payment of the license fee in the midst of the dull season, when it is with great difficulty that many of the hackmen are able to obtain the money with which to pay the same.

I would suggest, therefore, that the date be changed to the 1st day of January of each year. The revenue derived from licenses would be much greater, for the reason that many more vehicles are in service at that season of the year.

Very respectfully submitted.

A. R. LAMB,
Inspector of Hacks.

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Superintendent Metropolitan Police.

REPORT OF THE HARBOR MASTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my thirteenth annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901:

- 1900.
- July 2. Privates J. J. Perry and S. D. Lewis arrested James L. Tyman and William Thomas, both colored, charged with affray; they forfeited \$5 each.
- Private R. Dean arrested William Carney, white; charge, assault; complainant Frank Kiernan.
4. Edward Robinson, colored, age 13 years, drowned in the tidal reservoir; the body was recovered by the crew of police boat and sent to the morgue.
9. About 4 p. m. a wagon driven by Bushard Grisby, white, was struck by a Belt Line motor car at Eighth and Water streets SW. He was injured about the head and body, and was removed to his home on M street between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets SW. in No. 4 patrol wagon.

1900.

- July 12. Official visit of the major and superintendent.
15. Crew of police boat recovered the body of William H. Estep, white, found floating in James Creek Canal near M street SW., and sent it to the morgue.
16. Assisted Sergeant Dunigan and 7 privates of No. 4 precinct to arrest Arthur Buckley, 13 years; Henry Lewis, 9 years; Thomas Lewis, 17 years; James Brown, 19 years; David Douglass, 16 years; George Allen, 17 years, all colored, for bathing near the mouth of the tidal reservoir. Assisted Sergeant Dunigan and detail from No. 4 precinct to arrest Harry Clark, 10 years; George Browning, 12 years; George Richards, 13 years; Eddie Graham, 12 years, all white, for bathing at the foot of P street SW.
18. John A. Morris, white, age 23 years, of St. Marys County, Md., was sent to the hospital. Robert Alexander, colored, age 22 years, deck hand on the steamer *T. V. Arrowsmith*, was removed to the Emergency Hospital. He was suffering with cramps.
19. Investigated complaint of H. W. Elmore, of nude bathers swimming in the Potomac River, near the Aqueduct Bridge. Special attention was given—the place being watched until the 23d, and no violation of law was observed.
23. Robert Sandford, white, age 23 years, of Westmoreland County, Va., was sent to the Providence Hospital.
27. William Sandford, white, age 25 years, of Westmoreland County, Va., was sent to the Providence Hospital.
28. Joseph Ruppert, white, age 23 years, was drowned in the inner basin of the tidal reservoir while bathing. The body was recovered by the crew of the police boat and removed to his home, by consent of the coroner.
- Aug. 6. Special officer of the steamer *River Queen* arrested Amanda Diggs, colored, and sent her to No. 4 station.
10. John Buckner, colored, age 9 years, was drowned at the foot of Ninth street SW. The body was recovered and sent to the morgue.
12. Julius Boisseau, white, age 23 years, and Joseph Waltemyer were drowned in the Eastern Branch, opposite the United States navy-yard. The bodies were recovered by the crew of police boat. William Bland, colored, age 15 years, a resident of Cherrydale, Alexandria County, Va., was drowned above the Aqueduct Bridge. The body was dragged for during 12th and 13th, found floating on the 14th, and taken to the Virginia shore by residents of Virginia.
18. Crew of police boat arrested John R. Presnell, white, age 22 years. Charge, violating bathing law; fined \$2.
19. Carl Pafenbush, white, age 40 years, was drowned while bathing at the foot of Thirty-second street NW. The body was recovered by the crew of police boat.
20. Privates R. Dean and J. J. Perry arrested Henry F. Boswell, white, age 30 years. Charge, assault on Robert Brown; forfeited \$5.
27. Eva Thomas, colored, age about 20 years, committed suicide by jumping in the river at the foot of Thirty-second street NW. The body was recovered by the crew of the police boat and sent to the morgue.
28. Alexander Mason, colored, age 23 years, was drowned while bathing at the foot of Thirty-third street NW. The body was recovered and sent to the morgue.
- Sept. 9. The body of Joseph Christoph was found floating in the river near the forks of the Georgetown and Washington channels; was removed from the water by crew and sent to the morgue.
15. Crew of *Vigilant* kept swimming course clear at bathing beach.
16. Assisted officers of Fourth precinct in making raid on gamblers on the flats, and arrested William Koehler, 17 years; Edward Johnson, 25 years; Clarence Kelpy, 16 years; George Thiel, 16 years, all white. William Koehler, in trying to escape, jumped overboard and nearly drowned before he was rescued by officer Dean.
19. Frederick Peters, white, age 14 years, was drowned at the foot of Fifteenth street NE. The body was recovered by the crew of police boat at 10.20 a. m. September 20.
24. Assisted the deputy United States marshal to locate a scow owned by Captain Rintz. J. R. Sutton arrested Edward O'Brien, white, age 73 years. Charge, vagrancy; fined \$10 or thirty days.

236 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

1900.

- Sept. 30. Assisted the assistant building inspector to go to Buena Vista for the purpose of inspecting two frame buildings.
- Oct. 1. Investigated a rumor that a man had been shot on the flats opposite United States barracks and found that there was no truth in the report.
4. Private H. C. Jones arrested Louis Leit, white, age 53 years. Charge, drunk.
John Robey, white, age 53 years, while drunk, fell overboard foot of K street SW., and was rescued by two unknown men and left on the wharf until morning, where he was found by officer J. J. Perry and sent to the Washington Asylum Hospital.
- Nov. 5. Private H. C. Jones arrested George W. Rush, white, age 57 years. Charge, vagrancy; fined \$10 or fifteen days.
8. Private J. J. Perry arrested George Reed, white, age 17 years. Charge, drunk.
11. A frame house, on Water near O street SW., owned and occupied by Charles Rockwell, took fire. The alarm was sent in from box 428 by Harbor Master J. R. Sutton.
15. Privates S. D. Lewis, H. C. Jones, R. Dean, and J. J. Perry reported at the house of detention to Sergeant Slattery to take part in the annual parade.
- Dec. 12. Charles Carter, white, age 16 years, tried to commit suicide by drowning at the foot of P street SW., but was prevented by Ernest Mathews and George Muller, who took him out of the water and brought him to the harbor office, whence he was sent to No. 4 station.
27. Henry Ennis, white, age 50 years, committed suicide by shooting himself in the right temple with a 38-caliber revolver. He was removed to the Emergency Hospital in its ambulance.
31. John P. Ashton, white, age 65 years, master of the puny *Julia and Annie*, was taken sick on board of his vessel while under way in the Washington Channel. He was taken on board of the police boat and removed to the Emergency Hospital.

1901.

- Jan. 5. Prevented T. R. Riley from dumping dirt to make a wharf at the foot of Ninth street SW.
Prevented the Independent Ice Company from dumping dirt and filling in around bulkhead at the foot of Ninth street SW.
7. John E. Curley, deputy game warden, secured warrants for Fritz Reuter and Randolph Warwick for violating the game law.
15. Mary J. Cockrell, white, age about 23 years, committed suicide January 11 by drowning herself in the tidal reservoir at the foot of C street SW. The body was recovered by the crew of the police boat and sent to the morgue.
- Feb. 1. Harold Reiss, white, age 15 years, broke through the ice while skating on a pond at the Soldiers' Home and was drowned. His body was recovered and sent to his home in No. 8 patrol.
4. By direction of Captain Boardman the crew of police boat dragged the James Creek Canal from the foot of G street to about 400 yards below the K Street Bridge for the purpose of finding if the body of Walter Dorsey, colored, who was reported missing since January 10, was in the canal.
5. Assisted Dr. Fowler, of the health office, in investigating a case of smallpox on the schooner *Etta*. John Barnes, colored, was sent to the smallpox hospital and the captain and crew to the detention camp.
13. The body of a colored man was found floating near the mouth of the James Creek Canal and sent to the morgue, where it was identified as Walter Dorsey, who was reported missing since January 10.
24. The fence in front of the wharf of the United States light-house service took fire from some unknown cause, and was extinguished by the crew of police boat.
- Mar. 4. Privates R. Dean, S. D. Lewis, H. C. Jones, and J. J. Perry reported to Lieutenant Jordan for duty at the Capitol during the inaugural ceremonies.
15. By direction of Captain Boardman, the crew of the police boat dragged the James Creek Canal from G street to P street SW., for the purpose of finding if the body of Anthony Bennett, white, age 33 years, who was reported missing since February 18, was in the canal.
19. Recovered the body of Anthony Bennett, white, age 33 years, from the James Creek Canal and sent it to the morgue.

1901.

- Mar. 8. The United States parking commissioners used police boat *Vigilant* in making an inspection of Potomac Park, Analostan Island, and the river.
15. Found the body of an infant in sewer at the corner of Sixth and N streets SW. and sent it to the morgue.
25. Received a report that a body of an unknown white man was found floating in the river near Gunston Hall Wharf, Virginia, on March 25. Captain Boardman sent Detective McNamee to that place on the *Vigilant* to make an examination of the body.
26. Assisted the detectives in making an investigation as to the body found floating in the river near Gunston Hall, Va., and buried on the shore by the authorities of Fairfax County, Va.
- May 1. While patrolling the river the *Vigilant* broke her crank shaft and was towed to the harbor wharf by the steamer *Lilly and Howard*.
2. The steam launch *Allie Moore* was borrowed from Mr. Joseph Moore, of Alexandria, Va., for use as a patrol boat without cost to the District.
6. James Fontroy, colored, age 10 years, fell overboard from wharf at the foot of P street SW. and was drowned. The body was recovered by crew of police boat and sent to the morgue.
9. Found the body of an unknown infant floating in the river at T. R. Riley's wharf, Sixth street SW., and sent it to the morgue.
13. Austin Doleman, white, age 44 years, charged with larceny, arrested for Officer O'Brien, of No. 3 Precinct.
17. Private J. J. Perry assisted Sergeant Dunigan of No. 4 Precinct, in arresting Walter Finley and William Kemp. Charge, violating the fish law; fined \$5 each.
18. The boiler of the steam launch *Allie Moore* was inspected by the United States local inspectors of steam vessels.
22. Rescued Edward Tiller, white, age 17 years, from capsized boat.
23. Recovered the body of James Brown, colored, age about 22 years, who was drowned at the foot of Sixth street SW. The body was sent to the morgue.
- John Hill, colored, age 18 years, was drowned in the tidal reservoir; the body was recovered by the crew of police boat and sent to the morgue.
30. Private S. D. Lewis arrested George Crawford, colored, age 28 years; charge, assault on Harry J. Gorbudd; fined \$20.
- June 1. The steam launch *Allie Moore* was returned to Mr. Joseph Moore.
6. Private C. H. Bannagan arrested Granville Carter; charge, violating the fish law; fined \$10 and net confiscated.
10. Captain Barker, of the steamer *Harry Randall*, reported that he sighted a body floating in the river near Craney Island, 21 miles from Washington. Captain Boardman was notified and directed that the patrol boat go to that place and recover it. Left wharf at 6.30 p. m.; searched the river during the night and recovered the body at 7.40 a. m., June 11. The body was identified as John A. Downs, white, age about 54 years, who committed suicide by jumping overboard from the steamer *Macalester*. Sent lost child to No. 4 station.
15. Recovered the body of Lewis Adams, white, age 8 years, who was drowned in the river between M and N streets SW.
20. Recovered the body of an unknown colored woman from the James Creek Canal and sent it to the morgue.
- Left wharf with Detective Flathers on board for Gunston Hall, Va., and on arriving there arrested Bernard Wachter, white, and Edward Keithley, charge larceny, and brought them to the District of Columbia.
21. Recovered the body of an infant floating in the river near the foot of N street SW. and sent it to the morgue.
24. Herman John Miller, white, age 26 years, driver for the Washington Brewing Company, fell on board of the steamer *Macalester* and broke his leg, which was placed in temporary splints and bandaged by Privates Maddox and Perry. He was then removed to the Emergency Hospital.

During the fiscal year reports were made at this office that 4 bateaux and 2 yawl boats had been stolen, and 2 bateaux hired out and not returned. The owners after using the boats tie them carelessly and sometimes too short, and when the tide falls the line breaks and the boat is carried off by the wind and tide. They are always recovered on the shore or about the docks. The boathouse people hire out boats to

boys, who row away a long distance from the place, and when night sets in or they get tired they leave the boat at some point convenient for them to get home. They are always recovered.

In conclusion, permit me to express my high appreciation for the cooperation I have received from all the officers and members of your department with whom I have been brought in contact during the last fiscal year.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

J. R. SUTTON,
Harbor Master District of Columbia.

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Superintendent Metropolitan Police.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY OFFICER.

HEADQUARTERS METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT,
SANITARY OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration my annual report of the operations of this office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

The statistics have shown an increase from year to year of a number of persons who applied for aid, and the year just closed was no exception.

TRANSPORTATION.

In connection with other duties of the sanitary officer, it has been a part of his work to recommend transportation to their homes, or as near thereto as practicable, after investigation, of the unfortunates who may have become stranded in this District and found worthy of aid.

During the year just closed transportation was furnished to 936 persons, at a cost of \$1,956.34, while for the year 1900, 913 people were likewise aided, at a cost of \$1,972.10. There was an increase of 23 persons, yet the expenditure was \$15.76 less than the preceding year, thus showing that while the number was greater, the distance traveled by those aided was not so far.

One dangerously insane person was furnished escort to her home at a cost of \$9.25; this item making the total cost of transportation \$1,965.59.

The 936 unfortunates who were benefited by this appropriation are classified as follows:

Male	677	Colored	174
Female	259	Born in United States	809
White	762	Foreign born	127

I am glad to note in this connection that there was a marked decrease in the number of oyster dredgers who had suffered hardships in the oyster fields of the Chesapeake Bay and Potomac River, and after being discharged from the vessels on which they were employed, finally reaching this city. In the year 1900, 28 persons of this character were furnished with transportation on their way to their homes, while for the year just closed 15 received like benefits, thus showing a decrease of 13.

The figures also show that 25 unfortunate women, who had accompanied their husbands to this city under various pretexts and having been left here in destitute circumstances, were furnished transportation to their homes, or as near thereto as possible. There is an increase of 1 in this class over the preceding year.

The number of ex-soldiers and sailors seeking pensions amounted to 61, a decrease of 24 for the year 1900.

There was a decrease in the number of cranks who visited the National Capital with strange delusions and imaginations, there being only 4 in the year 1901, while for the preceding year 10 of these persons were sent out of the city.

A decrease was noted in the number of persons who visited Washington seeking private work, 255 being the number who received aid in 1900 from this department and 227 in 1901, a decrease of 28.

Many of the persons assisted were in need of food, and 123 were furnished with meals.

HOSPITALS.

During the year 1901, 5,058 persons were sent to the several hospitals, an increase of 667 over the preceding year. This is without doubt the largest number of sick and indigent persons provided for during any like period.

Those in charge of the hospitals certainly merit the commendation of this community, for the institutions on many occasions have been taxed to their utmost capacity, and I do not know of any worthy person who failed to receive medical attention.

The States of Virginia and Maryland continue to send their sick and indigent to Washington for hospital treatment, the former State having furnished 279, an increase of 22 over the preceding year, and the latter 212, an increase of 21. The injustice of these persons being forced on the District at an expense to the taxpayers is so manifest that comment is hardly necessary.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The ambulances have, as usual, been kept busy transporting those in need of treatment to the various hospitals, the number of calls responded to during the year being 3,618, an increase of 116 over last year. Of this number 336 runs were unnecessary, as no service was rendered. Many of these needless calls could, without doubt, have been avoided if better judgment or discretion had been used on the part of those calling for the vehicles. I do not know of any more beneficent work performed by this department than has been rendered by the ambulances, and the drivers of these vehicles have been faithful in every respect.

INSANE.

The number of insane persons properly tried through due process of law and admitted to the Government Hospital for the Insane for curative treatment was 295, an increase of 25 over the preceding year. This marked increase is to be regretted.

In disposing of those suffering from dementia under an act of Congress approved January 31, 1899, considerable care and work is required, as it is frequently found that friends of those afflicted with mental disorders from other jurisdictions attempt to have them provided for in St. Elizabeth's Hospital, as the reputation of this institution is well known.

Efforts are often made in the case of persons who are not indigent to have the department arrange for their commitment to the hospital.

The investigation and preparation of the data of all cases of indigent insane persons tried before the probate court is conducted in this office, requiring considerable outdoor work in making the necessary investigations.

I would be unmindful if I failed to say that the thanks of the police department are due Dr. A. B. Richardson, superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane, for his generosity and kindness in providing for the dangerously insane pending investigation by the court. This is a good service, and worthy of commendation.

In this connection with the insane persons I desire to express my appreciation for the aid and assistance I have received from the House of Detention in providing temporarily for the female persons charged with insanity who have fallen into the hands of the police. The care of these unfortunates awaiting examination has always been heretofore in a station house, a place certainly not suitable.

The House of Detention fills a long-felt want, and I have heard many words of commendation of its facilities.

CARE OF THE INEBRIATE.

I am pleased to say that the building of the new municipal hospital is in tangible shape, and from what I can learn it is proposed to have a ward in that institution properly equipped for the treatment of those who may be addicted to intoxicants or stimulants of any character.

Certainly this community would have reason to be grateful if provision is made for the compulsory care of such cases. As usual, this year I have listened to many sad and distressing stories from wives and mothers relative to the dissipation and inebriety of their husbands and sons, and indeed some cases of female depravity brought about by strong drink have been reported.

Such a ward in the new hospital would, to my mind, fill a long-felt want and accomplish much good.

Permit me, in conclusion, to express my thanks and appreciation for your generous approval of my work during the year. I also desire to return thanks to all of those who have aided me in the discharge of my duties.

Very respectfully,

J. A. FRANK,

Sanitary Officer, Metropolitan Police.

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Superintendent Metropolitan Police Department.

Residence of sick and destitute.

Arkansas	2	Massachusetts	19
Alabama	7	Maryland	222
Canada	1	Nebraska	2
Connecticut	2	New Jersey	16
Colorado	2	North Carolina	23
California	5	Non-resident	38
Delaware	6	New York	73
District of Columbia	4, 160	Oregon	3
Florida	3	Ohio	28
Georgia	7	Pennsylvania	71
Indian Territory	2	Rhode Island	2
Iowa	3	South Carolina	13
Indiana	4	Tennessee	2
Illinois	10	Texas	3
Kentucky	6	Vermont	1
Louisiana	2	Virginia	279
Mexico	1	West Indies	1
Minnesota	2	Wisconsin	7
Michigan	4	West Virginia	14
Missouri	6		
Mississippi	6	Total	5, 058

Nativity of sick and destitute.

Arabia	1	Poland	6
Armenia	1	Russia	24
Austria	5	South America	1
Bulgaria	1	Sweden	3
China	4	Spain	4
Canada	17	Switzerland	10
Denmark	4	Scotland	16
England	43	United States:	
France	10	White	2, 445
Greece	5	Colored	2, 085
Germany	107	Wales	4
Italy	24	West Indies	5
Ireland	229		
Norway	4	Total	5, 058

Indigents, where sent, and why.

Residents sent to friends	99
Residents sent to places of employment	48
Ex-soldiers, to Hampton Home	49
Ex-soldiers, to friends, seeking admission to Homes	5
Looking for pensions, to friends	61
Looking for Government work, to friends	32
"Cranks," to friends	4
Convalescents, to friends	48
Seeking private work, to friends	227
Assisted on their way home	285
Sent home by order of District of Columbia Commissioners	1
Sent home, discharged by Government	11
Sent home to friends, suspicious characters	33
Sent home, looking for friends	33
Total	936

Transportation furnished.

Transportation was furnished to—

Adams Wharf, Md.	Green Springs, W. Va.	Orange, Va.
Annapolis, Md.	Grafton, W. Va.	Plains, Va.
Atlantic City, N. J.	Gordonsville, Va.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Atlanta, Ga.	Gilberts, Va.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Afton, Va.	Glen Rock, Pa.	Perth Amboy, N. J.
Ashburn, Va.	Greensboro, N. C.	Perryman, Md.
Arrington, Va.	Goldsboro, N. C.	Pelham, N. C.
Alderson, W. Va.	Harrisburg, Pa.	Piedmont, W. Va.
Baltimore, Md.	Hyndman, Pa.	Parkersburg, W. Va.
Bentley, Md.	Harpers Ferry, W. Va.	Quantico, Va.
Brunswick, Md.	Hancock, Md.	Richmond, Va.
Bethlehem, Pa.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Roanoke, Va.
Braddock, Pa.	Jersey City, N. J.	Rapidan, Va.
Bound Brook, N. J.	Keyser, W. Va.	Rockville, Md.
Brandy, Va.	Lawyers Road, Va.	Reed City, Mich.
Bealton, Va.	Lynchburg, Va.	Raleigh, N. C.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Leesburg, Va.	Richmond, Ind.
Charlestown, Md.	Lexington, Va.	Somerset, Pa.
Cumberland, Md.	Louisa, Va.	Seagirt, N. J.
Covington, Ky.	Leeland, Md.	St. Louis, Mo.
Charlotte, N. C.	Laurel, Md.	Somerset, Va.
Calverton, Va.	Lothair, Md.	Staunton, Va.
Culpeper, Va.	Lewisburg, Pa.	Salisbury, N. C.
Charlottesville, Va.	Lancaster, Pa.	Sparrows Point, Md.
Clifton Forge, Va.	Linwood, N. C.	Shenandoah, W. Va.
Chatham, Va.	Morgantown, N. C.	Toledo, Ohio.
Clarkton, Va.	Muskegon, Mich.	Trenton, N. J.
Columbia, Va.	Mansfield, Ohio.	Tye River, Va.
Connellsville, Pa.	Mundys Point, Va.	Thomasville, N. C.
Charleston, S. C.	Marshall, Va.	Wellington, Va.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Milford, Va.	Winchester, Va.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Mitchell, Va.	Widewater, Va.
Charleston, W. Va.	Mathias Point, Va.	Wilmington, Del.
Chicago, Ill.	Motleys, Va.	Westminster, Md.
Danville, Va.	Meetze, Va.	Waldorf, Md.
Delaplane, Va.	McKeesport, Pa.	Whitehall, Md.
Deer Park, Md.	Middletown, Pa.	Washington Junction, Md.
Elkton, Md.	Martinsburg, W. Va.	Williamsport, Pa.
Elizabeth, N. J.	Nuttall, W. Va.	Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Fort Monroe, Va.	Norfolk, Va.	Wheeling, W. Va.
Fredericksburg, Va.	Nomini, Va.	White Sulphur, W. Va.
Frenchs, Md.	New York, N. Y.	York, Pa.
Frederick, Md.	Newark, N. J.	
Goshen, N. Y.	New Brunswick, N. J.	

Report of sanitary service.

Drivers	4
Ambulances	4
Horses	8
Sent to—	
Columbia Hospital	152
Children's Hospital	66
Columbia University Hospital	24
Emergency Hospital	80
Episcopal Hospital	1
Freedmen's Hospital	675
Foundling Hospital	1
Garfield Hospital	204
Government Hospital for the Insane	295
Georgetown University Hospital	125
Homeopathic Hospital	277
Providence Hospital	1,565
Sibley Hospital	70
Washington Asylum Hospital	801

Almshouse.....	210
Bruen Home.....	4
Board of Children's Guardians.....	6
Eastern Dispensary.....	18
House of the Good Shepherd.....	1
Home for Incurables.....	4
Little Sisters of the Poor.....	2
Methodist Home.....	1
Workhouse.....	2
Removed to—	
Depots from hospitals or homes.....	60
House of Detention.....	1
Jail.....	1
Police headquarters.....	8
Probate court.....	94
Station houses (insane).....	3
Station houses (intoxicated).....	20
Steamboat wharves.....	6
Their homes.....	281
Dead bodies taken to the morgue.....	1
Runs where service—	
Was rendered.....	3, 282
Was not rendered.....	336
Total runs made.....	3, 618

Ages of sick and destitute.

	Under 10 years.	Between 10 and 21 years.	Between 21 and 35 years.	Between 35 and 40 years.	Between 40 and 50 years.	Between 50 and 60 years.	Between 60 and 70 years.	Between 70 and 80 years.	Over 80 years.	Total.
White:										
Males.....	46	203	610	177	359	300	220	113	18	2, 046
Females.....	32	118	338	78	126	86	95	38	11	922
Colored:										
Males.....	37	160	378	91	121	121	82	49	10	1, 049
Females.....	30	286	385	81	94	69	53	20	23	1, 011
Total.....	145	767	1, 711	427	700	576	450	220	62	5, 058

Occupations of the sick and destitute.

Architect.....	1	Charwomen.....	2
Actress.....	1	Cigar makers.....	2
Apprentices.....	2	Contractors.....	6
Actors.....	3	Conductors.....	13
Artists.....	9	Cooks.....	40
Agents.....	37	Carpenters.....	80
Bookkeeper.....	1	Clerks.....	241
Bootblack.....	1	Draftsman.....	1
Broom maker.....	1	Dyer.....	1
Boiler makers.....	2	Dressmakers.....	3
Boatmen.....	4	Druggists.....	5
Bakers.....	10	Drivers.....	57
Bookbinders.....	10	Editor.....	1
Bartenders.....	13	Electricians.....	2
Butchers.....	14	Engineers.....	31
Blacksmiths.....	16	Fisherman.....	1
Barbers.....	25	Florists.....	4
Bricklayers.....	25	Foremen.....	12
Brakemen.....	26	Firemen.....	18
Caterer.....	1	Farmers.....	58
Cutler.....	1	Grocers.....	3
Cooper.....	1	Gardeners.....	7
Coppersmiths.....	2	Hackman.....	1

Occupations of the sick and destitute—Continued.

Harness makers	2	Physicians	14
Hostlers	4	Plasterers	15
Hucksters	14	Peddlers	18
Housekeepers ..	317	Policemen	20
Inspectors	3	Printers	39
Ironworkers	12	Painters	74
Jewelers	2	Riggers	2
Jockeys	3	Reporters	5
Journalists	4	Stenographer	1
Janitors	7	Steam fitters	2
Laundrymen	2	Stewards	2
Linemen	2	Saddlers	3
Lathers	2	Students	9
Letter carriers ..	2	Stonecutters	12
Laundresses	5	Seamstresses	16
Lawyers	7	Shoemakers	20
Laborers	1, 105	Salesmen	22
Matron	1	Sailors	23
Miners	2	Soldiers	30
Mechanics	3	Schoolgirls	47
Motormen	4	Schoolboys	97
Ministers	5	Servants	915
Musicians	5	Tanner	1
Messengers	9	Tile setters	3
Merchants	15	Teachers	8
Machinists	34	Tinners	16
Newsboys	5	Tailors	31
Nurses	37	Upholsterers	11
None	1, 120	Weaver	1
Operators	5	Wheelwright	1
Photographers	2	Waiters	23
Prostitutes	2	Watchmen	28
Porters	3		
Plumbers	9	Total	5, 058

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 5, 1901.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the operations of the fire department of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

The department responded during the year to 710 alarms, an increase of 71 over the year previous. Of these, 432 were bell alarms and 278 silent or local alarms. Of the 710 alarms sounded, 82 were false.

The 628 fires occurring during the year resulted in a loss of \$285,677. The insurance on the property involved is not given because the records of the department were not so kept as to accurately furnish such information. It is known, however, that the insurance on the property burned many times exceeded the loss for the year.

Of the 628 fires, 274 occurred in frame buildings and 354 in brick or stone structures.

Of the 710 alarms sounded during the year, 217 occurred between noon and 6 o'clock p. m., 237 between 6 o'clock p. m. and midnight, 97 between midnight and 6 o'clock a. m., and 159 between 6 o'clock a. m. and noon.

The smallest number of alarms received occurred in September—39, and the largest number in February—104.

One hundred and eighty of the alarms were received during the spring months, 154 during the summer months, 133 during the fall months, and 243 during the winter months.

As compared with the preceding year, there was an increase of 39 bell alarms during the past year, of 32 silent alarms, and of 8 false alarms. The loss during the year ended June 30, 1901, exceeded by \$61,438 that of the previous fiscal year.

The record of alarms, including bell and silent ones, was as follows: 1900—July, 56; August, 50; September, 39; October, 40; November, 54; December, 65; 1901—January, 74; February, 104; March, 78; April, 57; May, 45; June, 48.

There were 4 second-alarm fires during the year, 7 third, 2 fifth, but no sixth or general alarm.

It will be observed that nearly one-ninth of the alarms responded to by the department during the year were false. In some instances these alarms resulted through mistakes, in some through undue haste, and many were due to mere wantonness, the boxes in the last mentioned cases being pulled by persons impelled by a spirit of malicious mischief. It is estimated that it costs not less than \$25 to answer a regular alarm of fire, so it would seem that in responding to the 82 false alarms during the past year, the municipality suffered an expense of not less than \$2,000. Beyond this matter of expense is the fact that the lives of the firemen were needlessly endangered eighty-two times, for, in responding, the horses drawing the apparatus are driven practically the entire journey at full speed, during which the breaking of an axle or part of the harness, the fall of a horse, or a collision means,

if not death, serious injury to the men. Then, too, while companies are responding to a false alarm a fire may occur in which lives may be lost or much valuable property destroyed because of their absence. For these reasons it is respectfully submitted that the maximum penalty for willfully and maliciously sending in a false alarm of fire should be increased, and a term in the penitentiary should be made the penalty for a second offense.

STRENGTH OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The strength of the department during the past year was increased from 20 to 23 companies, a truck company being established in Georgetown and one in Columbia Heights, and a chemical engine company in Tenleytown. A water tower of the latest and most improved type was also added to the department, very materially increasing its fire-fighting strength. The department, however, is hardly more than half as large as it should be, and in respect to its reserve apparatus is lamentably weak, there being but 2 steamers in reserve, 2 hose carriages and 1 truck, the last-mentioned apparatus having been in the department about twenty-three years, and it has become so antiquated and weakened as to make its further use practically impossible.

The newest steamer in the department is 3 years old, and some of them have been in service nearly twenty years. There is but one first-class steamer in the department—No. 14. It has been in service ten years, and while it is rated at 1,000 gallons per minute, it is not believed it would now exceed 900 gallons.

The department to-day not only sadly needs a number of larger and up-to-date engines, but also several more reserve steamers and trucks. There is hardly a piece of apparatus in the department, excepting, of course, those acquired during the last year or so, that is not in need of more or less repairs, and a number of the engines are liable to break down at any time. In such an event the department would be badly crippled, for it is impossible to replace an engine in less than several months' time, as such pieces of apparatus are not kept in stock, but are built on order. There should be not less than 6 reserve steamers and 2 trucks, and these steamers and trucks should be in as perfect condition and of the same strength as those kept in active service.

HORSES.

During the year 45 horses were purchased by the department, 39 were condemned, and 1 died, making the number on hand June 30, 1901, but 138, despite the fact that the department was then larger by 3 companies than it was a year previous, when there were 131 horses in the department.

The greatest care is taken in the purchase of these animals, and before being accepted they are subjected to not less than fifteen days' trial. They must be not less than 16 nor more than 17 hands in height, between 1,300 and 1,500 pounds in weight, free of bad habits and well broken, of good disposition, well and sound, and of bay, brown, black, or gray color. These requirements fix a very high standard, and it is believed the horses of the department are inferior to those of no other department in this country.

To the credit of those in immediate charge of the horses, it can be

said that they receive the best of care, and when, after a service of several years in the department, they are found to have become unfit for further fire duty, they are transferred to other branches of the District government, where they remain in service for many years. The Department has endeavored to secure horses from local dealers, but so far, except in rare instances, its efforts have been unsuccessful.

INSPECTION OF CELLARS.

Much of the time of the fire marshal was devoted during the past year to the examination of cellars. During the first several months he found many cellars almost made impassable by the great amount of waste and rubbish, some of it of a very inflammable character, stored in them. Where such conditions were found the occupant or owner of the premises was notified and directed to clean out the cellar in short order. To facilitate the work of the fire marshal and of the department the police regulations were amended upon its recommendation so as to authorize the chief engineer, the assistant chief engineers, and the fire marshal to enter upon at reasonable hours any premises for the purpose of examination, the amendment providing a penalty for interference with or obstruction of such examination, and also a penalty for failure to remedy conditions found by the examining officers to be such as to endanger public safety. It is gratifying to record that in but few instances have owners or occupants objected to the examination of their premises or failed to promptly remedy bad conditions. The Department has found, however, that in a number of cases owners or occupants of premises in bad condition allow them to become so again soon after placing them in good condition.

DEATHS.

It is with great sorrow the death of two members of the department during the year is announced: Private Joseph J. Wiles, of truck company D, passing away August 3, 1900, after a short illness of typhoid fever, and private Charles A. Keefe, of truck company B, dying February 7, 1901, as result of injuries received in a collision that day between the apparatus of that company and a street railway car. Private Wiles entered the department November 13, 1897, and Private Keefe July 1, 1900, and their service was faithfully given.

July 2, 1900, a street railway car collided with the hose carriage of No. 7 engine company at Ninth and R streets NW, and Martin J. Niland, substitute in the company, died from injuries received in that accident, Foreman Frank J. Wagner and other members of that company being more or less hurt, one of whom, C. E. Shaffer, was permanently injured. In the accident suffered by Truck Company B, Foreman Timothy J. Donohue and Private J. J. Ryan were also injured, the latter so severely that he was incapacitated for several months. In order to reduce the liability of such accidents to a minimum, the department has directed its drivers to have their horses under such control when approaching steam or street railroad tracks as to enable them to bring their teams to a standstill, if advisable or necessary, before crossing the tracks. Notice of such directions to the department's drivers was forwarded to the street railroad companies, together with a list of crossings usually made by the department's apparatus

over their tracks, and assurances have been received that the companies will fully cooperate with this department in its efforts to avoid accidents. It is believed that if both drivers and motormen exercise proper care there will be no repetition of these accidents. If, however, there is a failure on the part of either side or on the part of both to exercise proper care there will be more of them with loss of life.

FURLOUGHS.

Heretofore it has been the custom to have the annual furlough period run from about the 1st of July to about the 1st of the following October, and while the law allowed the members of the department an annual leave of not more than twenty days, they were never previous to 1900 given more than ten days in any one year. A year ago the members of the department were allowed fifteen days annual leave, and last May a recommendation of the department that they be granted the full twenty days allowed by law was approved. The furlough period was inaugurated May 8, members of the department having served therein one year or longer being given twenty days, those having served less than twelve but more than six months being given ten days, and those having served less than six months, five days. This increased annual leave has been properly appreciated by the members of the department, and it is respectfully recommended that they be given twenty days annual leave every year hereafter.

AN EXECUTIVE HEAD.

When Chief Engineer Joseph Parris, after a service in the department of nearly half the threescore years and ten allotted to man, retired May 1, 1901, upon a well-earned pension, the Board of Commissioners decided that thereafter the head of the department should be an executive one, leaving to the senior assistant chief engineer, Mr. Wm. T. Belt, the immediate command and direction of the fire-fighting force. This is the course pursued in Boston and other large cities, and when it is understood that the District fire department has become a great business concern, the value of whose plant is not less than \$600,000, employing nearly 300 men, and expending nearly half a million dollars a year, it appears eminently proper that its head should be a purely executive one.

There should be, however, it is respectfully submitted, a further reorganization of the department, such a reorganization as would place its members on the same footing, as far as tenure of office is concerned, as have been placed the members of the police department by the act of Congress of February 28, 1901, which provides, among other things:

That no removal from the police force shall be made except on written charges, and after an opportunity for defense on the part of the person against whom such charges may be made, but no person so removed shall be reappointed to any office in said police force.

TRIALS.

During the year charges were preferred and the accused tried in 15 cases. In one case the accused was acquitted, and in the 14 cases where the charges were sustained 4 of the men were deprived of their "days off" for a period of three months; 2 were fined and warned; 1, a watchman, was assigned to double duty for four months. 2 were

deprived of a part of their annual leave; 1 of all of his annual leave; 2 were dismissed, the charge against them being intoxication; 1 was reduced in rank, and 1 was deprived of his annual leave and allowed but one "day off" a month for six months. Six members were dismissed without trial—2 for inefficiency, 2 for intoxication, and 2 for desertion. Ten members of the department resigned during the year, and there were 55 appointments.

It has been clearly shown that the depriving of members of the department of their "days off" is a most effective method of punishment for misconduct. Heretofore, members guilty of misconduct were in most cases fined, and as they received small pay the imposition of fines punished them not so much as it did those dependent upon them. But where a man is deprived of his "days off" or of his annual leave, the punishment falls alone upon him.

PENSIONS.

July 1, 1900, there were 34 persons on the pension roll of the department, and a year later this number was increased by 4. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, the total amount paid the pensioners was \$12,530.14, while \$13,683.96 was paid them during the past year, an increase of \$1,153.82.

By the act of March 3, 1901, a member of the department is given the benefit of the pension law the moment he enters the service. Previous to the passage of this act no member of the department became entitled to a pension until after he had served twelve months therein. As the law stands to-day, the chief engineer of the department may be retired on a pension not exceeding \$100 a month, but no other officer or man may be retired on more than \$50 a month. This is hardly just to the assistant chief engineers and the foremen of the department, and it is respectfully recommended that the law be so amended as to raise the allowance for assistant chief engineers to at least \$75 a month and that for foremen to not less than \$65 a month.

WORK OF SURGEONS.

The report of the board of police and fire surgeons shows that during the past year the physicians issued 167 sick cards to the members of this department, one less than was issued during the preceding twelve months. The visits, office and house, exceeded by 253 those of the year previous. Two hundred and thirty applicants for appointment were examined by the board. Of this number 156 were rejected because of their failure to pass the required physical examination and 74 passed.

Heretofore it has been difficult at times to secure men for the department, but this difficulty has been overcome, and those who successfully passed the last examinations of the year increased the list of eligibles to 59. During the current fiscal year it is believed this number will be doubled.

ANNUAL PARADE.

The annual parade of the fire and police departments took place November 15, 1900, and was reviewed by President McKinley, the Commissioners of the District, and by a number of other officials and

prominent citizens. The fire department, because of the illness of Chief Engineer Parris, was led by Senior Assistant Chief Engineer Belt, and its fine appearance was most favorably commented upon. Several pieces of apparatus were speeded past the reviewing officers, to the great delight of the President and all others that witnessed the runs. Just before the parade started an American flag was presented by its donor, Hon. Henry B. F. Macfarland, to engine company No. 5, to be held by that company for one year. The flag was awarded to engine company No 5 because of general excellence upon the recommendation of a committee consisting of Hon. John B. Wight and Hon. John W. Douglas, ex-District Commissioners, and Myer Cohen, esq., president of the local board of fire underwriters, these gentlemen making the award after inspecting every company in the department. The flag is to be competed for every year.

THE FIREMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The Firemen's Relief Association, composed of members and ex-members of the department, organized November 24, 1876, was reorganized during the last month of the past fiscal year and placed upon a permanent, business-like foundation. The senior assistant chief engineer of the department, Mr. William T. Belt, was elected president of the reorganized association; Assistant Foreman T. J. Brown, vice-president; Assistant Foreman H. C. Egloff, secretary, and Foreman James Keliher, treasurer. The terms of these officers will expire June 30, 1902. The organization, upon the death of one of its members, assesses each survivor \$2.50, and the amount collected, less a sum sufficient to erect a suitable tombstone over the grave of the deceased member, is paid over to his widow, or if he was unmarried to his heirs at law.

UNIFORMS.

The providing of the members of the department with uniforms is not now, and probably never has been, a matter of entire satisfaction either to the department or to the men. Neither the District nor the department is authorized to make contracts for the purchase of these uniforms, and it is believed that goods not only of better quality, but also at lower prices, could be obtained should the District be empowered by Congress to provide the men with uniforms, after due advertising for proposals, and, after furnishing them to the members of the department, to deduct, by authority of law, the cost from the pay of the men.

REPAIR SHOP.

The importance of establishing a repair shop for the department has grown year by year as the strength of the department has increased. Repair work on apparatus and appliances by outside parties places the department at a serious disadvantage and often subjects it to no little delay. The doing of this work by outside parties also materially increases the expenses of the department, whereas, if the department had a repair shop of its own, it is believed it could be so managed as to enable it to do the work at considerably less cost and promptly at any time of the day or night.

SALVAGE CORPS.

The District of Columbia is without a salvage corps, an organization to be found in most of the large cities of the country. In those cities the salvage corps has proven a most important and valuable adjunct to the fire department, and much valuable property has been saved through it. Generally, if not without exception, salvage corps are maintained by private enterprise, and it being believed that Congress would not establish one here, the department hopes to see one established by private enterprise.

FIRE ESCAPES.

Your attention is respectfully invited to the law relating to fire escapes. As the law now stands, it is understood, the authorities can not compel the equipment of any building with fire escapes where the structure is less than 50 feet in height. It is said that in a number of instances buildings have been erected to a height an inch or so less than 50 feet solely for the purpose of avoiding their equipment with fire escapes.

It is respectfully submitted that the character of a building, rather than its height, should determine the question of whether or not it should be equipped with fire escapes. That is, if the building is so constructed as to place it in the class known as fast-burning structures, the owner should be required to equip it with fire escapes. Then, too, the purpose for which a building is to be used should no less fully determine the same question. For instance, if it is to be occupied as a hotel, apartment house, school, hospital, or for any like purpose, its occupancy should not be permitted until it is amply supplied with fire escapes, though it does not reach a height of 50 feet.

While there are slow-burning buildings, it is claimed by the great majority of fire-fighters that there is no such thing as an absolutely fireproof structure. Therefore, it is contended, the law should not permit the absence of fire escapes from any building wherein human beings are housed or wherein they congregate. In this connection it can be said that fire escapes are not only valuable as a means of escape from a burning building, but they also often afford, when run to the roof, convenient means for the fire department to reach otherwise inaccessible parts of a building so equipped from which to more effectively fight a fire in an adjacent structure. It is earnestly recommended that the escapes be run to the roof of the building in every instance, for should this be done not only would the work of the department be often facilitated, but persons in a burning building cut off from escape by fire below them would be afforded a means of escaping to the roof, and in many instances from it to an adjoining building.

GASOLINE.

During the past year there were 93 fires, or about 15 per cent of the total number, caused either directly or indirectly by gasoline or like fluids. The use of gasoline, particularly as fuel, is increasing yearly, and the traffic in it correspondingly increases. It is admitted to be one of the most treacherous and dangerous of inflammable oils, it being contended that its explosive power is double that of gunpowder. It is earnestly recommended that its storage in large quantities within the fire limits be not permitted except under such conditions

as will insure, or tend to insure, the highest possible degree of public safety. It is no less earnestly recommended that dealers in gasoline and gasoline stoves and other like appliances be required to furnish to every purchaser printed instructions as to the care and proper use of this fluid and such appliances, for there is general and surprising ignorance among those who use them of the dangerous nature of the oil. As has been said: -

If a detailed account of the number of such fires occurring annually in the United States, with the injuries and deaths caused thereby, could be obtained, the record would be appalling. If to this were added the records of such accidents throughout the civilized world for just one year, it would be difficult to believe that in this so-called era of enlightenment such a constant menace to life and property could be permitted to exist, with practically no legislative safeguards to individuals or community.

ELEVATOR SHAFTS.

There is perhaps no greater menace to a building in which fire has started than an elevator well, especially where the well is an open one. In numerous cases fires, starting on the lower floors of buildings, have been drawn up elevator wells or shafts to the very roofs, resulting in the total destruction of the structures with almost inconceivable rapidity, the destruction in many cases being so rapid as to make escape from the flames impossible. It is, therefore, recommended that elevator wells be either walled up or that the use of automatically-closing traps be required, appliances which are designed to prevent fires passing by way of the elevator well or shaft from one floor to another.

HIGH-PRESSURE WATER SERVICE.

This department heartily indorses the proposition of the water department to establish in the business section of the city a high-pressure water service for the fire-fighting branch of the municipality. Such a service would be of immense value, for it would enable this department to practically do away with steamers in the territory covered by the proposed service and replace them with combination chemical and hose wagons, the steamers being then sent to the residential section, where the need for additional ones is yearly increasing.

ELECTRICITY.

The rapidly growing use of electricity is believed to be responsible in no small degree for many fires. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, 26 fires in the District were known to have been caused by electric-light wires; and of the 146 fires for which the fire marshal could discover no cause many were probably caused by electricity. Defective work is believed to have originated a great majority of these fires, if not, indeed, all of them, and it is earnestly recommended that Congress be urged to provide an electrical inspector, whose duty it shall be to inspect all such work, and that the municipal authorities be empowered to enforce such regulations as may be deemed necessary and proper to insure the public safety in such matters.

DESTRUCTION OF WASTE.

The establishment of a public crematory for the burning of waste and rubbish has, this department is satisfied, decreased in no small

degree the liability of fires. Many fires, the records of the department show, are due to accumulated waste and rubbish, and the greater the amount of it that is removed from dwelling and business houses that much is the danger of fires occurring decreased. Many fires are also caused by hot ashes, and the more fully the regulation prohibiting them being placed in wooden receptacles is respected the greater will be the security of the community against fire.

Appended to this report are those of the fire marshal, the machinist, the veterinarian, and the board of police and fire surgeons, which give a more detailed statement of the work of the department. The estimates for the next fiscal year set forth in full the needs of the department. The officers and men of the department have rendered excellent service during the past year, and the chief engineer desires to express to them, as well as to the various branches of the municipality, his grateful appreciation of their assistance and cooperation.

With due appreciation of the consideration given me by the Board of Commissioners, I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

R. W. DUTTON,
Chief Engineer.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1903.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 15, 1901.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith an estimate of the amount necessary for the maintenance and increase of the fire department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903:

1 superintendent (new)	\$3, 000
1 chief engineer (\$1,200)	2, 400
3 assistant chief engineers, at \$1,500 (\$1,200)	4, 500
1 clerk (\$1,000)	1, 200
1 messenger clerk (new)	720
1 fire marshal (\$1,000)	1, 800
1 assistant fire marshal (new)	1, 200
1 machinist (\$1,000)	1, 200
30 foremen, increase of 6, at \$1,200 (\$1,000)	36, 000
30 assistant foremen, increase of 6, at \$1,000 (\$800)	30, 000
17 engineers, at \$1,100, increase of 3 (\$1,000)	18, 700
17 firemen, increase of 3, at \$960 (\$900)	16, 320
31 drivers, increase of 5, at \$960 (\$900)	29, 760
166 privates of the first class, at \$900 (\$840)	149, 400
34 privates of the second class, at \$720 (new)	24, 480
1 stableman (new)	720
2 laborers, at \$480, increase of 1	960
30 watchmen, at \$600, increase of 6	18, 000
Repairs to engine houses	10, 000
Repairs to apparatus and purchase of new apparatus and appliances	8, 000
Hose	12, 000
Fuel	6, 000
Horses	15, 000
Forage	12, 000

Contingent expenses: Horseshoeing, furniture, fixtures, washing, oil, medical and stable supplies, harness, blacksmithing, labor, gas and electric lighting, flags and halyards, and other necessary items..... \$16,000

Increase of fire department:

For site, house, and furniture for engine company in the southwestern section of the city	25,000
For site, house, and furniture for engine company in the northwestern section of the city.....	30,000
For site, house, and furniture for engine company in northeastern section of the city	25,000
For house and furniture for truck company in the southeastern section of the city, to be located on land owned by the District in square 925.	22,000
For house and furniture for chemical engine company, to be located on a site to be donated at Good Hope.....	15,000
For the construction and equipment of a school for the instruction of members of the fire department, to be located on District property in square 872.....	5,000
For purchase of 3 extra first-class steam engines.....	15,000
For purchase of 3 combination chemical and hose wagons, at \$1,800 each.....	5,400
For purchase of 2 chemical engines, at \$2,500 each.....	5,000
For purchase of 1 truck.....	3,500

Total 570,260

These estimates aggregate the sum of \$570,260, an amount \$244,340 in excess of that provided for the current fiscal year. The difference between the sum total of the estimates herewith submitted and the amount provided by the current appropriation bill, \$244,340, is due to the following items of increase:

Salaries, including those for the officers and men of the 6 new companies..	\$98,940
Repairs to houses.....	5,000
Repairs to apparatus and for the purchase of new apparatus and appliances.	3,500
Hose	3,000
Fuel.....	1,500
Horses	4,500
Forage.....	3,000
Contingent expenses.....	4,000
Increase of department, including sites, houses, and furniture for 6 new companies	120,900

The largest item of increase, \$120,900, represents the sites, houses, and furniture for the six new companies and the school of instruction. The site, house, and furniture of one of these, that at Congress Heights, have already been provided for, and only the apparatus and men for that one remain to be secured. These additional companies are badly needed. In fact, the District fire department is just about half the size it should be. The department covers a territory of 69 square miles, and counting the Brookland company, which will be established this fall, each company averages a district to be covered by it of $2.87\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, almost double that covered by a company in New York and Philadelphia; three times greater than a company's territory in Baltimore, Buffalo, Cincinnati, or New Orleans; four times larger than those of Milwaukee and Louisville companies; about six times more extensive than the districts covered by a San Francisco company, and about seven times greater than a Boston company covers.

Of the additional companies asked for, the one most badly needed is the truck company proposed to be located in the southeastern section of the city. In all this section there is but one truck company—Truck A, located on North Capitol street between B and C. In this part of the city and District are located St. Elizabeth's Insane Asylum, Providence Hospital, the Naval Hospital, the German Orphan Asylum, jail, almshouse, workhouse, and many public schools, all dependent upon a single truck company on a first alarm, and that one located at an unusually great distance from every one of these institutions, institutions, too, to which not less than two truck companies should respond on the first alarm in the event of fire therein.

The next company in point of desirability is an engine company in the southwestern section of the city, in which section, despite its extensive territory and the pres-

ence therein of many valuable structures, there is but one engine company located. There should be another established in this portion of the city at the earliest possible day. An engine company in the northeastern section of the city is, perhaps, the next company most badly needed, and hardly less badly needed is an engine company between Seventeenth street and Rock Creek and south of H street; finally, a chemical engine company in Good Hope.

Of course many more companies are needed; but if those recommended are provided, good progress will have been made toward increasing the present size of the department, an increase which should be completed within the next few years. If the department is not materially strengthened, the danger of encountering a fire beyond its power to subdue will remain. At the power-house fire, September 29, 1897, every company in the department was engaged for several hours. Had a second fire of like extent broken out in another section of the city during the progress of this fire, one or the other would have burned practically unmolested. That a second fire did not occur at that time was most fortunate for the community. Such a thing is not only possible, but also probable, and the longer it does not happen just so much greater are the chances that it will.

The appropriation of \$5,000 for a school of instruction is earnestly recommended. There is no such school here, and men appointed to the department enter it, as a rule, without any instruction whatever in fire-fighting duties. In several of the larger cities of this country such schools have been established, with most desirable results. The establishment of the proposed school would, it is believed, add very greatly to the efficiency of the department.

To carry into effect the desire of the honorable Commissioners, that the head of the fire department shall be an executive officer, the position is designated in the estimates submitted herewith as superintendent, and their suggestion that this officer shall receive an annual salary of not less than \$3,000 is adopted. The making of the chief officer of the District fire department, which has developed into a great and constantly growing business concern, a purely executive one is in harmony with the course pursued by other leading cities of this country and is really no new departure here, as several years ago the business affairs of the department were transacted by a board of fire commissioners.

The senior assistant chief engineer of the District fire department has been, since the retirement, May 1, 1901, of Chief Parris, its fire-fighting head. This officer it is proposed to designate as chief engineer, and the salary recommended, \$2,400 per annum, would, it is respectfully submitted, be but fair compensation for so worthy and competent an officer. The salary recommended is considerably less than that paid such an officer in other cities having a population about that of the District, and in some instances less than that of the national capital.

An additional assistant chief engineer is asked for, and it is recommended that the salaries of these officers be increased from \$1,200 to \$1,500 per annum. They occupy a no less important and responsible position than the lieutenant-inspectors of police, and it is respectfully submitted that in all fairness they should receive the same salary.

An increase of \$200 per annum is recommended for the clerk to the department. This officer occupies a very important position. The rapid increase in the work of the department has fallen very heavily upon his shoulders, and time and time again it becomes necessary for him to work at night in order to keep up the records and other daily routine business of the department assigned to him. The salary now paid him, \$1,000 a year, is too small when these facts are considered.

The office of the department is without the services of that very necessary help, a messenger, and it has been necessary to detail during the past two years one of the watchmen of the department to perform the services of messenger at headquarters. Therefore it is recommended that a messenger clerk be provided at a salary of \$720 per annum. Such an assistant would be not only able to perform the duties of a messenger, but also assist the clerk in disposing of his constantly increasing work.

It is recommended that the salary of the fire marshal be increased from \$1,000 to \$1,800 per annum. This officer is one of the most important and necessary in the service of the municipality. He occupies a position of great responsibility and should be a man well acquainted with the construction of buildings, of ripe experience and energy. Such a man can not, it is believed, be obtained at the salary now provided. Hence the recommended increase.

An assistant to the fire marshal, at \$1,200 per annum, is recommended. It has been found necessary to provide the fire marshal with an assistant in order that the laws and regulations made for the prevention of fires could be properly enforced, a

private in the department having been detailed for the purpose. The safety of the community depends to a very great extent upon the full enforcement of such laws and regulations, and it has become apparent that the fire marshal alone and unaided can not secure their enforcement.

An increase of \$200 per annum in the salary of the machinist is recommended. The machinist has personal charge and supervision of all repairs of apparatus and appliances in the department and is subject to call day and night. The salary now received by him is less than that paid a machinist in ordinary business affairs, and there does not appear to be any reason why the machinist of the department should not be as equally well paid.

The foremen of the fire department receive an annual salary of \$1,000, and it is recommended that it be increased to \$1,200. These officers have charge of the several companies of the department; they also occupy very responsible positions, and are, as a rule, men of families and men who have spent the greater part of their lives in the service of the department. They now receive less money than a private in the New York fire department, barely enough to provide their families with the necessities of life.

The assistant foremen of the several companies of the department, notwithstanding the fact that every sixth day during the year, during the furlough period and meal hours, and on all other occasions when the foreman is absent, have command of their companies, receive but the pay of a private, \$840 per annum. It is respectfully submitted that there is no good reason why they should not receive a salary in keeping with their responsibilities. Therefore it is recommended that they receive an annual salary of \$1,000.

The engineer of a steam-engine company is a very important member of the department, for upon him depend the care and operation of the engines. They now receive the same salary as the foreman, but it is not believed that any member of a company should receive as large a salary as its foreman, for the reason that it tends to detract from his dignity and destroy discipline. For these reasons it is recommended that the engineers receive an annual salary of \$1,100.

The other members of the company, including the fireman, driver, and privates, are poorly paid, when their salaries are compared with those received by such officers and men in other cities of the size of the District of Columbia. Therefore it has been deemed advisable to recommend that the firemen and drivers be given an annual salary of \$960, an increase of \$60, and that the 166 privates now receiving \$840 a year be given \$900 a year, and be rated as privates of the first class.

A second class of privates at \$720 per annum should, it is respectfully submitted, be established. The number of second-class privates is placed at 34, in order to provide men for the six new companies and to increase the strength of the existing ones, their strength at the present time not being that which it is believed the demands of the service require.

During the next few months the stable provided for by the current appropriation bill will be completed. A laborer at \$480 per annum has been provided to care for the horses, but it is believed that there should be 2 laborers at the stable and a stableman, in order that the horses to be sent there may receive proper attention. Therefore it is recommended that a stableman, at \$720 per annum, and an additional laborer, at \$480, be provided.

If the six new companies recommended are provided, it will be necessary to provide six additional watchmen, and such an increase is recommended.

The houses of the department are, as a rule, badly in need of repairs, and it is believed that at least \$10,000 should be provided for such work for the next fiscal year.

As the apparatus now in service becomes older the extent of necessary repairs increases, and as the department is enlarged the purchases of new apparatus and appliances increase. Therefore the appropriation of \$8,000 for this purpose is asked.

The addition of six new companies to the department means a greater outlay for hose, fuel, horses, forage, and contingent expenses, and it is urged that they be respectively increased, as set forth in these estimates.

To equip the six additional companies referred to in these estimates, the purchase of three extra first-class steam engines, at \$5,000 each; three combination chemical and hose wagons, at \$1,800 each; two chemical engines, at \$2,500 each, and one truck, at \$3,500, will be necessary. There is but one really large engine in the department, No. 14, with an estimated capacity of 1,000 gallons a minute. There should be several larger ones, to be located in the business section of the city, and for this reason the purchase of three steamers of extra first-class size, with an estimated capacity of about 1,200 gallons a minute, is earnestly recommended.

The combination chemical and hose wagon is, as its name implies, a chemical engine and hose carriage combined in one piece of apparatus, and the experience of other departments has demonstrated its great efficiency. It is believed that the efficiency of the department would be vastly increased should every hose carriage in it be replaced by a combination chemical and hose wagon.

One of the two chemical engines recommended is intended for the Congress Heights company and the other for the proposed company at Good Hope, while the truck is to be placed in the truck company located in the southeastern section of the city.

Very respectfully,

R. W. DUTTON,
Chief Engineer.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Statement of number of alarms, working hours of engine, ladders raised, hose laid, hose burst, etc.

	First alarms.	Second alarms.	Third alarms.	Fourth alarms.	Fifth alarms.	Sixth alarms.	Special alarms.	Local alarms.	Hours engines worked.	Hose laid.	Hose burst.	Ladders raised.	Times extinguishers used.	Transfers.
									<i>h. m.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>		
Engine Company:														
No. 1	166	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	64 35	22,000	50	.....	19	1
No. 2	87	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	54 25	19,200	.....	54	11	.....
No. 3	125	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	37 50	15,500	.....	42	3	2
No. 4	93	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	57 30	19,350	50	60	5	.....
No. 5	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	31 11	11,700	100	246	1	5
No. 6	137	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	38 30	13,500	200	.....	9	.....
No. 7	97	2	6	.....	1	.....	.....	18	25 45	9,900	.....	120	23	3
No. 8	104	1	3	.....	1	.....	.....	23	37 15	20,700	150	156	13	6
No. 9	113	1	3	.....	1	.....	.....	14	28 40	13,500	300	72	5	5
No. 10	50	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	10	16 25	6,050	.....	12	1	5
No. 11	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	5 15	3,850	.....	84	.....	2
No. 12	69	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	9 55	6,850	50	.....	4	5
No. 14	106	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	44 05	15,050	100	60	14	.....
No. 15	15	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	12	8 5	7,000	.....	24	2	7
Truck Company:														
A	148	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2,279	2	.....
B	124	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	959	9	3
C	102	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2,513	6	.....
D	109	2	6	.....	1	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	1,507	11	1
E	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	221	5	2
F	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Chemical Company:														
1	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	131	8,400	.....	618	15	.....
2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	12	900	.....	118	.....	1
3 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Water tower	14	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Number of chemical tanks used.

Total number of alarms, etc., for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Responded to—	
Bell alarms	432
Local alarms	278
Hose laid	feet. 193,450
Ladders raised	do. 9,145
Hose burst	do. 1,000
Engine worked	hours. 459 ²⁶ / ₆₀
Extinguishers used	times. 158
Chemical tanks used	33
Transfers	50

Hose purchased for the department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

Paragon:	Feet.
No. 2.....	500
No. 3.....	800
No. 4.....	250
No. 5.....	250
No. 8.....	250
No. 11.....	500
No. 12.....	800
No. 13.....	500
No. 14.....	750
No. 15.....	800
Total.....	5,400

Maltese Cross:	
No. 6.....	1,000
No. 7.....	1,800
No. 9.....	800
No. 10.....	500
Total.....	4,100

List of alarms for year ended June 30, 1901.

BELL ALARMS.

Month.	Engine Company—													
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.	No. 9.	No. 10.	No. 11.	No. 12.	No. 14.	No. 15.
1900.														
July.....	15	3	12	6	9	10	9	11	12	10	1	8	8	1
August.....	9	3	11	4	5	6	8	9	8	4	1	3	6	1
September.....	5	7	4	5	2	10	3	4	4	4	1	6	7	1
October.....	11	6	7	5	3	13	8	6	7	3	0	7	8	0
November.....	11	7	12	15	7	9	5	11	8	0	2	2	11	2
December.....	12	7	15	8	5	14	12	10	7	3	2	10	8	2
1901.														
January.....	19	8	10	5	10	13	7	14	8	8	0	3	7	4
February.....	25	9	18	13	14	11	15	13	23	9	2	10	11	1
March.....	18	13	12	10	7	15	7	10	9	4	3	5	11	1
April.....	14	5	10	7	6	11	7	8	10	2	0	4	7	1
May.....	16	10	6	8	6	16	9	4	9	1	1	5	14	1
June.....	11	9	8	7	5	9	7	4	8	2	1	6	8	0
Total.....	166	87	125	93	79	137	97	104	113	50	14	69	106	15

Month.	Truck Company—						Chemical Com- pany—			Water tower.	Runs.
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.		
1900.											
July.....	15	14	5	10			5	0			164
August.....	11	9	5	5			3	0			111
September.....	7	4	7	11			3	1			96
October.....	9	6	7	8			5	0			119
November.....	16	11	8	6	0		5	0			148
December.....	12	10	8	14	1		5	0			165
1901.											
January.....	16	14	8	12	3		8	0			177
February.....	21	18	13	6	4		5	0			241
March.....	17	9	13	10	2		10	0			186
April.....	9	12	7	7	1		5	0			133
May.....	8	8	11	15	0	0	8	0	0	8	164
June.....	7	9	10	5	0	2	7	1	0	6	132
Total.....	143	124	102	109	11	2	69	2	0	14	1,836

LOCAL ALARMS.

Of the 281 local alarms shown on the following report 3 were responded to by two companies, showing a seeming excess of 3 local alarms as compared with the fire marshal's report:

Month.	Engine Company—														
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.	No. 9.	No. 10.	No. 11.	No. 12.	No. 14.	No. 15.	
1900.															
July.....	0	0	2	3	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	
August.....	2	1	2	0	2	0	1	4	1	3	0	2	1	1	
September.....	2	1	1	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	
October.....	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	
November.....	0	0	2	4	1	1	1	4	1	1	0	0	1	0	
December.....	4	0	1	1	1	2	3	1	3	0	1	1	2	1	
1901.															
January.....	4	1	0	4	1	4	4	2	1	0	0	0	3	2	
February.....	5	1	2	3	3	5	3	2	3	1	3	1	1	3	
March.....	2	1	1	0	2	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	4	2	
April.....	6	1	1	5	1	1	0	2	0	0	3	0	1	1	
May.....	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	
June.....	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	3	0	0	3	0	
Total.....	27	7	12	27	12	22	18	23	14	10	9	7	21	12	

Month.	Truck Company—						Chemical Com-pany—			Runs.
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	
1900.										
July.....	0	2	0	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	17
August.....	1	0	0	3	.....	.....	0	0	.....	24
September.....	0	1	0	1	.....	.....	0	0	.....	16
October.....	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	1	0	.....	11
November.....	0	2	0	0	0	.....	1	1	.....	20
December.....	0	2	0	0	0	.....	2	0	.....	25
1901.										
January.....	0	1	0	1	1	.....	3	0	.....	32
February.....	0	1	1	1	0	.....	3	1	.....	43
March.....	2	1	0	1	2	.....	6	1	.....	37
April.....	0	1	0	0	2	.....	0	0	.....	25
May.....	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	12
June.....	0	1	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	19
Total.....	3	12	2	11	5	0	23	4	0	281

List of alarms from 1880 to 1901, and the number of buildings and population in 1880 and 1901.

Year.	Alarms of fire.	Build-ings.	Popula-tion.	Year.	Alarms of fire.	Build-ings.	Popula-tion.
1880.....	120	30,474	177,638	1891.....	331	.....	.....
1881.....	107	.....	.....	1892.....	400	.....	.....
1882.....	142	.....	.....	1893.....	509	.....	.....
1883.....	152	.....	.....	1894.....	542	.....	.....
1884.....	146	.....	.....	1895.....	520	.....	.....
1885.....	247	.....	.....	1896.....	524	.....	.....
1886.....	230	.....	.....	1897.....	536	.....	.....
1887.....	251	.....	.....	1898.....	618	.....	.....
1888.....	282	.....	.....	1899.....	667	.....	.....
1889.....	255	.....	.....	1900.....	639	.....	.....
1890.....	325	.....	.....	1901.....	710	64,555	278,718

Extinguishers on hand June 30, 1901.

	Name of maker.	Number.	Capacity.		Name of maker.	Number.	Capacity.
Hose carriage:			<i>Gallons.</i>	Truck company:			<i>Gallons.</i>
No. 1.....	Holloway	2	6	A.....	Holloway	4	6
No. 2.....	do	2	6	B.....	do	2	15
No. 3.....	do	2	6	C.....	do	2	6
No. 4.....	do	2	6	D.....	do	4	6
No. 5.....	do	2	6	E.....	do	4	6
No. 6.....	do	2	6	F.....	do	4	6
No. 7.....	do	2	6	Extra.....	do	1	15
No. 8.....	do	2	6	Chemical com-			
No. 8 ¹	do	2	3	pany:			
No. 9.....	do	2	6	No. 1.....	do	1	6
No. 10.....	do	2	6	No. 2.....	do	2	6
No. 11.....	do	2	6	No. 3.....	do	2	15
No. 12.....	do	2	6	Hose wagon:			
No. 13.....	do	2	6	No. 1.....	do	2	5
No. 14.....	do	2	6	No. 2.....	do	2	5
No. 15.....	do	2	6				
Extra.....	do	2	6				
Do	do	2	6				

¹ Extra extinguishers.*Hose on hand June 30, 1901.*

Company.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Total.	Company.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Total.
Engine:	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	Engine:	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
No. 1.....	1,500	1,350	200	3,050	No. 12.....	3,100	250	550	3,900
No. 2.....	3,250	700	450	4,400	No. 14.....	3,700	800	.....	4,500
No. 3.....	1,400	1,800	100	3,300	No. 15.....	3,800	.....	100	3,900
No. 4.....	2,950	50	250	3,250	Chemical:				
No. 5.....	3,200	.....	100	3,300	No. 1.....	.....	150	.....	150
No. 6.....	2,000	700	.....	2,700	No. 2.....	.....	3,350	.....	3,350
No. 7.....	3,200	.....	150	3,350	Truck:				
No. 8.....	1,500	2,000	500	4,000	C.....	1,100	.....	100	1,200
No. 9.....	2,350	400	900	3,650	E.....	.....	1,800	.....	1,800
No. 10.....	3,200	300	150	3,650	Total	39,400	13,850	3,750	57,000
No. 11.....	3,150	200	200	3,550					

SUMMARY.

Brand.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.
	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
Paragon.....	30,050	11,100	2,200
Maltese.....	9,350	2,750	1,400
Keystone.....	.....	.....	150

Location of engine and truck houses.

Company.	Location.
Engine company:	
No. 1.....	K, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets NW.
No. 2.....	D, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets NW.
No. 3.....	Delaware avenue and C street NE.
No. 4.....	Virginia avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets SW.
No. 5.....	M, between Thirty-second and Potomac streets NW.
No. 6.....	Massachusetts avenue, between Fourth and Fifth streets NW.
No. 7.....	R, between Ninth and Tenth streets NW.
No. 8.....	North Carolina avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets SE.
No. 9.....	U, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets NW.
No. 10.....	Maryland avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets NE.
No. 11.....	Fourteenth street, between Kenesaw avenue and Kenyon street NW.
No. 12.....	North Capitol and Quincy streets.
No. 14.....	Eighth, between D and E streets NW.
No. 15.....	Washington and Pierce streets, Anacostia, D. C.
Truck company:	
A.....	North Capitol, between B and C streets.
B.....	New Hampshire avenue and M street NW.
C.....	Ohio avenue and Fourteenth street NW.
D.....	M street, near New Jersey avenue NW.
E.....	S, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets NW.
F.....	Whitney avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets NW.
Chemical company:	
No. 1.....	D, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets NW.
No. 2.....	Brightwood, D. C.
No. 3.....	Tenleytown, D. C.

Salaries of officers and employees.

Officers and employees.	Num- ber.	Salary per annum.	Officers and employees.	Num- ber.	Salary per annum.
Chief engineer	1	\$2,000	Firemen	14	\$840
Assistant chief engineers.....	2	1,200	Tillermen.....	6	840
Clerk	1	1,000	Hostlers.....	23	840
Fire marshal	1	1,000	Privates.....	158	800
Machinist	1	1,000	Watchmen.....	8	600
Foremen	23	1,000			
Engineers	14	1,000	Total.....	252	211,720

Description of engines.

Engine.	Style of engine.	Class.	Built by—	Weight as drawn to fire.	Placed in service.	Cylin- ders.	Pumps.	Gallons per min- ute.
No. 1.....	Double upright crane-neck piston, with Clapp boiler.	Second.	Manchester Locomotive Works.	Lbs. 8,200	Dec. 9, 1886	Inches. 6 $\frac{7}{8}$ x8	Inches. 4x4 $\frac{1}{4}$	700
No. 2.....	Double upright crane-neck piston.	Third..	La France Fire Engine Co.	7,730	June 1, 1898	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ x8	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ x8	600
No. 3.....	Upright crane- neck double- pump piston.	do..	Clapp & Jones...	7,965	Nov. 16, 1889	7x7	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ x7	600
No. 4.....	Silsby crane- neck rotary, with Fox boiler. ¹	do..	American Fire Engine Co.	7,640	Nov. 7, 1892	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{3}{16}$	600
No. 5.....	Double upright crane-neck piston.	Second.	Manchester Locomotive Works.	8,900	Nov. 28, 1896	6 $\frac{7}{8}$ x8	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	700
No. 6.....	Upright crane- neck double- pump piston.	Third..	American Fire Engine Co.	7,946	Nov. 24, 1896	7x7	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ x7	600
No. 7.....	Upright crane- neck double- pump piston.	Third..	American Fire Engine Co.	8,300	Feb. 4, 1898	7x7	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ x7	600
No. 8.....	Double upright crane-neck piston.	do..	La France Fire Engine Co.	7,400	May 7, 1895	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	600
No. 9.....	Upright crane- neck double- pump piston.	do..	Clapp & Jones...	7,855	Sept. 16, 1893	7 $\frac{1}{8}$ x7	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ x7	600
No. 10.....	do.....	do..	American Fire Engine Co.	7,950	Nov. 9, 1896	7x7	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ x7	600
No. 11.....	Single horizon- tal piston with La France boiler. ²	Fourth	Clapp & Jones...	6,500	Jan. 17, 1885	8x8	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x8	450
No. 12.....	do ³	do..	do.....	6,500	Nov. 25, 1884	8x8	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x8	450
No. 14.....	Upright crane- neck double- pump piston.	First..	do.....	8,975	Dec. 16, 1891	9x8	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ x8	1,000
No. 15.....	Single horizon- tal piston.	Fourth	do.....	6,200	Nov. 17, 1883	8x8	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x8	450
Reserve 6....	Double pump upright crane- neck piston.	Second	do.....	7,940	Nov. 18, 1889	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x7	5x7	700
Reserve 7....	do.....	do..	do.....	8,005	Oct. 30, 1888	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x7	5x7	700
Chemical 1 ..	Double tank	First..	Charles T. Hol- loway.	6,707	Sept. 6, 1891	.....	.....	4160
Chemical 2 ..	do.....	do..	do.....	7,200	June 22, 1895	.....	.....	4170
Chemical 3 ..	do.....	do..	do.....	7,719	May 18, 1901	.....	.....	4170
Combination wagon:								
No. 1.....	do.....	do..	do.....	6,020	Apr. 1, 1901	.....	.....	470
No. 2.....	do.....	do..	do.....	6,200	(⁵)	.....	.....	470

¹ Rebuilt by American Fire Engine Co. June 12, 1899.² Rebuilt by the La France Fire Engine Co. January 15, 1896.³ Rebuilt by the La France Fire Engine Co. April 26, 1895.⁴ Capacity in gallons.⁵ Received May 8, 1901.

WATER TOWER.

Champion.—Built by Fire Extinguisher Manufacturing Company; 75 feet extension; 12 inlets and 2 turrets; placed in service April 15, 1901.

Description of trucks.

Truck.	Ladders.		Built by—	Placed in service.	Weight as drawn to fire.
	Num-ber.	Feet.			
A	13	331	La France Fire Engine Co.....	July 3, 1891	<i>Pounds.</i> 9,000
B	13	337	do	Nov. 8, 1898	9,000
C	13	343	do	Sept. 6, 1891	9,800
D	13	335	do	Mar. 1, 1896	9,000
E	15	358	do	Nov. 12, 1900	9,000
F	13	347	do	May 13, 1901	9,000
Reserve A.....	12	244	Buckley & Merritt.....	Feb. 21, 1879	8,855

Pension roll.

Joseph Parris	\$100	Jane E. Griffin.....	\$30
Calhoun Clark	50	Mary A. Lowe	30
William French	50	Annie L. Sullivan	30
James Frazier	50	Lida A. Mastin.....	30
J. Walker.....	50	Barbara M. Lenman	30
W. Kirkpatrick	50	Mary G. Williams.....	30
J. O. Guy.....	50	F. W. Raitz.....	30
J. G. Willson	50	Annie Sweeney	30
Williemina Keefe	50	A. N. Carter	25
Rebecca A. Giles	40	W. E. Robertson.....	25
Margaret T. Mulhall.....	40	Hattie E. White.....	20
Mary R. Lowe	40	Georgiana Mahorney	20
H. Thomas	40	S. P. Shipley.....	20
Francis Lewis	35	Augusta W. Alber.....	10
W. A. Shedd	30	Catherine Kane	10
J. T. Hyland	30	John Kane	10
Marion R. Maguire.....	30	L. Waldron.....	10
Catherine Angell	30	E. Waldron.....	10
Mary A. Kettler.....	30	Naomi Waldron	10

FIREMEN'S RELIEF FUND.

Statements of receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

RECEIPTS.

Amount retained from pay of firemen	\$2,978.29
Donations	725.00
Fines, firemen	35.00
Tax on dogs.....	53.93
Fines from police court	9,891.74
Total	13,683.96

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount advanced for payment of pensions.....	13,683.96
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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF SURGEONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 27, 1901.*

R. W. DUTTON,
Chief Engineer Fire Department.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to report the following summary of the work of the board of police and fire surgeons in your department for the year ended June 30, 1901:

Sick cards issued	167
House visits	429
Office visits	709
Applicants examined	230
Rejected	156
Passed	74

Very respectfully,

F. P. VALE, M. D., *Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE VETERINARIAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 30, 1901.*

R. W. DUTTON, Esq.,
Chief Engineer Fire Department.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report to your department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901:

Visits to houses, average per day	5
Telephone calls for visits, advice, etc., per day, average	10
Horses purchased	45
Horses died	1
Horses condemned as unfit for further fire service	39
Horses in good condition at present time	84
Horses in fair condition	37
Horses in bad condition	17
Total number of horses in service	138
Number of horses at hospital during the year	255
Average time at hospital (days)	11.09
Total number of days at hospital	2,838

Very respectfully,

C. B. ROBINSON,
District Veterinarian.

REPORT OF THE MACHINIST.

Washington, D. C., *July 1, 1901.*

R. W. DUTTON,
Chief Engineer Fire Department.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the year ended June 30, 1901. During the past year I received 84 calls for my services from various companies. Extensive repairs were made during the year to the following pieces of apparatus: Extra buggy for chief, No. 6 hose carriage, No. 7 hose carriage and extra No. 6 engine. Minor repairs made to other apparatus included 12 Johnson force pumps, 6 fire extinguishers, 4 engine heaters.

Very respectfully,

J. J. MEMBERT, *Machinist.*

REPORT OF THE FIRE MARSHAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 31, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following report of the transactions of this office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

During the year I investigated 432 bell alarms, an increase of 39 over the year previous, the fires for which they were sounded entailing a loss of \$275,022. I also

investigated 278 local alarms, an increase of 32 over the preceding year, the fires occasioning them causing a loss of \$10,655.

The total loss during the year, \$285,677, was covered many times by the insurance on the property involved, so that while there were numerous instances where there was no insurance on the property, or where the loss exceeded the insurance, the total loss for the year was, as stated, considerably less than the total insurance on the property.

The total number of alarms for the year was 710, an increase of 71 over the year previous. Of these 82 were false.

During the year I inspected the condition of 3,922 business houses in regard to safety from fire and as to ample passageway for the fire department in case of fire therein, an increase of 2,119 as compared with the number inspected during 1900. I am glad to state that of the number of stores and cellars inspected I found but 35 in bad condition, all of which were afterwards put in proper order.

The number of drug stores inspected during the year was 148, 19 of which were found to carry larger quantities of chemicals than are considered as shelf goods. These 19 have been examined about weekly since November 5 last and found not to vary much in quantity, being about the same at all times.

Complaints made to this office in regard to danger from fire from different causes, and papers referred by the honorable Commissioners in regard to storage of oil, gasoline, calcium carbide, hot ashes, to build open sheds, burn old cars, were attended to and reported on.

Casualties during the year were as follows:

July 2, 1900, Martin J. Niland, substitute fireman, was killed in a collision between No. 7 hose carriage and a street car at Ninth and R streets NW., and Foreman Frank J. Wagner, Driver J. D. Kinsinger, Privates A. L. Hancock and C. E. Schafer, of No. 7 engine company, were seriously injured.

July 6, 1900, Mrs. Mary Dean, 43 years of age, and her daughter Elizabeth, 16 years of age, were severely burned from using gasoline near fire.

July 30, 1900, Sarah Levitt was slightly burned from overflow of a gasoline stove.

August 21, 1900, Mrs. Mary Vogelweis, age 60 years, was badly burned and her son Theodore, 14 years of age, was burned to death, the accident being due to using gasoline near fire.

September 10, 1900, Mrs. Annie Walters sprained her ankle by jumping from third-story window during fire caused by cleaning bedding with gasoline.

October 10, 1900, Sarah F. Robinson, 15 months old, was suffocated in a fire arising from unknown cause.

October 21, 1900, D. M. Riedy was severely burned on face and hands and badly cut by glass from jumping through a window to escape flames caused by using gasoline near fire.

November 2, 1900, the following members of Truck Company D, Foreman P. W. Nicholson, Assistant Foreman P. R. Davis, and Private J. B. Watt, were slightly burned in rescuing Mrs. C. Beckert from a second-story window during a fire at No. 309 New York avenue NW.

November 20, 1900, Mrs. Annie Moose, age 44 years, was burned to death while kindling a fire with kerosene oil.

January 9, 1901, Mrs. Elizabeth Place was burned to death while kindling a fire with kerosene oil.

January 22, 1901, Raymond Crick, 3 years old, was burned to death.

January 28, 1901, Nellie Jefferson was seriously burned by her clothes taking fire from a stove.

February 1, 1901, Mrs. Jessie Coles, 26 years old, was burned to death by the overflow of an oil stove.

February 7, 1901, the 2 months-old child of S. T. Smith was burned to death; cause of fire, unknown.

February 7, 1901, Private Charles A. Keefe, of Truck Company B, was killed and Fireman Timothy J. Donohue and Private J. J. Ryan, of that company, were injured in a collision between the truck and a street car at M street and Connecticut avenue.

February 23, 1901, Raymond M. Young, jr., 4 years old, was burned to death by clothes taking fire from stove.

March 15, 1901, James Donohue, age 69 years, was suffocated during a fire at the Merchants' Hotel.

June 3, 1901, John Maker was severely burned by the overflow of a gasoline stove.

June 4, 1901, Samuel E. and Frank Haldeman, 25 and 27 years of age, respectively, were burned to death by an explosion while cleaning clothes with gasoline.

June 9, 1901, John Harris was severely burned by the bursting of a steam boiler.

264 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The following table shows the second, third, fourth, and fifth alarms during the year 1900:

Date.	Box No.	Character of alarm.
November 12	53	Second, third, fourth, and fifth.
November 30	36	Second.
January 8	173	Second and third.
January 27	145	Do.
February 17	321	Second.
March 4	41	Second, third, fourth, and fifth.
March 15	16	Second and third.
March 20	129	Do.
April 11	141	Second.
May 10	426	Second and third.
May 15	141	Second.
June 3	623	Second and third.
June 8	152	Do.

During the year I tested 86 samples of kerosene oil, all of which proved to be of good quality.

Respectfully,

WM. O. DREW,
Fire Marshal.

R. W. DUTTON, Esq.,
Chief Engineer Fire Department.

A.—Statement of number of fires and loss for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Month.	Bell alarms.	Local alarms.	Total.	Loss.		
				Bell alarms.	Local alarms.	Total.
1900.						
July.....	40	16	56	\$2,420	\$755	\$3,175
August.....	27	23	50	5,280	350	5,630
September.....	23	16	39	3,705	825	4,530
October.....	29	11	40	2,290	165	2,455
November.....	34	20	54	16,095	1,575	17,670
December.....	40	25	65	4,000	1,260	5,260
1901.						
January.....	42	32	74	50,965	2,205	53,170
February.....	61	43	104	8,605	950	9,555
March.....	42	36	78	140,263	545	140,808
April.....	32	25	57	8,275	1,380	9,655
May.....	33	12	45	22,000	530	22,530
June.....	29	19	48	11,124	115	11,239
Total.....	432	278	710	275,022	10,655	285,677

B.—Record showing causes of fires and alarms for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Cause.	Num-ber.	Cause.	Num-ber.
Accident	66	Dog upsetting stove	1
Boxes pulled twice, making additional alarms	3	Dropping lamp	1
Burning rubbish	15	Dropping light in benzine	1
Burning fence	1	Dropping lighted candle	1
Bursting of boiler	1	Dropping lighted match	2
Broken gas fixture	1	Drawing gasoline near lamp	1
Carelessness	1	Electric wire	20
Children playing with matches	19	Electric dynamo	6
Chimney	51	Explosion of gas pipe	1
Cigarettes	1	Explosion of gasoline stove	3
Cigar stump	2	Explosion of gasoline street lamp	1
Child playing with fire	1	Explosion of oil stove	2
Coal dropping from stove	4	False alarms	82
Christmas tree	1	False flue	1
Clothing taking fire from stove	3	Falling lamp	1
Cleaning bed with gasoline	1	Filling gasoline stove while lighted	5
Defective flue	29	Firecrackers	6
Defective smokestack	1	Fumes from gasoline	1
Defective hearth	2	Fumigating with sulphur	1
Defective furnace pipe	1	Furnace	5
		Gas-fire grate	1

B.—Record showing causes of fires and alarms for the year ended June 30, 1901—Cont'd.

Cause.	Num-ber.	Cause.	Num-ber.
Gas jet	17	Sparks from furnace	1
Gas stove	2	Smoking pipe in bed	2
Gasoline stove	11	Steam pipe	4
Grease on stove	5	Sparks from smokestack	1
Hot ashes	21	Sparks from locomotive	1
Incendiary	17	Stepping on match	1
Lamp explosion	10	Stove	21
Leaky gas pipe	1	Stovepipe	8
Lighted candle	2	Smoky flue	4
Lighting fire with kerosene	2	Tar kettle	1
Lighting match near gasoline	1	Thawing out of water pipe	1
Overflow of gasoline stove	25	Unknown	146
Overturning clothes on stove	6	Using gasoline near fire	11
Overflow of oil stove	7	Upsetting lamp	6
Overturning lamp	1	Upsetting gasoline tank	1
Oil dripping	1	Upsetting stove	5
Plumber's furnace	1	Upsetting oil stove	2
Rekindling of fire	2	Woods	2
Spontaneous combustion	2		
Sparks from chimney	10	Total	710
Sparks from burning rubbish	1		

C.—Number and style of buildings where fires originated.

Style of building.	Brick.	Frame.	Total.	Style of building.	Brick.	Frame.	Total.
Apartment house	8		8	Jewelry store	1		1
Awning manufacturer	1		1	Junk store	3		3
Bank	1		1	Lamp store	1		1
Barber shop	1		1	Lithographer	1		1
Bicycle repair shop	1		1	Lumber pile		1	1
Bicycle store	2		2	Lumber yard		1	1
Bill board		1	1	Lunch room	10	3	13
Book store	1		1	Machine brick yard		2	2
Bottling establishment	1		1	Manufacturing jeweler	1		1
Branch post-office	1		1	Manure pile		2	2
Butterine factory	1		1	Meeting house	2		2
Burning rubbish		3	3	Merchant tailor	6		6
Carpenter shop	1		1	Men's furnishing house	5		5
Census Office	1		1	Milk dairy	1		1
Church	2		2	Mutoscope house	1		1
Clothing store	2	1	3	Office	5	1	6
Clubhouse	2	2	4	Office building	1	1	2
Coal shed		1	1	Oil house	1		1
Cold-storage house	1		1	Oyster house	2	3	5
Chinese restauraunt	1		1	Oyster boat		1	1
College	1		1	Out house		1	1
Convent	1		1	Photograph wagon		1	1
Cord-wood mill		2	2	Planing mill	1		1
Coppersmith		1	1	Plumbing establishment		1	1
Colored Woman's Home		2	2	Pool room		1	1
Dining room	2	1	3	Post-office	1		1
Drug store	1		1	Printing office	1		1
Dye house	1		1	Provision store	2	1	3
Dyer and scourer	4		4	Public school	2		2
Dwellings	215	134	349	Reform school	1		1
Electric car		12	12	Restaurant	7	3	10
Electric-power house		1	1	Rubber-stamp store	1		1
Elevator		1	1	Second-hand furniture store		1	1
Engraver		1	1	Shoe store		1	1
Explosion of gasoline street lamp	1		1	Smokehouse	1	1	2
Feed house	1	2	3	Stable	7	16	23
Fence		3	3	Steam laundry	1		1
Florist	1		1	Storagehouse	1	1	2
Forest		3	3	Tar kettle	1		1
Fruit store	1	1	2	Theater	1		1
Furniture store	1		1	Typewriter salesroom	1		1
Gas house		1	1	United States Treasury	1		1
Garbage shed		1	1	Warehouse	1		1
Grocery store	11	5	16	Wharf		2	2
Hardware store		1	1	Wood shed		47	47
Hospital	1		1				
Hotel	11		11				
Iron foundry	1		1				
Inaugural column		1	1				
Inaugural grand stand		1	1				
				False alarms			82
				Total			710

RECORD OF FIRES.

JULY, 1900.

No. of fire.	Date.	Hour.		Box or Co.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Origin of fire.	Damage.	Insurance.
		A. M.	P. M.									
1	2		2.05	Box 529	531 11th st. SE.	Brick	Dwelling		Mary Keese.	Defective flue	\$40	\$40
2	2		3.20	232	1418 5th st. NW.	do	do		Paul Sauber	Firecrackers	15	15
3	2		4.24	123	7th and G sts. NW.	do	Restaurant		Osborn & Hartnett	Pan of grease on stove		
4	2		5.28	731	3105 K st. NW.	do	Iron foundry		Donnelly & Co.	Sparks from cupola	10	10
5	2		7.30	521	239 10th st. SE.	do	Dwelling		E. A. Nussear	Unknown	10	10
6	3	9.06		213	Wynne's alley, bet. R and S, 7th and 8th sts.	do	do		James Page	Accident	10	
7	3		3.31	68	1120 7th st. NE.	do	do		John Casson	Firecrackers		
8	3		8.40	317		Frame	Wood shed		H. E. Kelley	False alarm		
9	4	9.05		232	1505 5th st. NW.	Brick	Dwelling		H. C. Sanders	Firecrackers	6	
10	4	11.13		68	506 M st. NE.	Frame	do		Chas. Coleman	do	5	5
11	4		9.03	731	1015 31st st. NW.	Brick	do		Thos. F. Dean	Using gasoline near fire.	25	25
12	6	8.52		438	4 E st. SW.	Brick	do					
13	7		7.32	513	340 8th st. SE.	Frame	do		William Lynch	Defective flue	10	10
14	8		4.26	634	1116 Park place NE.	do	do	E. F. Austin.	E. F. Austin	Gas stove	40	40
15	8		5.34	419	625 2d st. SW.	do	do		Richard Staughton	Unknown	300	200
16	9	11.40		151	320 12th st. SW.	Brick	Lunch room		Robert Patige	Pan of grease on stove		
17	9		2.19	135	1100 F st. NW.	do	Furniture		W. B. Moses's Sons	Unknown	700	700
18	10		12.00	647	76 G st. NE.	Frame	Dwelling		Samuel Crown	Accident	5	5
19	12	12.38		175	307 10th st. NW.	Brick	Lamp store		F. Maynard	Unknown	200	200
20	12	12.40		732	3201 K st. NW.	do	Warehouse		W. H. Gaskin	do	25	25
21	13		1.52	613	Rear of 320 G st. NE.	Frame	Stable		Hugh Waters	do	250	
22	13		4.20	249	1802 14th st. NW.	do	Dwelling		M. C. Cooms	Spark from chimney	10	10
23	15		4.11	251	1634 16th st. NW.	Brick	do		Mary D. Sparks	Chimney		
24	16	1.32		521	209 9th st. SE.	Frame	Wood sheds		Geo. W. Tennally	Unknown	40	
25	16		3.34	43	345-347 Pleasant alley SW.	do	Dwellings		Henry Hunt and J. M. Banks	Child playing with matches.		
26	17	9.19		323	706-716 (inclusive) 23d st. NW.	do	Wood sheds		P. J. Carroll and others.	Unknown	175	
27	17		2.25	217	1410 8th st. NW.	Brick	Dwelling		T. D. Dailey	do	20	
28	18		5.20	149	1509 L st. NW.	Frame	Wood shed		Annie Green	Hot ashes		
29	19	9.25		149	1441 L st. NW.	Brick	Dwelling		Lula Hill	Gasoline stove		
30	19		3.52	27	1702 New Jersey ave. N. W.	do	do		John Daly	Burning rubbish		
31	22		10.37	312	2110 New York ave. NW.	Frame	do		John Simpson	Upsetting lamp		
32	23	9.27		82	1551 34th st. NW.	Frame	Wood shed		Thos. Hughes	False alarm	50	
33	23	10.28		712	310 B st. NE.	do	Dwelling		Geo. Wood	Unknown		
34	23		12.59	631	1015 Ambush court SW.	do	Wood shed		Chas. Battzell	Gasoline stove	25	
35	23		3.20	415	317 I st. NE.	do	Dwelling		Unoccupied	do	10	
36	23		7.26	67	1234 36th st. NW.	do	do		R. G. Thompson	Accident		
37	27		12.37	715	643 15th st. NE.	Brick	do		S. Levitt	Gasoline stove		
38	30		3.33	645								

39	31	6.53	75	1627 31st st. NW.	Frame..	Stable..	P. H. Darneill.....	P. H. Darneill.....	Unknown.....	400	.....
40	31	10.41	412	643 Maryland ave. SW.	do	Wood shed	.....	.....	do	40	.....
										2,420	1,295

Local alarms.

1	1	3.18	Co. 4	214 I st. SW	Brick...	Dwelling.....	Jenkins Hart.....	Smoking cigarettes in bed.	\$150	\$150
2	2	8.14	1 Ch'l	1230 Pennsylvania ave. NW.	do	Lithographer.....	A. B. Graham.....	Accident.		
3	4	3.57	Tr. B	Phillips court NW.				Gasoline street lamp explosion.		
4	4	1.08	6	930 5th st. NW	Frame..	Restaurant.....	A. H. Schleuter.....	Unknown.....	25	25
5	4	3.06	Tr. D	2131 Stephens court NW.	Brick...	Dwelling.....	Thos. Goldstein.....	Firecrackers.....		
6	4	8.09	Tr. B	S. Capitol and B sts. SW	Brick...			Burning brush.....		
7	8	12.06	3	1106 6th st. NW	Brick...	Dwelling.....	Samuel Hilton.....	Gas jet.....	10	10
8	8	12.57	6	4th and E. Capital sts. NE.	do	Branch post-office	U. S. Government.....	Electric dynamo.....		
9	8	8.55	3	1033 3d st. NW	Frame..	Dwelling.....	Chas. Carter.....	Sparks from chimney		
10	10	2.18	Tr. D					False alarm.....	400	400
11	11	11.22	6	Brighton ave. and Flint st. NW.	Frame..	Provision store.....	W. F. Thomas.....	Unknown.....		
12	12	5.35	9	15th and U sts. NW	Brick...	Flats.....	Portner.....	Cigar stump on awning.	20	20
13	14	4.10	14					False alarm.....		
14	14	4.19	4	309 7th st. SW	Brick...	Dwelling.....	John Breadicamp.....	Hot ashes.....		
15	18	6.43	8	B bet. 20th and 21st sts. SE.	Frame..	Brickyard drying shed.	C. R. Monroe.....	Furnace.....	150	
16	24	4.39	4	319 1/2 F st. SW	Brick...	Dwelling.....	Henry Monroe.....	Chimney.....		
									755	605

AUGUST, 1900.

1	4	7.49	Box. 262	1735 9th st. NW	Brick...	Dwelling.....	Thomas Mankins.....	Gas jet.....	\$10	\$10
2	5	12.53	414	1242 3d st. SW	do	do	Joseph E. Schneider.....	Using gasoline near fire.	400	400
3	5	2.25	241	1429 P st. NW	Frame..	Wood shed	D. Livesone.....	Unknown.....	50	
4	6	10.42	318	1216 18th st. NW	Brick...	Dwelling.....	Francis Dill.....	Plumber's furnace..	25	25
5	7	2.33	245	2104 14th st. NW	Frame..	Plumber shop	W. L. Gray.....	Unknown.....	50	50
6	7	3.21	436	940 C st. SW	Brick...	Dwelling.....	Wallace Nietzy.....	Sparks from chimney.		
7	7	10.22	131	911 G st. NW	do	do	Mrs. Chas. Scott.....	Using gasoline near fire.	10	10
8	8	3.30	125	517 E st. NW	do	Grocery.....	Henry Wapel.....	Unknown.....	1,050	1,050

RECORD OF FIRES—Continued.

AUGUST, 1900—Continued.

No. of fire.	Date.	Hour.		Box or Co.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Origin of fire.	Dam- age.	Insur- ance.
		A. M.	P. M.									
9	8	9.14		Box. 314	811-813 21st st. NW	Frame..	Wood sheds		Benton Balwin.....	Boys playing with matches.	\$125	
10	9	8.26		247	1751-1755 P st. NW	do	do		Jno. Clarkson and others.	Unknown.....	75	
11	10		5.06	634	125 10th st. NE	do	Fence		W. H. Collins	Accident.....		
12	11		7.55	534	2 14th st. NE	do	Lunch room.		W. B. Kirkley	Explosion of gaso- line stove.	140	\$100
13	12	10.07		653	640-646 Morris st. NE	do	Wood sheds		Daniel Sheehan and others.	Child playing with matches.	120	
14	12		1.29	715	3718-3720 Prospect ave. NW	do	Outhouses.	George W. King	Samuel Bacon and others.	Unknown.....	10	
15	13		7.46	712	3400 P st. NW	Brick...	Grocery	Wetsell estate	Chas. Geison	Dropping lamp.....	900	900
16	14	11.59		324	1115 24th st. NW	Frame..	Wood shed		Henry Griffin	Boys playing with matches.		
17	16		3.15	826	1808 4th st. NW	Brick...	Dwelling		P. H. Dillon	Gasoline stove		
18	16		8.32	24	420 O st. NW	do	do		Walter Vale	do	100	100
19	17	3.29		54	300 L st. SE	do	Grocery		John W. Eline	Unknown.....	10	10
20	18		3.06	342	812 22d st. NW	do	Dwelling	Builder, Frank Han- vey.	Under construction..	Accident.....		
21	21	10.52		27	1547 6th st. NW	do	do		Henrietta Vogelweyd	Using gasoline near fire.	30	
22	21		3.03	43	812-814 3d st. SW	do	Junk store	Michael Leahy	G. W. Robinson	Unknown.....	350	300
23	23		1.06	186						False alarm		
24	24		5.06	435		Brick...	Dwelling		George Norington	do	10	
25	27		12.28	518	426 7th st. SE					Upsetting gasoline tank.		
26	29	10.51		174	40 C st. NW	do	Dining room		Max W. Shuman	Gasoline stove	15	15
27	30	2.10		92	Howard and Nichols ave., Anacostia.	Frame..	Feed house	Wm. Garrison	Wm. Garrison	Unknown.....	1,800	1,100
											5,280	4,070

Local alarms.

1	1		7.33	Co. 1						False alarm		
2	3	8.10		Tr. D	32 McCullough st. NW	Brick	Dwelling		Charlotte Johnson	Children playing with matches.	\$10	
3	6		2.09	8	135 B st. SE	do	do		A. Goldman	Gasoline stove	5	

[illegible]

SEPTEMBER, 1900.

1	1	7.54	Box.	186	Brick	Smoke house	Alex. Shafer	Alex. Shafer	False alarm	\$100	5	200
2	3	1.06	916 Maryland ave. NE.	614	Brick	Dwelling	Alex. Shafer	John Shanklin	False alarm	25	5	200
3	3	11.46	39 Harrison st., Anacostia,	68	Brick	Hotel	A. Meyer	A. Meyer	Unknown	25	5	200
4	5	7.26	D. C.	91	do	Engravers	R. F. Bartle & Co.	R. F. Bartle & Co.	Cigar stump on awning.	5	5	200
5	6	12.58	495 1/2 Pennsylvania ave. NW.	16	do	Stable	Mary Brent	Mary Brent	Unknown	200	5	200
6	9	11.31	7th and Penn. ave. NW.	124	Frame	Woods	James R. Keenan	James R. Keenan	do	75	5	500
7	10	1.03	2351 Champlain ave. NW.	83	Brick	Hotel Gordon	S. Y. Conlin	S. Y. Conlin	Oil stove	500	15	500
8	10	1.38	Rear Takoma Park Hotel	834	Frame	Wood sheds	A. Bagnum	A. Bagnum	Unknown	15	20	500
9	12	3.05	912 16th st. NW.	34	Frame	Wood shed	C. Fannce	C. Fannce	Unknown	15	150	500
10	14	8.48	1126-1128 19th st. NW.	39	Frame	Dwelling	Wm. Ford	Wm. Ford	Lamp explosion	2,000	2,000	500
11	17	10.00	1506 8th st. NW.	14	Frame	Grocery	Chas. W. Scott	Chas. W. Scott	Unknown	75	75	500
12	18	4.10	1233 C st. SW.	217	do	Stables and wood sheds.	Thos. H. Lee and others.	Thos. H. Lee and others.	do	75	75	500
13	18	11.00	3212 Grace st. NW.	431	Brick	Dwelling	A. E. Simpson	A. E. Simpson	Hot ashes	5	5	500
14	19	4.24	First and O st. SW.	721	Frame	Grocery	E. W. Opdyke	E. W. Opdyke	Unknown	400	400	500
15	19	11.02	431-435 R st. NW.	426	Frame	Dwelling	Annie Heise	Annie Heise	Child playing with matches.	5	5	500
16	20	5.10	1225 I st. NW.	27	do	Dwelling						500
17	22	12.28	404 Wilson st. NW.	143	do	Grocery						500
18	25	4.25	90 Myrtle st NE.	827	do	Dwelling						500
19	25	7.44		63	Brick	Dwelling						500

OCTOBER, 1900.

[illegible]

RECORD OF FIRES—Continued.

OCTOBER, 1900—Continued.

Local alarms.

No. of fire.	Date.	Hour.		Box or Co.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Origin of fire.	Damage.	Insurance.
		A. M.	P. M.									
1	1		12.43	Co. 9	1922 16th st. NW	Brick	Apartment house		W. R. Lawrence	Accident		
2	5	1.30		1	1900 L st. NW	do	Oyster house		Geo. Hunter	Unknown		
3	10	9.21		12	84 V st. NW	do	Dwelling	W. J. Palmer	W. J. Palmer	Fire made in false flue.	\$5	\$5
4	13		6.44	4	417 6th st. SW	Frame	do		Carl Freshman	Explosion of lamp		
5	17		7.52	7	923 Rhode Island ave. NW	Brick	do		J. B. Bartlett	Hot ashes		
6	21		3.36	8	900 I st. SE	do	Grocery		D. M. Riedy	Using gasoline near fire.	100	50
7	22	11.25		1	1037 20th st. NW	do	Apartment house	Clarence Norment		Burning rubbish		
8	25	9.01		6	115 Madison alley NW	do	Dwelling		E. Chambers	Accident	20	20
9	27		8.35	12	N. Y. ave. and 1st st. NE	Frame	Wood and coal office.	Chas. Werner	Chas. Werner	Fumes of gasoline	30	30
10	29		7.22	8		Brick	Dwelling		Gertie Prall	False alarm	10	10
11	30		7.30	1 Ch	1309 D st. NW	Brick	Dwelling			Gas jet	165	115

NOVEMBER, 1900.

No. of fire.	Date.	Hour.		Box.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Origin of fire.	Damage.	Insurance.
		A. M.	P. M.									
1	1		12.10	419						False alarm		
2	2	12.56		37		Frame	Dwelling		Catherine Sloan	Filling gasoline stove while lighted.	\$200	
3	2		4.41	23	309 New York ave. NW					Electric-light wire.	50	
4	3		8.35	18	1st and B sts. NW	Brick	U. S. Census Office.		U. S. Government	False alarm		
5	5		10.35	419						do		
6	6		11.47	53		Frame	Old shack wood-house.	Samuel Brown	Unoccupied	Incendiary	25	
7	7	12.38		519	416 I st. SE		Oil house		U. S. Electric Light Co.	Drawing gasoline near lamp.	5	
8	7		7.35	176	14th and B sts. NW	Brick				Overflow of gasoline stove.		
9	7		6.20	212	1237 8th st. NW	Fra	Dwelling			Incendiary	25	\$25
10	7		9.27	53	234 N st. SE	Brick	do		Unoccupied	Hot ashes	10	
11	11	1.33		123	705 7th st. NW	Frame	Fence		John Crown	False alarm		
12	11	9.43		821		Frame	Pool room	C. O. Rockwell	C. O. Rockwell	Unknown	800	800
13	11	11.21		428	O and Water sts. SW	Frame	Dwelling		S. M. Cromwell	Accident		
14	12	11.12		314	2033 H st. NW	Brick						

15	12	10.27	133	12th and B sts. NW	do	Planing mill	American L. & T. Co.	Merriell & Bailey	Unknown	3,500
16	15	5.27	243	1742 14th st. NW	do	Dwelling	do	J. R. Yost	Chimney	3,500
17	15	8.09	419	119 F st. SW	Frame	do	do	L. P. Clark	do	50
18	16	8.19	426	86-88 N st. SW	do	Wood shed and stable	do	J. Morrison	Unknown	75
19	17	10.45	314	2003-2011 H st. NW., 812-814 20th st.	do	Wood sheds	do	S. K. Brown and others	do	1,000
20	18	10.40	39	1152 19th st. NW	do	Dwelling	do	Rachel Fletcher	Accident	5
21	18	7.39	437	912 Liberty st. SW	do	do	do	Unoccupied	Incendiary	5
22	19	7	328	2618 Pennsylvania ave. NW	do	Cord-wood mill	J. A. Tumblety	J. A. Tumblety	Sparks from smoke stack	1,000
23	20	2.26	59	1325-1331 L st. SE	do	Dwellings	Alice Jenkins	Hy. Hays and others	Filling gasoline stove while lighted	5
24	22	6.44	529	1109 D st. SE	do	Dwelling	George Smith	Unoccupied	Incendiary	5
25	23	9.14	39	1147 19th st. NW	do	do	do	C. Dodson	Lamp explosion	5,000
26	25	6.16	16	627-629 B st. NW	Brick	Cold-storage house	W. B. Jackson	Nelson Morris & Co.	Electric-light wire	10
27	26	2.15	239	2203 12th st. NW	Frame	Dwelling	do	R. Prior	Unknown	50
28	27	5.37	82	Same as for local 9	Frame	Wood shed	M. Marion	E. F. Hall	Unknown	100
29	27	7.83	41	276 4½ st. SW	do	Coal-yard office	T. W. Lambin	N. W. Nolan	Stove	150
30	27	10.52	412	8th and B sts. SW	Brick	Meetinghouse	Union Mission	Union Mission	Fumigating with sulphur	30
31	29	4.11	124	622 Louisiana ave. NW	Stone Brick	Offices	U. S. Government German Lutheran Association	U. S. Government German Lutheran Association	Accident	5,000
32	30	11.34	156	U. S. Treasury	do	Church	do	do	False alarm	16,095
33	30	2.39	36	20th and G sts. NW	do	do	do	do	do	15,480
34	30	7.40	517	do	do	do	do	do	do	do

Local or silent alarms.

1	1	5.22	Co. 1	1303 E st. NW	Brick	Lunch room	G. W. Engell	Chimney	do	do
2	3	2.33	14	525 7th st. NW	do	Rubber-stamp store	A. Baumgarten	Accident	do	do
3	4	9.33	3	31 B st. SE	Frame	Wood sheds	C. Platz and E. Jumas	Unknown	\$25	do
4	6	2.43	4	12th st. wharf SW	Brick	Manure pile	Thos. W. Riley	do	1,400	\$1,400
5	6	3.30	10	Bladensburg road	Brick	Reform school	District Government	Steam pipe	5	5
6	7	5.24	4	12th st. wharf SW	Brick	Manure pile	Thos. W. Riley	Unknown	do	do
7	8	10.37	Tr. B	1139 Government alley NW	Brick	Dwelling	Bettie Morris	Child playing with matches	20	20
8	9	12.34	8	210 5th st. SE	Frame	do	Tobias Simpson	Defective flue	5	5
9	9	5.13	4	11th st. wharf SW	do	Oyster boat	Oliver Underwood	Stovepipe	25	25
10	10	6.37	5	3900 T st. NW	do	Dwelling	J. F. Blundon	do	do	do
11	18	12.54	3	29 B st. SE	do	Wood shed	Unoccupied	Unknown	do	do
12	20	2.57	4	504 4½ st. SW	do	Oyster house	R. Harrison	Overflow of gasoline stove	Kindling fire with coal oil	50
13	20	7.53	8	537 4th st. SE	do	Dwelling	M. Moose	Dropping lighted match on drapery	do	do
14	21	7.37	8	628 B st. SE	do	do	Rose Forrest	do	do	do

RECORD OF FIRES—Continued.

NOVEMBER, 1900—Continued.

Local or silent alarms—Continued.

No. of fire.	Date.	Hour.		Box or Co.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Origin of fire.	Damage.	Insurance.
		A. M.	P. M.									
15	22		12.40	Co. 6	220 E st. NW.	Brick.	do.		J. W. Davis	Accident.	\$5	\$5
16	24		1.45	7		Brick.	Dwelling.		Alfred Bates	False alarm	10	10
17	25		2.31	Tr. B	2127 L st. NW.	Frame.	do.		E. L. Dorsey	Defective hearth.		
18	27		4.34	9	2119 California ave. NW.	Brick.	do.		C. Cameron	Chimney.	5	5
19	27		5	8	912 2d st. SE.		do.		W. E. Tippet	Overflow of gasoline stove.		
20	28		8.55	2 Ch'l	Brightwood, D. C.	Frame.	do.		Alex. Reynolds	Lamp explosion	25	
											1,575	1,525

DECEMBER, 1900.

1	1	12.37		419	80-84 K st. NW.	Brick.	Dwelling and stable.	G. A. Myers, J. T. Clark, and Mc Dowell.	G. A. Myers, J. T. Clark and F. Links.	False alarm	\$520	\$520
2	1	6.12		62						Unknown.		
3	2		10.10	251	1728 17th st. NW.	Frame.	Dwelling	B. H. Warner	Samuel Gibson	do.	150	150
4	3			623	2 E st. NE.	Brick.	Office	Grove Coal Co.	Grove Coal Co.	Defective flue.	10	10
5	3	8.05	7.48	412	8th and D sts. SW.	Frame.	Lumber yard.	Church & Stephenson.	Church & Stephenson.	Unknown.	25	25
6	4		6.14	416	1005 F st. SW.	do.	Stable	W. W. Riley.	Albert Wells.	Hot ashes		
7	4		7.44	148	1406 L st. NW.	Brick.	Dwelling	R. E. Parker	R. E. Parker	Accident.		
8	5			23	404 M st. NW.	Frame.	Wood shed		A. H. Buckley	Hot ashes		
9	5	8.57	9.09	172	1105 E st. NW.	Brick.	Restaurant	Thos. Harding	O. S. Scanlon	Upsetting stove	100	100
10	6	8.46		827	345 Wilson st. NW.	Frame.	Dwelling		H. Sommers	Stovepipe	25	25
11	7		1.23	168	56 H st. NW.	Brick.	Tailor shop.	Fred Schultz	Jacob Sheer	Overflow of gasoline stove.	300	
12	8	9.39		124	625 Louisiana ave. NW.	do.	Lunch room.	Mrs. Dr. McCalla	W. D. Payne	Filling gasoline stove while lighted.	75	75
13	8		2.51	254	1825 Corcoran st. NW.	do.	Dwelling	R. M. Richards	R. M. Richards	Accident.		
14	12		10.08	524	229 C st. SE.	Frame.	Grocery	Wm. Rothwell	Chas. Jenkins	Stove.	50	50
15	13		5.29	246	9 Liberty st. NW.	Brick.	Dwelling	M. M. Parker, agent.	Jane King	Unknown.		
16	13		8.21	62	69 K st. NE.	do.	do.	R. R. Millan	R. R. Millan	Accident.	25	25
17	14	8.15		649	53 L st. NE.	do.	do.	Walsh & Walsh, agents.	J. R. Hopkins	Overflow of oil stove.		
18	14		10.19	212	1204 7th st. NW.	do.	do.	T. J. Fisher, agent	Jos. Rachlin	Unknown.	15	15
19	15	1.49		217						False alarm		

20	16	10.32	731	Tennallytown, D. C.	Frame..	Clubhouse.	H. P. Waggaman ..	Dumblane Club	Sparks from chimney.	100
21	16	8.12	176	14th and B sts. NW	Brick...	Electric power plant.	U. S. Electric Light Co.	U. S. Electric Light Co.	Electric wire.....	100
22	16	5.03	616	1116 H st. NE	do	Dwelling	J. L. Jackson	J. L. Jackson.....	Gas jet.....	10
23	16	7.37	438	14 Canal st. SW	Frame..	Cord-wood mill...	A. D. Finch & Son ..	A. D. Finch & Son ..	Furnace.....	200
24	18	7.12	437	912 Liberty st. SW	do	Dwelling	R. A. Golden.....	Unoccupied.....	Incendiary.....	25
25	18	7.55	529	332 12th st. SE	Brick..	do	Albert Farrell.....	Albert Farrell.....	Unknown.....	100
26	20	2.37	131	818 F st. NW	do	Merchant tailor ..	Brad Adams's estate	J. A. Gilbert.....	do	50
27	20	4.38	616	1241 H st. NE	do	Dyer and scourer..	Eldridge Burns.....	Philip Lederer	Dropping lighted paper in benzine.	370
28	20	9.14	647	Government Printing Office	Frame..	Work shed	U. S. Government...	U. S. Government...	Electric light wire..	70
29	21	8.39	821	834 Farragut st. NW	do	Dwelling	John Ruppert	Wm. Moore.....	Unknown.....	50
30	21	11.40	238	1923 12th st. NW	do	do	John Ruppert	E. Thornton	Accident.....	15
31	21	4.49	826	127 Virginia ave. SW	Frame..	Dwelling	John Schrivener...	John Schrivener...	False alarm.....	150
32	22	6.36	438	2214 Pennsylvania ave. NW	do	Photo. wagon...	John Schrivener...	R. C. Barker.....	Stove	200
33	24	5.39	342	1500 H st. NW	Brick..	Hotel Colonial...	John Schrivener...	W. D. Koch.....	Defective flue.....	1,010
34	25	9.38	147	416 22d st. NW	Frame..	Dwelling	John Schrivener...	Amanda Reynolds ..	Accident.....	125
35	25	12.21	312	207½ E st. NE	Brick..	do	J. F. Donoughue ..	Maud Slattery.....	Dropping lighted candle.	125
36	25	10.43	648	3022 M st. NW	do	Second-hand furniture store.	M. Bloomingthal ..	C. W. Porter	Accident.....	125
37	26	11.52	71	1209 11th st. NE	Frame..	Clothing store...	Mills's estate	M. Rosenberg.....	Stove	225
38	28	8.51	526	56 G st. SW	Brick..	Dwelling	do	N. Fells.....	Christmas tree.....	5
39	28	6.48	419	1908 Pennsylvania ave. NW	do	Restaurant.....	do	Chas. Ruppertus...	Smoke pipe.....	5
40	29	7.26	37	do	do	do	do	do	do	4,000
										3,360

Local or silent alarms.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2	2	3	3	4	4	8	9	9	12	15	15	16	16	16
Co.	9	9	1 Ch'l	1	3	1	11	Tr. B	5	9	14	8	1	6
5.13	8.41	10.03	10.05	6.11	10.05	1.32	12.36	3.55	8.07	7.10	9.28	9.07	9.14	9.05
1632 16th st. NW	1728 17th st. NW	911 G st. NW	9th and D sts. NW	9 C st. NE	2309 8th st. NW	2110 G st. NW	P st. and Rock Creek	1820 Cedar st. NW	502 9th st. NW	420 G st. SE	1701 Grass ave. NW	912 Massachusetts ave. NW		
Brick...	Frame..	Brick..	Frame..	Brick..	Frame..	Brick..	Frame..	Brick..	Frame..	Brick..	Frame..	Brick..	do	do
Dwelling	do	do	Electric street car	Dwelling	Dwelling	do	Dwelling	Dwelling	Restaurant	Dwelling	do	do	do	do
Donaldson	B. H. Warner.....	E. W. Donn.....	W. T. and E. Co ..	J. T. Collins.....	Dennis Fitzgerald ..	J. B. Wimer	Whitfield McKenly..	C. A. Sautter	Mary E. Lusby.....	Richard Johnson...	J. N. York			
James Terry.....	Samuel Gibson	S. E. Blanchard	W. T. and E. Co ..	F. Swift	Alice Jones.....	E. S. Alvord	John Tunstall	C. A. Sautter	Mary E. Lusby.....	Richard Johnson...	C. E. Kreble			
Accident.....	Unknown.....	Accident.....	False alarm.....	Electric wire.....	Using gasoline near fire.	False alarm.....	Unknown.....	Smoke flue.....	Burning rubbish on dump.	Defective flue.....	Unknown.....	Stove pipe.....	Chimney	Accident.....
\$25	150	40		100		700				75	25	25		50

RECORD OF FIRES—Continued.

DECEMBER, 1900—Continued.

Local or silent alarms—Continued.

No. of fire.	Date.	Hour.		Box or Co.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Origin of fire.	Damage.	Insurance.
		A. M.	P. M.									
16	17	9.11		Co. 15	114 Jefferson st., Anacostia, D. C.	Frame..	Dwelling.....	Olaf Gursham.....	Olaf Gursham.....	Explosion oil stove..	\$5	\$5
17	17		7.07	7	1638 11th st. NW	Brick..	do.....	W. T. Walker.....	Fannie Deckert.....	Chimney.....		
18	19		2.21	4	1235 C st. SW.	Frame..	do.....		Edward Adams.....	do.....		
19	19		5.33	1 Ch'l						False alarm.....		
20	20		3.29	7	1320 O st. NW	Frame..	Dwelling.....	T. J. Sullivan.....	Rose Jenkins.....	Accident.....	10	10
21	21	12.05		1	1006 16th st. NW	Brick..	do.....	John Berlew.....	T. T. Goff.....	Hot ashes.....	25	
22	23	3.57		12	2d and N sts. NE	Frame..	Wood shed.....	John Berlew.....	John Berlew.....	Unknown.....		
23	24	9.45		Tr. B	2007 K st. NW	Brick..	Dwelling.....		B. Russell.....	Smoky stove.....	10	10
24	28		1.52	6	37 Defrees st. NW	do.....	do.....		W. J. Robinson.....	Child playing with matches.....		
25	31		2.34	7	2300 7th st. NW	Frame..	Grocery.....	M. Quitter.....	F. M. Dickinson.....	Coal dropping from stove.....		

JANUARY, 1901.

No.	Date.	Hour.		Box.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Origin of fire.	Damage.	Insurance.
		A. M.	P. M.									
1	1	12.08		647	9-11 Jackson alley NW	Brick..	Stables.....	D. Connell.....	K. Boesser.....	False alarm.....	\$400	\$100
2	3	4.03		168	1516-1518 28th st. NW	Frame..	Wood sheds.....		E. Klink, S. Matthews.....	Unknown.....	40	
3	3	3.00		72						do.....		
4	3	11.35		136	1369 L st. NW	Frame..	Dwelling.....	Captain Tilley.....	Unoccupied.....	False alarm.....	100	100
5	3		5.50	59	27th and C & O Canal NW	do.....	Stable.....	Dowling estate.....	E. E. Finlay.....	Incendiary.....	150	
6	4		7.05	71				Edes.....	Edes.....	Stove.....		
7	6	1.30		36	1903 F st. NW	Brick..	Dwelling.....	W. T. & E. Co.....		Latrobe stove.....		
8	7	12.45		146	15th and G sts. NW	Frame..	Street car.....	R. S. Ford.....	W. E. Davis.....	Electric wire.....	100	100
9	7	10.30		612	615 C st. NE	Brick..	Carpenter shop.....	Parker.....	W. O. Lusby.....	Unknown.....	50	50
10	8	4.43		621	925 H st. NE	do.....	Grocery store.....	G. W. Monogue.....	Fred Hawkins.....	Overflow of gasoline stove.....		
11	8		8.54	715	3505 Prospect ave. NW	do.....	Dwelling.....			Kindling fire with coal oil.....	25	
12	9	6.53		514	714 I st. SE	Frame..	do.....	Geo. F. Harbin.....	J. O. Place.....	Burning rubbish.....	125	125
13	11	5.50		537	100 6th st. SE	Brick..	do.....		J. Wells.....	Hot ashes.....		
14	11	9.42		256	1744 S st. NW	do.....	do.....	David M. Ross.....	Edw. L. Chapman.....	Overflow of gasoline stove.....		
15	11		6.11	414	1023 4 1/2 st. SW	Frame..	Oyster house.....		F. E. Flint.....			

16	12	10.24	1.16	23	1 Nailors alley NW 1909 R st. NW	Brick Frame	Dwelling Colored woman's home.	J. J. Appich H. Kraak B. T. Truworthy	Mamie Lucas. Aged colored women	Defective flue. Chimney	20	20
17	13		8.43	17	325 Missouri ave. NW	Brick	Stable		C. Rambling	Accident		
18	14	6.10		16	481 Pennsylvania ave. NW	do	Hotel		J. A. Selby	Overturning stove		
19	15	1.29		91	1 Harrison st., Anacostia	Frame	Oyster house		Jerome Diggs	Overflow of gasoline stove.		
21	15		7.38	328	2405 M st. NW	Brick	Dwelling	Ecker	Saml. Edwards	Gas jet	600	300
22	16	8.16		723	37th st. bet. V and W NW	Frame	do	R. H. Phillips	Henry Wane	Stove		
23	17		6.03	426	75 M st. SW	Brick	do	Geo. Sinclair	T. H. Robinson	Chimney		
24	18	11.03		162	508 1/2 13th st. NW	Frame	Wood shed	Susan Fletcher	Susan Fletcher	Unknown	20	
25	18		6.51	173	817-819 14th st. NW	Brick	Bicycle store	Pope Mfg. Co	Pope Mfg. Co	do	47,000	47,000
26	19	8.03		71	2706 M st. NW	Frame	Dwelling	W. R. Brown	W. R. Brown	Stove pipe	40	40
27	19		3.57	253	1909 11th st. NW	do	Wood shed	Chas. Linkins	Wm. M. Hall	Hot ashes	20	
28	19		7.12	312	2028 E st. NW	do	Dwelling	Wescott & Wilcox, agents.	Craven Harris	Unknown	150	150
29	20		12.36	142	523 13th st. NW	Brick	do	Leiberman & Hahn, agents.	M. Gould	Defective flue	15	15
30	21		3.03	143	1119 K st. NW	do	Flats	Simms	Mary Potson	Accident	10	10
31	22	7.59		652	17th st. and Mass. ave. SE	Frame	Dwelling	W. Hailstole	Edw. Butler	Unknown	300	
32	23		3.44	524	1203 G st. SE	do	do	Geo. E. Moeller	G. Williams	do	20	20
33	23		3.57	314	714 22d st. NW	do	do	J. M. McCarthy	J. M. McCarthy	do	75	75
34	23		5.22	414		do	do			False alarm		
35	23		9.51	635	225-227 Cap. ave., Ivy City	Frame	Dwelling and shed.	Laura Murdock, Dr. Shad.	Laura Murdock, G. Simmon.	Unknown	300	300
36	25	9.57		612	305 Massachusetts ave. NE	Brick	Dwelling	Allen Miller	Franz Garrison	Defective flue	5	5
37	27	1.20		524	1420 G st. SE	Frame	do		Geo. Robey	Upsetting lamp	150	
38	27	2.25		145	1400 F st. NW	Brick	Hotel	Jos. Willard	Burch	Unknown	1,100	1,100
39	28		11.06	328	1229 25th st. NW	Frame	Dwelling	Nellie Jefferson	Nellie Jefferson	Clothing taking fire from stove.	150	150
40	30		4.25	529	915 G st. SE	Brick	do		John Roder	Upsetting stove		
41	30		7.51	24		do	do			False alarm		
42	31		7.07	318	1218 18th st. NW	Brick	Dwelling		F. J. Bill	Chimney		
											50,965	49,660

Local or silent alarms.

1	2		7.11	Co. 5	1077 32d st. NW	Brick	Dwelling	G. W. Offutt	R. R. Allen	Defective flue	\$25	
2	2		7.55	1 Ch'l	1207 C st. NW	do	do	J. Richardson	Hilda Clifford	Gas jet	20	\$20
3	3		4.41	4	3d and K. sts. SW	Frame	Billboard	L. Moxley Co	L. Moxley Co	Unknown	5	
4	4		7.52	6	810 I st. NW	Brick	Dwelling		L. V. O'Brien	Gas jet	55	
5	4		7.54	14	482 Pennsylvania ave. NW	do	do	Lynn estate	Mrs. John Lynn	Defective flue		
6	5		5.31	6	219 I st. NW	do	do	J. S. Edwards	J. S. Edwards	Chimney		
7	5		10.12	15	Summer ave. Hillsdale	Frame	do	Melvina Banks	Melvina Banks	do		
8	7	5.56		1 Ch'l	1213 F st. NW	Brick	Grocery	Kennedy estate	R. S. Reeves	Accident	5	5
9	7		9.42	4	475 C st. SW	do	Dwelling	M. Elenbrook	M. Elenbrook	Upsetting stove	20	20
10	8	11.20		6	123 E st. NW	Frame	do	Henry Behrens	Wm. Murray	Stove	425	425

RECORD OF FIRES—Continued.

JANUARY, 1901—Continued.

Local or silent alarms—Continued.

No. of fire.	Date.	Hour.		Box or Co.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Origin of fire.	Damage.	Insurance.
		A. M.	P. M.									
11	8		7.07	Co. 1 Ch'l	1211 Pennsylvania ave. NW.	Brick...	Metro-scope Amusement Co. Dwelling	Stone Abert	Metro-scope Amusement Co. Nellie Henderson	Chimney	\$15	\$15
12	9	9.06		7	2207 Brightwood ave.	do	do		C. M. Lewis	Coals falling from stove.	25	25
13	10		2.50	7	13th st. and Iowa circle	do	Hotel Logan		Ali Ferrouh Bey	Chimney		
14	13		5.47	9	Cleveland Park	Frame	Dwelling	William Prue	William Prue	Unknown	1,000	
15	14		8.12	15	Douglas road, Hillsdale	do	do		V. L. House	False alarm	25	25
16	15		3.42	Tr. D	415 C st. SE.	Frame	Dwelling	E. A. Atchinson	M. R. Dailey	Hot ashes	5	
17	15		10.56	8	738 6th st. NW.	do	Wood shed		Pope Mfg. Co.	False alarm		
18	19	7.20		6					R. K. Hitt	Rekindling of fire	20	20
19	19	7.59		Tr. B	817-819 14th st. NW.	Brick	Bicycle store		Ellen B. Green	Defective flue	40	40
20	19		5.07	1	1507 K st. NW.	do	Dwelling		Arthur Simms	Defective hearth		
21	19		5.34	2	do	do	do	Phillips	W. T. & E. Co.	Chimney		
22	19		7.49	2	do	Brick	do		S. M. Munse	Electric wire	100	
23	19		9.56	Tr. E	3406 U st. NW.	Frame	do		Wm. Harding	Accident	15	15
24	20		1.14	8	N and Water sts. SW.	do	Street car	Corcoran estate	Unknown	Chimney	5	5
25	21		4.56	4	1532 I st. NW.	Brick	Dwelling	E. F. Anderson	R. L. Ryan	Chimney		
26	21		8.39	1	1232 16th st. NW.	do	do	T. T. Kane	P. T. Connor	Unknown	300	300
27	23		4.54	1	43 3d st. SW.	do	do		H. E. Sands	Unknown	10	10
28	28	6.20		4	1732 6th st. NW.	Frame	Restaurant	G. Aufrecht	B. S. Wills	Overflow of gasoline	90	15
29	28	10.36		7	617 D st. NW.	do	Oyster house			Dropping lighted match.		
30	29	1.59		14	1915 7th st. NW.	Brick	do					
31	30		6.06	7								
32	31		12.06	14	517 6th st. NW.	do	Dwelling				2,205	940

FEBRUARY, 1901.

No. of fire.	Date.	Hour.		Box.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Origin of fire.	Damage.	Insurance.
		A. M.	P. M.									
1	1	8.59		612	334 C st. NE.	Frame	Dwelling	Geo. Opendoer	A. Heckenheimer	Chimney	\$25	\$25
2	1	10.51		247	17th and P sts. NW.	Brick	Schoolhouse		Minor public school.	Defective flue	200	
3	1		6.53	262	1831 9th st. NW.	do	Dwelling		E. P. Hamlin	Overflow oil stove		
4	2		9.13	129	306 9th st. NW.	do	Tailoring establishment.	Gunton estate	Max Gelder	Overflow gasoline stove.		

6	174	229 New Jersey ave. NW.	do	Dwelling	Pollock estate	C. C. Baily	do	20
6	329	1623 H st. NW.	do	do	do	L. B. List	Furnace	300
7	437	1000 D st. SW.	do	Grocery	do	J. F. Skidmore	Unknown	50
8	213	1721 7th st. NW.	do	Men's furnishing store.	do	Levin & Rakow	Falling lamp	do
9	163	317 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ st. NW.	Frame	Dwelling	Rose Popper	Julia Butler	Overheated stove	300
10	237	1517 Vermont ave. NW.	Brick	do	Mary M. Pollock	Mary M. Pollock	Chimney	do
11	35	Rear 1527 M st. NW.	Frame	do	Jas. E. Williams	Jas. E. Williams	Defective flue	25
12	342	904 22d st. NW.	do	do	do	S. T. Smith	Unknown	25
13	431	13th and C sts. SW.	Brick	Grocery store	do	Wm. Ellis	Accident	do
14	129	Bijou Theater	do	Theater	do	J. Reynolds, manager	Chimney	do
15	46	do	do	do	do	do	False alarm	do
16	426	do	Brick	Clothing store	do	J. Schappino	Unknown	do
17	129	905 D st. NW.	Frame	Dwelling	do	C. Krauskopp	Overheated stove	300
18	438	464 I st. NW.	Brick	do	do	do	False alarm	do
19	314	684 4th st. NE.	Brick	Dwelling	do	C. F. Daily	Explosion oil stove	150
20	67	1408 31st st. NW.	do	do	do	Saml. C. Palmer	Hot ashes	do
21	714	1711 Wagner's alley NW.	Brick	Dwelling	do	F. L. Bond	False alarm	do
22	536	do	do	do	do	do	Overflow gasoline stove.	5
23	213	776 Navy place SE.	do	do	do	Wm. Brown	Accident	do
24	518	725 Delaware ave. NE.	do	Feed house	do	Walter Hewitt	Sparks from locomotive.	do
25	647	do	do	do	do	do	Chimney	do
26	827	430 Bland's court NW.	Frame	Dwelling	do	C. H. Turner	Overheated stove	5
27	41	364 $\frac{1}{2}$ B st. SW.	Brick	do	do	Rose Sullivan	Defective flue	do
28	629	1024 Trinidad ave. NE.	Frame	do	do	Thos. Johnson	Hot ashes	do
29	121	330 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ st. NW.	Brick	Tailor shop	do	B. Baylor	Defective flue	100
30	251	1636 16th st. NW.	do	Dwelling	Chas. Lowell	M. C. Hunt	False alarm	do
31	68	do	do	do	do	do	Incendiary	5,000
32	321	G st. wharf NW.	Frame	Garbage, coal sheds, and cord wood.	do	J. Maury Dove	Accident from lighted candle.	75
33	27	1651 6th st. NW.	do	Dwelling	Wm. Fetnor	Henry Mazzo	Hot ashes	do
34	86	2603 15th st. NW.	do	Stable	J. W. Day	H. Walker	Incendiary	1,000
35	251	1636 16th st. NW.	Brick	Dwelling	Chas. Lowell	M. C. Hunt	Overflow oil stove	300
36	425	239 3d st. SW.	do	do	do	John Bracker	Overflow gasoline stove.	do
37	526	1000 Virginia ave. SE.	Frame	Lunch room	do	Chas. Butler	Chimney	25
38	715	1220 37th st. NW.	do	Dwelling	T. J. Jones	C. W. Dickson	Child playing with fire.	do
39	735	2608 P st. NW.	do	do	J. H. Bradley	L. Carpenter	Chimney	do
40	715	1218 37th st. NW.	do	do	Geo. W. King	Nathaniel Butler	Accident	125
41	521	322 10th st. SE.	do	Stable	J. L. Parsons	J. L. Parsons	Unknown	do
42	71	3058-3060 M st. NW.	Brick and frame.	Stable and shed	C. Wheatley and C. H. Craigen.	Geo. W. Mason	False alarm	do
43	416	2811 O st. NW.	Frame	Dwelling	do	Louis O'Brien	Chimney	do
44	72	do	do	do	do	do	False alarm	do
45	735	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
46	36	do	do	do	do	do	do	do

RECORD OF FIRES—Continued.

FEBRUARY, 1901—Continued.

No. of fire.	Date.	Hour.		Box or Co.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Origin of fire.	Dam-age.	Insur-ance.
		A. M.	P. M.									
47	22	1.25		Box. 716	Georgetown College	Frame	Gas house	Jesuits	Jesuits	Explosion gas pipe		
48	22	10.18		251						False alarm		
49	22		6.47	87		Brick	Dwelling		Jas. Williamson	Chimney		
50	23	8.07		238	1210 S st. NW	do	do		R. M. Young	Child's scolding taking fire from stove.	\$5	\$5
51	23		2.46	623	Dingman's court NW					False alarm		
52	23		6.58	735		Frame	Dwelling	Mary Marshall	Mary Marshall	Stove	200	200
53	23		9.19	512	626 Brown's court SE	Brick	do		Nancy Lee	Upsetting lamp	5	5
54	23		10.12	534	9 Fitzhugh's court SE	do	do		Mary Cromwell	Stove	25	25
55	24		6.07	21	819 Fenton place NE	do	do		Mary Lewis	Stovepipe		
56	24		3.39	325	1916 N st. NW	do	do			Tar kettle		
57	26	6.38		623	F st. between North Capital and 1st sts. NW							
58	28	12.32		628	2043 Seaton st. NE	Frame	Dwelling		John Berry	Accident	5	5
59	28	8.50		413	495 G st. SW	do	Stable	John Carroll	Wm. H. Limeback	Unknown	200	
60	28	11.40		321	2227 G st. NW	Brick	do		John Carroll	Accident	125	125
61	28		8.49	237	1640 Vermont ave NW	Frame	Dwelling		Richard Parsons	Overturning lamp	10	10
											8,605	7,930

Local or silent alarms.

1	1	1.52		Co. 2	701-705 North Capitol st. NE.	Brick	Bottling establishment.	Pabst Brewing Co.	Pabst Brewing Co.	False alarm	\$15	\$15
2	1	10.49		6		do	Dwelling		Annie Russell	Defective smoke stack.	50	50
3	1		3.13	4	336 D st. SW	do	Club house	M. Saunders	Alibi Club	Child playing with matches.		
4	2		6.08	1	1806 S st. NW	do	Dwelling		M. Saunders	Chimney	25	25
5	4	3.00		12	1603 3d st. NW	do	do			Coals falling from grate.		
6	4		4.12	9	15 Liberty court NW	do	do		Alice Mowbray	Overheated stove		
7	4		9.12	3	222 C st. NW	Frame	Wood shed	L. P. Leech	L. P. Leech	Thawing water pipe.	15	15
8	4		9.28	Tr. C	1359 Ohio ave. NW	Brick	Dwelling		Myrtle Ray	Accident	50	50
9	5	8.57		Tr. D	1101 3d st. NW	do	do		Catharine Faunfell	Unknown	300	300
10	5	9.54		1	15th and I st. NW	do	Hotel		E. R. Loveborn	do		
11	5		2.44	1	1732 I st. NW	do	Dwelling		J. Catlin	Chimney	300	300
12	6		4.53	1	1741 Johnson ave. NW	do	Stable		Corday	Unknown	10	10
13	8		1.29	9	522 6th st. NW	do	Dwelling		S. Singingfellow	Gas jet		
14	9		12.55	14	1510 M st. NW	do	do		Virginia Penney	Chimney		
15	10	9.23		7	1402 6th st. NW	Frame	do		G. Partinson	Accident		

16	10	7.58	10	619 L st. NE.	do	do	do	John R. Luskey	Gas jet	5
17	12	7.46	5	Canal and Conduit roads NW.	Frame	Grocery	John Brown	John Brown	Unknown	10
18	12	8.13	1 Ch'l	Harvey's saloon, 1016 Pa. ave. NW.	Brick	Dining room	G. W. Harvey	G. W. Harvey	Chimney	
19	14	12.16	11	1439 Stoughton st. NW.	Frame	Dwelling	H. H. Arnold	H. H. Arnold	Coals dropping from grate.	50
20	14	5.53	9	2002 20th st. NW	Brick	do	E. Wells	E. Wells	Hot ashes	10
21	14	10.50	5	Bethesda, Md.	Frame	do	Gen. R. C. Drum	Gen. R. C. Drum	Unknown	
22	15	11.01	3	Lot between B and C, Del. ave. and 1st st. NW.	do	Old timber	U. S. Government	U. S. Government	do	
23	15	8.35	2 Ch'l	Light in Maryland	Brick	Dwelling		R. Chandler	Gas jet	25
24	16	6.47	7	1323 M st. NW.	Frame	do		S. Dickson	Accident	
25	16	7.22	Tr. B.	1122 21st st. NW.	Brick	do		R. S. Collis	do	
26	20	9.06	6	301 D st. NW.	Brick	do		E. Jackson	Chimney	
27	20	6.02	1	1021 17th st. NW.	do	do		Union Savings Bank	Unknown	
28	20	8.19	11	Wood near Soldier's Home	Brick	Union Savings Bank		Union Savings Bank	Hot ashes	
29	21	8.49	1 Ch'l	1224 F st. NW	Brick	do		John Vincent	Unknown	
30	22	1.45	6	522 2d st. NW	Frame	Wood shed		Geo. Cromwell	Accident	
31	22	7.10	15	Minn. ave., Anacostia, D. C.	do	Dwelling		Robt. Morris	Lamp explosion	10
32	23	12.45	7	929 Fla. ave. NW.	do	do		W. J. Brooks	Child playing with matches.	
33	23	2.37	8	508 C st. SE	Brick	do	Jno. E. Herrell			
34	25	7.35	15	214 Jef. st., Anacostia, D. C.	Frame	do		N. H. Hall	Accident	
35	25	11.49	11	13 N. court NW	do	do		Sarah Lacy	do	
36	25	8.55	5	3219 M st. NW.	do	Stable		A. M. Apple	Incendiary	
37	26	12.13	4	1066 4 1/2 st. SW.	do	Grocery		F. F. Golden	Upsetting stove	25
38	26	5.21	6	235 G st. NW.	Brick	Dwelling		S. A. Miller	Accident	5
39	27	11.40	1 Ch'l	1321 G st. NW.	do	Office building		J. J. Forsythe	Stove	5
40	27	3.56	8	608 B st. SE.	do	Dwelling		Thos. Skelton	Defective flue	40
41	27	4.13	6	102 Madison alley NW.	do	do		Samuel Cole	Chimney	
42	28	8.20	4	317 C st. SW.	Frame	do		Geo. Bishop	do	
43	24	5.50	15	Nichols ave., Hillisdale	do	do		W. J. Dorsey	Accident	
										950
										940

MARCH, 1901.

1	1	5.20	Box. 414	Delaware ave. and N SW.	Frame	Dwelling	John Cummings	Stovepipe	\$25
2	3	1.53	623					False alarm	
3	3	2.26	519					do	
4	3	8.47	72	2620 Dumbarton ave. NW.	Brick	Dwelling	Hattie Jackson	Chimney	
5	3	11.39	143	1206-1208 I st. NW.	do	Dyehouse	Anthony Lerch	Using gasoline near fire.	700
6	3	7.10	74	1526-1528 29th st. NW	Frame	Dwellings	C. H. Darcey, R. Gibbons	Unknown	350
7	4	12.15	41	4 1/2 and Virginia ave. SW	Brick	Storage house	Knox Bros. Express Co.	do	100,000
8	5	12.38	623	9 Dingman pl. NW	do	Dwelling	Saml. Clark	Upsetting lamp	40
9	5	3.09	147	Arlington Hotel	do	Hotel	T. E. Roselle	Unknown	654

RECORD OF FIRES—Continued.

MAY, 1901—Continued.

No. of fire.	Date.	Hour.		Box or Co.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Origin of fire.	Dam- age.	Insur- ance.
8	7		7. 20	Box. 137	9th and New York ave. NW.	do do	Mount Vernon Flats.		Barr & Sanner.....	Accident.....	\$50	\$50
9	8			136	1119 K st. NW.	do	Dwelling		Elizabeth Prosson...	Gas jet.....	10	10
10	9	10. 26		26	1325 6th st. NW.	Frame.	do	Mary E. Gebhart...	Unoccupied.....	Unknown.....	400	400
11	10		10. 35	426	Square bounded by 2d and 3d, O and P sts. SW.	do	Machine brick-yard.	John Miller.....	W. B. and T. C. Co....	Sparks from furnace.	13, 000	10, 000
12	11		7. 24	521	523 10th st. SE.	Brick...	Dwelling		W. Rhuling.....	Dropping oil from stove.		
13	12		12. 22	238	1211 F st. NW.	do	do	M. F. Wroe.....	W. D. Smith.....	Gas jet.....	5	5
14	12		7. 37	341	2231 Q st. NW.	do	do	F. S. Ballinger.....	F. S. Ballinger.....	Unknown.....	10	10
15	14		9. 50	423	1108 Virginia ave. NW.	Frame.	Woodshed		J. E. Hall.....	Sparks, burning rubbish.		
16	15		12. 47							Upsetting clothes against stove.	40	
17	15		1. 19	431	320 13th st. SW.	do	Dwelling		Fannie Bromell.....	Burning out motor..		
18	15		5. 32	417	14th and Maryland ave. SW	do	Electric car.	W., A. and Mt. V. R. Co.	W., A. and Mt. V. R. Co.	Supposed spontaneous combustion.	3, 985	3, 985
19	16		7. 24	141	6th and C sts. NW	Brick...	Steam laundry	J. P. Tolman.....	J. P. Tolman & Son..	Unknown.....	300	300
20	18		9. 24	213	1611 8th st. NW	do	Dwelling	Annie B. Reed Boyd.	Annie B. Reed Boyd.	Burning out motor..		
21	20		6. 18	176	14th and B sts. NW	Frame..	Electric car.	W., A. and Mt. V. R. Co.	W., A. and Mt. V. R. Co.	Unknown.....		
22	20	8. 08		131	911 E st. NW.	Brick...	Awning maker.	R. C. M. Burton.....	R. C. M. Burton.....	Unknown.....	275	275
23	20		3. 16	213	1543 8th st. NW	do	Dwelling	C. S. Schreves.....	C. S. Schreves.....	do.....	40	40
24	20		4. 51	32	1729 G st. NW	do	do	R. S. Somers.....	R. S. Somers.....	Chimney.....	15	15
25	22		10. 09	172	1012 E st. NW	do	Lunch room	H. S. Hight.....	H. S. Hight.....	Overflow gasoline stove.	25	25
26	22	12. 33		319	1326 18th st. NW	do	Dwelling	Franklin Steele.....	Chas. Parish.....	Gas jet.....		
27	22		7. 48	27	1649 New Jersey ave. NW	do	Bicycle repair shop.		C. Arnold.....	Overflow gasoline stove.	10	10
28	23		9. 41	12	234 2d st. NW	do	Dwelling		Robt. Campbell.....	Upsetting oil stove..		
29	23	1. 24		17	347 Pennsylvania ave. NW	do	Lunch room		Victor Krotzinger...	Unknown.....	300	100
30	24	7. 23		39	1004 18th st. NW	do	Dyer and scourer.	S. V. Bullock.....	Tyssowski.....	Using gasoline near fire.	2, 925	2, 925
31	25		11. 30	146	726 15th st. NW	do	Men's furnishing store.	Corcoran estate....	M. C. McKee.....	Electric-light wire..		
32	26		2. 26	516	127 4th st. SE.	do	Dwelling		Eugene Johnson.....	Overflow gasoline stove.		
33	26	2. 44		314	2533 H st. NW	do	do	Eugene Johnson.....	A. M. Huntress.....	Accident.....	100	100
		3. 56		216	1225 10th st. NW	do	Stable	A. M. Huntress.....		Unknown.....	22, 000	18, 660

RECORD OF FIRES—Continued.

JUNE, 1901—Continued.

No. of fire.	No. Date.	Hour.		Box or Co.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Origin of fire.	Damage.	Insurance.
		A. M.	P. M.									
16	13		9.45	Bor. 124	622 Louisiana ave. NW.	Brick	Mission house	Union Mission Association.	Union Mission Association.	Chimney		
17	15		4.40	143	1117 I st. NW.	do	Dwelling		A. A. Martin	Overflow of oil stove	\$50	\$50
18	16		12.20	642		Frame	Woodsheds	John J. McAvoy	W. Vine Cordosa	False alarm	25	
19	20		2.41	328	1208 24th st. NW.	do	Dwelling		Ellen Harrison	Unknown	20	
20	22		12.17	521	313 10th st. SE.	Brick	Lunch room		James Lesser	do.		
21	22		10.52	16	606 Pennsylvania ave. NW.	Frame	Woodshed	E. C. Eckhardt	John Mahoney	Grease on stove	5	
22	23		2.00	323	734 23d st. NW.	Stone	Treasury	U. S. Government	Chemist	Overheated from steam pipe		
23	24	7.38		193	Treasury Department, No. 64					Cleaning bed with gasoline.	40	40
24	24	11.27		51	23 B st. SE.	Brick	Dwelling	E. F. French	E. F. French	Child playing with matches.	5	5
25	24		12.07	827	2105 4th st. NW.	Frame	do	T. S. Wall	T. S. Wall	Unknown	20	20
26	27	2.34		243	428-430 Q st. NW.	do	Woodshed	W. Purman	W. Purman	Unknown	5	5
27	29		12.50	431	Rear 300 13 1/2 st. SW.	do	Sheds		Samuel Baker	Unknown	200	
28	29		5.08	172	Rear 1217 E st. NW.	Brick	Junk shop	Henry Strong	Dorsey & Co.	Incendiary	15	15
29	30		6.45	618	4th st., between Albany and Cincinnati sts. NE.	Frame	Office	Samuel Beiber	Unoccupied			

Local or silent alarms.

1	3		1.48	Co. 1	1114 F st. NW.	Brick	Shoe store	Metzerott estate	Robert Cohen	Accident		
2	4			8	611 Brown court SE.	do	Dwelling		Harriett Douglas	Overflow of gasoline stove.		
3	5	4.30		1	1204 Pennsylvania ave. NW.	do	Lunch room		Russell & Haven	Grease on stove	\$5	
4	5		4.33	10	1237 Maryland ave. NE.	Frame	Dwelling		John McCarthy	Overflow of gasoline stove.		
5	7		1.26	14		Frame	Club house		Club	False alarm.		
6	8	10.20		10	Florida ave. between 13th and 14th sts. NE.					Bursting of boiler		
7	8		1.56	7	1824 8th st. NW.	Brick	Dwelling	L. M. Taylor	John Mitchell	Unknown	50	\$50
8	11		1.11	Tr. B.	1406 Hopkins place.	do	do	B. H. Warner	Albert Jones			
9	12	12.10		1	Times building.	do	Barber shop	Stilson Hutchins	Barber		5	5
10	12	10.06		14	625 Louisiana ave. NW.	do	Lunch room		Payne	Chimney		

11	12	8.17	10	8th and D sts. NW	Brick	Restaurant	Beall estate	Robert Hoy	False alarm	50	50
12	16	9.54	14	206 B st. SE	do	Dwelling	John J. Click	J. Curran	Unknown		
13	20	9.47	8	1021 4 1/2 st. SW	do	do		John J. Click	Gas jet		
14	23	7.11	4	1329 F st. NW	do	Gents' furnishings		Wm. Teel	Defective flue		
15	24	10.46	2						Burning rubbish in furnace		
16	25	10.04	7	1105 Rhode Island ave. NW	Frame	Dwelling		Wm. Howard	Chimney		
17	27	3.03	1 Ch'1	1205 G st. NW	Brick	Dyer and cleaner	L. M. Saunders	Hugo Sanger	Gasoline stove		
18	27	10.05	Tr. D						False alarm	5	5
19	28	1.18	4	1st and Maryland ave. SW	Frame	Stable	N. G. Ordway	Boston Baking Co.	Unknown	115	110

NOTE.—The total amount of insurance is not, except in a few cases, given in the above "Record of fires," the records of the fire marshal not having been so kept as to enable the department to furnish the aggregate amount of insurance on the property involved. Hereafter, however, such data will be furnished.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CHARITIES.WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 26, 1901.*

GENTLEMEN: The board of charities has the honor to submit its first annual report, the same being for the year ending June 30, 1901. This report is necessarily of a somewhat preliminary and historical character, and deals, to a considerable extent, with the principles involved in the administration of charity and the conclusions of the board in reference to important matters of policy, rather than a chronicle or statement of things actually accomplished by the board during this first year of its existence.

The board was established, in the language of the joint select committee, "as the first step toward the efficient reorganization of the District charities." It has been apparent for many years that the District charities lacked organization, and after a lengthy and thorough investigation of the subject by this joint Congressional committee, the board of charities was established for the special purpose of evolving a reasonable and efficient system of organization for the charities of the District of Columbia. The board is established by the following act of Congress, approved June 6, 1900:

[PUBLIC—No. 179.]

An Act To establish a board of charities for the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be established in the District of Columbia a board of charities, to consist of five members, residents of the said District, who shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, each for a term of three years, but in such manner that the terms of not more than two of them shall expire in any one or the same year. The members of the said board shall serve without compensation. During his term of office no member shall serve as trustee or other administrative officer of any institution subject to the visitation of the said board. The board shall elect a president and vice-president from among its own members, and shall appoint a secretary, who shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, and a messenger, who shall receive a salary of eight hundred and forty dollars per annum; and may appoint such other officers, inspectors, and clerks as it may deem proper, and fix the number, duties, and compensation of such other officers, inspectors, and clerks, subject to appropriations of Congress: *Provided,* That the office of superintendent of charities of the District of Columbia is hereby abolished from and after the thirtieth day of June, nineteen hundred; and the amounts appropriated in the act making appropriations for the expenses of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and one, for salaries of superintendent of charities and of messenger in the office of said superintendent and for traveling expenses are hereby made available for the payment of secretary of the board of charities, messenger for said board, and necessary traveling expenses authorized by said board. The said board of charities shall visit, inspect, and maintain a general supervision over all institutions, societies, or associations of a charitable, eleemosynary, correctional, or reformatory character which are supported in whole or in part by appropriations of Congress, made for the care or treatment of residents of the District of Columbia; and no payment shall be made to any such charitable, eleemosynary, correctional, or reformatory institution for any resident of the District of Columbia

who is not received and maintained therein pursuant to the rules established by such board of charities, except in the case of persons committed by the courts, or abandoned infants needing immediate care. The said board of charities shall be provided with suitable rooms in the building occupied by other departments of the government of the District of Columbia. Regular meetings of the said board shall be held at least once each month, and more often if required. The said board shall make such rules and orders for the regulation of its proceedings as may be deemed necessary. The officers in charge of all institutions subject to the supervision of the board of charities shall furnish said board, on request, such information and statistics as may be desired; and to secure accuracy, uniformity, and completeness of such statistics the board may prescribe such forms of report and registration as may be deemed to be essential; and all plans for new institutions shall, before the adoption of the same, be submitted to said board for suggestion and criticism. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia may at any time order an investigation by the board, or a committee of its members, of the management of any penal, charitable, or reformatory institution in the District of Columbia; and said board, or any authorized committee of its members, when making such investigation shall have power to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths and affirmations; and the report of such investigation, with the testimony, shall be made to the Commissioners. All accounts and expenditures of said board shall be certified as may be required by the Commissioners, and paid as other accounts against the District of Columbia. The said board shall make an annual report to Congress, through the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, giving a full and complete account of all matters placed under the supervision of the board, all expenses in detail, and all officers and agents employed, with a report of the Secretary, showing the actual condition of all institutions and agencies under the supervision of the board, the character and economy of administration thereof, and the amount and sources of their public and private income. The said report shall also include recommendations for the economical and efficient administration of the charities and reformatories of the District of Columbia. The said board shall prepare and include with its annual report such estimates of future appropriations as will, in the judgment of a majority of its members, best promote the effective, harmonious, and economical management of the affairs under its supervision; and such estimates submitted shall be included in the regular annual Book of Estimates. No member or employee of said board shall be either directly or indirectly interested in any contract for building, repairing, or furnishing any institution which by this act the board is authorized to investigate and supervise. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, June 6, 1900.

The first duty of the board was to study things rather than do things. In fact, the condition of the District charities, so far as regards organization, is such as demands careful study before any important steps looking to reorganization can intelligently be taken.

The attention of the board during the year was therefore largely devoted to a study of existing conditions. Some important recommendations were made to Congress during its last session. As a result of careful investigation and study during the year additional recommendations are made in this report, but the board is not yet prepared to outline a complete plan of reorganization which will embrace the whole field of public charitable work in the District of Columbia.

The board met for organization on July 12, 1900, and organized by electing S. W. Woodward president and Dr. Charles P. Neill vice-president. George S. Wilson was appointed secretary.

The board adopted the following regulations governing its own proceedings:

- I. The regular meetings of the board shall, unless otherwise provided, be held on the third Thursday of every month at 3 o'clock p. m. in the office of the board in the District building. Four members shall constitute a quorum. All acts must have a majority of the votes present. Special meetings may be called by the president when, in his judgment, the interests of the work so demand, and he shall call a special meeting at the request of any two members of the board.

II. The president shall preside at the meetings of the board. He shall appoint the standing committees of the board and shall perform such other duties as the board may designate. In the absence of the president, the vice-president shall act in his stead, and shall perform the duties of the president.

III. Officers of the board shall be elected annually at the regular meeting.

IV. The secretary shall be the executive officer of the board, and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the board in addition to those laid down in the law establishing the board.

V. The president shall annually appoint the following standing committees and designate the chairman thereof: 1. A committee on medical charities. 2. A committee on child-caring work. 3. A committee on reformatory and correctional institutions. 4. A committee on miscellaneous institutions. The president shall be ex officio a member of all standing committees. It shall be the duty of these committees to familiarize themselves with the work being done by the various institutions in the departments assigned to them, and to report in writing to the board from time to time the conditions of these institutions, with such recommendations as they see fit to make in reference to changes, improvements, etc.

VI. Cushing's Manual shall be used to govern the proceedings of the board in all matters not provided for in these rules and regulations.

VII. These rules and regulations may be amended at any regular meeting of the board, provided that notice of such amendment shall have been given at the previous regular meeting.

The following standing committees were appointed: On medical charities, John Joy Edson, Charles P. Neill; on child-caring work, Simon Wolf, George W. Cook; on reformatories and correctional work, George W. Cook, John Joy Edson; on miscellaneous institutions, Charles P. Neill, Simon Wolf.

Each of these committees is expected to give special consideration to the line of work naturally falling within its jurisdiction, and to advise the board in all matters affecting such work.

The real activity of the board began in September, 1900, when the work of preparing the estimates for 1902 was taken up. The board found it necessary to devote a great deal of attention to this work and to afford hearings to representatives of various institutions, and much time was consumed in this way. During the year 31 regular and special meetings were held, and these, with rare exceptions, were attended by the entire membership of the board. Much time was given also by the board and its committees in visiting institutions.

As a result of the experience and study of the past year, the board submits the following summary of the work done by the various institutions under its supervision, together with such recommendations as it is now prepared to make. The statistical details of the work of these various institutions will be found in their individual reports and in the tables which accompany the secretary's report.

The work of the various institutions under our supervision is considered under four principal divisions, namely: (1) Reformatories and correctional institutions, (2) medical charities, (3) child-caring institutions, and (4) miscellaneous institutions. These divisions correspond to the four standing committees of the board, each of which is expected to give special care and study to the department assigned to it.

1. REFORMATORIES AND PRISONS.

WORKHOUSE.

The total commitments to the workhouse during the year 1901 were 4,023 as compared with 4,210 during the previous year, showing a falling off of 187 commitments. The daily average number of prisoners shows a slight increase, the daily average for the year 1901 being

260 as compared with 255 for the year 1900. The most satisfactory feature in connection with statistics of commitments is the falling off in the number of commitments of boys and girls 15 years of age and under, the number of such commitments for the year 1901 being 93 as compared with 170 for 1900. At the same time the number of commitments of those from 16 to 20 fell from 878 to 637. Hereafter there will be very few commitments of children under 17 years of age to either the workhouse or jail, because such commitments, in the cases of those charged with petty offenses, have been prohibited by a law¹ enacted at the last session of Congress, which law provides for the release of such children on probation, and for commitments to the reform schools for boys and girls in such instances as the probation system does not seem to fit.

The conditions at the male workhouse are still very unsatisfactory because of the necessity of confining from eight to twelve prisoners in a single room; but these conditions will soon be remedied by the construction of the new workhouse for males, work upon which has been commenced and is progressing satisfactorily. With reference to the future of the workhouse, the board, after very careful consideration, has estimated for an additional appropriation of \$100,000 for continuing the erection of this institution. While it is true that the building now under construction can be completed for a sum within the appropriations now available, the board has made this additional estimate because the building now in course of construction will not be nearly large enough for all the male prisoners and additional buildings will be needed. The institution is so planned that several additional buildings could be erected and still leave the institution a convenient unit for purposes of administration.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The work at the Reform School for Boys has continued along the same lines as formerly. The daily average number of inmates at that institution during the past year was 220, as compared with a daily average of 197 for the preceding year. The law prohibiting the sending of boys under 17 years of age to the jail or workhouse will doubtless result in more boys being sent to the Reform School. The system of parole discharge, now in operation under the act approved June 5, 1900,² enables the school to discharge boys on parole whenever their conduct seems to warrant such action. The system of parole has been in operation for only one year, but it seems to work satisfactorily. It is probable that the school will find it desirable, in the near future, to employ some competent person as visiting agent or inspector, to look after the interests of the boys after they leave the institution. This work can not be done in a wholly satisfactory manner by correspondence, and the operation of the system of parole discharge will occasion a greater need for the work of such visitation, because a larger number of boys will be discharged and still remain, in some degree, under the care of the institution.

The assembly hall was completed during the year, and is, as the president of the institution well says, "a well-designed and well-constructed building, creditable alike to the architect and to the construct-

¹ See Appendix, p. 31.

² See Appendix, p. 33.

ors, and of great usefulness in the school work." Repairs to buildings and personal property belonging to the school have been made out of the general appropriation for maintenance, but several of the buildings now need overhauling and painting, requiring a larger expenditure than would be justified from the general maintenance fund. The board has therefore estimated for an appropriation of \$1,500 for repairs and painting. On the whole, the institution is substantially and well equipped, and it is in the interests of economy that the buildings and other property should be suitably maintained.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

At the Reform School for Girls the new building has been completed and opened, thus enabling the institution to receive white girls and obviating the necessity of sending young white girls to the workhouse. The building is well equipped, and, on the whole, well adapted for its purposes. It is larger than the old building, and for that reason will be used for colored girls, while the old building will be used for white girls. The new building will accommodate 63 and the old building 27. The daily average number of inmates in the institution during the past year was 30, so that there is room for a considerable increase in numbers. A slight increase was allowed by Congress in the appropriation for 1902 to meet the demands of the increased number of inmates which will result from the opening of the school to white girls. Just what the exact need will be can not be determined except by experience, and the board has estimated for 1903 the same amount as that appropriated for 1902.

During the year a great deal of grading and fencing about the buildings and grounds has been done, adding very greatly to the appearance of the place. This institution, like the Reform School for Boys, now has a specific right to release its inmates on parole,¹ and it is believed that the operation of this system will add very greatly to the usefulness of the school.

PROBATION SYSTEM.

By virtue of an act approved March 3, 1901, entitled "An act to enlarge the powers of the courts," etc.,² the probation system of dealing with juvenile offenders was provided for. This act prohibits the sending to the jail or workhouse of boys and girls under 17 years of age charged with petty crimes, and provides for the release on probation of juvenile offenders in such cases as the court may determine. When a boy or girl is convicted of a petty offense he or she may be released on probation under the care of the Board of Children's Guardians and allowed to go to his or her home. The child is informed by the court that he has been found guilty of the offense charged and that he is still under the charge of the court, and is allowed to return to his home on the promise of good behavior, and that if he fails to conduct himself properly he may at any time be brought before the court and sent to the Reform School without further hearing. When such children are released the agents of the Board of Children's Guardians visit

¹ See act approved February 25, 1901. Appendix, p. 33.

² See Appendix, p. 31.

them regularly in their homes and try to encourage them in a course of right living, so that it may not be necessary to bring them again before the court. This system, though new in Washington, has been tried with a marked degree of success in other cities, notably Boston and Chicago, and it is hoped that much benefit may result from the operation of the system here. Of course, very much depends on the degree of efficiency with which the probation officer under whose charge the child is released performs his duty. The operation of this law has created a necessity for at least one probation officer who can give his entire time to this work, and who, doubtless, would be assisted by volunteers. The board has provided for such an officer in the estimate for the Board of Children's Guardians, and it is earnestly recommended that this appropriation be made. In connection with the probation system it is to be hoped that one step further can be taken soon, and that Congress will provide for a juvenile court where cases involving children can be heard, for the purpose of obviating the necessity of bringing children before the police court with all its undesirable associations.

2. MEDICAL CHARITIES.

The work of the hospitals and dispensaries during the year has been very similar to that of former years, and has been about as satisfactory as could be expected with the facilities available. There has been, as in prior years, some difficulty about securing admission of chronic cases, as all of the general hospitals, with the exception of Washington Asylum Hospital and Providence Hospital, as a rule, decline to admit these cases. One of the most encouraging features in connection with the hospital work of the year, has been a further increase in the pay patient work at the Columbia Hospital. Within the past three or four years, the pay patient work and the amount of money received therefor, at this institution, has been almost doubled, the total receipts from pay patient work for the past year being \$7,233.72.

Arrangements have been made at the Children's Hospital whereby, since the 1st of July, 1901, pay patients are received at that institution, and it is to be hoped that the report next year will show that a satisfactory beginning has been made in this direction. This is the only hospital in the city whose work is limited to children exclusively, and as there are, no doubt, many well-to-do families whose children at times require hospital treatment, there is no reason why such treatment should not be paid for. The board hopes that this hospital will encourage the pay-patient work, as it believes there is need for such work in Washington, and that the revenues of the hospital can be very considerably increased by giving attention to this feature.

Pending the construction of the new municipal hospital, the board recommends that the contract system, at present in operation at the Children's, Homœopathic, Columbia, and Providence hospitals, be extended to cover all private hospitals. This arrangement enables the public officials to pass upon those whom they will receive as free patients, and under this arrangement, as the Government receives service in proportion to the money paid, the amount of money earned by any hospital depends upon the number of patients treated, and these patients are all such as the proper public officials decide should be treated at public expense. In its estimates to Congress last year the board recommended the placing of all private hospitals upon a

contract basis. This recommendation was adopted by Congress with respect to some of the hospitals, but was not made applicable to all. The board, therefore, felt that it would be inequitable, in changing from the subsidy to the contract system, to impose upon those hospitals that were placed on a contract basis rates that would materially reduce their incomes, and throw an increased burden upon them, while others were allowed their usual appropriation without regard to the amount of service rendered. The contract rate agreed upon by the board with the Columbia and Homeopathic hospitals is \$1.12½ per day for each indigent patient admitted to these institutions on the order of the board of charities. This rate is higher than should be established as a permanent arrangement, and the board feels that it will be in a position to insist equitably upon a lower rate when all private hospitals are placed alike on the contract basis.

The contract system is not recommended for the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, nor the Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital, for the reason that the board believes that the contract system is impracticable for dispensary work and emergency cases. These two institutions are largely maintained by public appropriation, and in the interest of sound public policy the Government should have a more active control in their management than is possible under present arrangements. Upon the completion of the new municipal hospital doubtless some emergency stations and dispensaries will be required, and the work done at such places should be coordinated with the work of the municipal hospital, and in so far as the Government appropriates for the maintenance of such emergency work, it should have control in its management. Pending some more satisfactory arrangement for controlling this emergency work, the board recommends the usual appropriations for the Emergency and Casualty hospitals.

The board renews its recommendation of last year that the management of Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum be transferred from the Department of the Interior to the District Commissioners, and in this connection repeats the language of its former report, namely:

Under the present arrangement the management of the hospital is under the joint control of the Interior Department and the District Commissioners, the Secretary of the Interior having authority to appoint the officers and employees of the hospital, while the District Commissioners are required to manage its financial affairs and purchase its supplies. This state of affairs creates much confusion, and renders a wise and proper administration exceedingly difficult, if not impossible. Freedmen's Hospital is not now in any sense a national institution, for it is meant for the service of the poor of the District of Columbia, and is supported entirely by District funds.

WASHINGTON ASYLUM HOSPITAL.

This hospital has continued to render efficient service during the year, and the standard of service is undoubtedly of a high character, considering the cost at which it is rendered. Indeed, the hospital is now in a very satisfactory condition and is an institution to which any poor person requiring hospital treatment might properly be sent. It has been difficult to prevent overcrowding at times, because this hospital has been the last resort to which patients could be sent, who, for one reason or another, were refused admission at other hospitals. However, in view of the plans for the construction of a new municipal hospital, the board recommends no further additions to the almshouse hospital.

There is at present under process of construction a receiving ward at this hospital, which, when completed, will afford a means for separating from the general mass of patients those who on account of loathsome diseases or other objectionable features should not be allowed to remain in the wards with other patients. This receiving ward is arranged with eight small-sized separate rooms, so that a considerable number of different kinds of patients could be received and separated from one another. It is believed that this receiving ward will add greatly to the comfort of the patients in the free wards generally by enabling the authorities to withdraw the more objectionable cases from the common wards and isolate them in this building. This receiving-ward building will be completed in a few months, and will probably be ready to receive patients before the close of the present fiscal year.

DISPENSARIES.

The several dispensaries of the city have continued to render a large amount of free medical and surgical service to the poor, and some effort has been made, in most instances, to limit this dispensary service to those who are unable to pay for medical treatment; but it is a difficult matter to do this, and there is undoubtedly still a considerable abuse rate at the free dispensaries. The investigations made by the Associated Charities for several dispensaries have been helpful in weeding out many unworthy applicants. The board recommends no change in appropriations for dispensaries for the next fiscal year.

PHYSICIANS TO THE POOR.

Another important part of the medical charity work of the District is the medical relief of the poor as administered by a corps of physicians who treat patients in their own homes. This work has been carried on up to the close of the year 1901 under the direction of the health department, and the report of this service for the past year will be found in the report of the health officer.

UNIFICATION OF CONTROL OF MEDICAL CHARITIES.

Some important changes were made in the work of medical charities, which took effect July 1, 1901. These changes were brought about by executive orders of the District Commissioners, whereby the physicians to the poor were assigned to work under the immediate supervision of the board of charities. The ambulance service was also placed under the immediate supervision of the board, and the issuing of permits for admission to hospitals and other public institutions was made the duty of the board. These changes have resulted in concentrating the medical charity work under the immediate supervision of the board of charities, and should result in a more efficient and economical service. With these changes the board inaugurated a system of card-index records, covering all of the hospitals, the almshouse, and the insane asylum. By this system a record is kept of every individual who is received as a charity patient in any of these institutions, and in the future the board will be in a position to report more accurate and full statistics concerning this work. By the card-index system the duplication of applications and admissions by the same individual is disclosed, and the complete record is kept on one card, so that if one

person, as frequently happens, within a year be an inmate of several institutions these facts would all show on one card, and the person concerned would be counted as only one dependent person, whereas the system of counting the number of applications or admissions frequently results in counting the same person several times within a year, so that no accurate statistics regarding the number of dependents cared for can be obtained.

The board now receives a daily report from each hospital in the District which receives a public appropriation, showing the charity patients admitted and discharged during the preceding twenty-four hours, and in this way the office is always informed as to the number of patients in each free ward in every hospital, and when application is made for admission the office is in a position to determine to which hospital the patient should be sent, because it knows the capacity of each ward and the number of patients therein, and, consequently, the available room for additional patients. It is also informed as to the character of patients that each hospital will receive. The result is that patients sent to hospitals through this board are not refused admission, because it is known in advance whether or not such patients can be received.

3. CHILD-CARING WORK.

Child-caring work is one of the most important branches of charitable work in the District, not only because of the amount of money expended in this work, but because of the fact that the future of dependent children is very largely determined by the efficiency with which the work of child-caring is performed, and consequently, the character of many future men and women depends largely on the work done for them while they are dependent children. This work is also one of the most difficult branches of charitable activity, and many unsolved problems are connected therewith. There has always in the past been a lack of proper organization in this work in the District of Columbia, and in this respect the conditions to-day remain far from satisfactory.

On account of the lack of proper organization of this work, and in view of its great importance and the difficulty of determining upon the best methods of procedure, the board is unprepared at this time to present conclusive recommendations. Its committee on child-caring is at present engaged in making an exhaustive study of all public child-caring work in the District, and as a result of this investigation the board hopes later to be able to present an intelligent report, accompanied by some definite and comprehensive recommendations.

Hoping to better conditions, the Congress established, by act approved July 26, 1892,¹ a Board of Children's Guardians, which was meant to be the general agent representing the Government in child-caring work in the District of Columbia. It was hoped by the authors of that act that the Board of Children's Guardians, standing for and representing the community for the protection and care of dependent children, would be the sole agency through which children could be received as public dependents. But the history of child-caring work, since the establishment of the Board of Children's Guardians, has not borne out the hopes of the authors of that act. While the Board of Children's

¹See Appendix, p. 30.

Guardians is at present the great central agency for the care of dependent children, it is far from being the sole agency through which children can be received into public dependence. A parent or guardian may request that a child be received as a public dependent and, after proper examination of the case by the Board of Children's Guardians, it may be decided for good reasons to refuse, to receive such child as a public dependent. Upon such refusal application may be made to any one of several other agencies which receive dependent children and which are largely or wholly maintained by public appropriation, and the child may still be admitted as a public dependent. In addition to the Board of Children's Guardians, the child-caring agencies at present receiving appropriations from Congress are the Industrial Home School, the National Association for Destitute Colored Women and Children, the Newsboys' and Children's Aid Society, the German Orphan Asylum, the Washington Hospital for Foundlings, and the St. Ann's Infant Asylum. All of these agencies have the power to receive children as dependents, without regard to the action of the Board of Children's Guardians. It will be seen that there are thus seven separate and distinct agencies in the District of Columbia which may receive children as public dependents. It is evident on the face of it that such a system, or lack of system, with so much duplication of work, must necessarily be uneconomical and unsatisfactory. In addition to the agencies named, the Board of Children's Guardians uses several additional institutions where its wards are kept under contract, as in the case of the Hart Farm School, the Temporary Home for Colored Children, and the National Junior Republic.

Pending full investigation of this whole subject the board has made very slight modifications in the estimates for child-caring work for the coming year, and only affecting such institutions as to whose future, in relation to public appropriations, the board has a clearly defined policy. For instance, it seems clear that the work of the Board of Children's Guardians must be maintained and enlarged, as this agency is obviously the one which must exercise a general oversight and supervision of the whole field of public child-caring work in the District. The work of the board is constantly growing, and as its wards are committed to it by the court, after a careful judicial inquiry, the board can not limit the number of such wards. Hence proper provision must be made to maintain the work as it is increased under the operation of law. For instance, the probation act (Public—No. 152.—An act to enlarge the powers of the courts of the District of Columbia in cases involving delinquent children, and for other purposes)¹ has resulted in placing under the care of the Board of Guardians for visitation a greatly increased number of children, and the Board of Guardians has recommended that a probation officer, who shall devote his whole time to looking after these particular cases, be appropriated for. Such an officer is regarded as absolutely necessary to the proper carrying out of the provisions of this act. The board of charities therefore urgently recommends this appropriation.

This act has provided also for the punishment by fine or imprisonment of parents or guardians who, being of—

sufficient financial ability, * * * refuse or neglect to provide for any child under the age of 14, of which he or she shall be the parent or guardian, such food, clothing, and shelter as will prevent the suffering and secure the safety of such child.

¹ See Appendix, p. 31.

Several cases have already been presented to the court under the provisions of this section, and parents and guardians have been compelled to provide for children as indicated in the law. The provisions of this law appeal forcibly to fair-minded persons, and undoubtedly the law will be vigorously enforced.

The amount of the estimate for maintenance, Industrial Home School, National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children, and German Orphan Asylum is the same as the appropriation for the current year, and in the cases of the two last-named institutions it is recommended that the money be appropriated under provision of a contract to be made with the Board of Children's Guardians, so that the Government shall pay for only such children in these institutions as are received as proper public dependents by the agency constituted for that purpose. No estimate is made for the Newsboys' and Children's Aid Society, because, while this may undoubtedly be a proper private charity, doing a good work in its field, it is not a necessary part of the public child-caring work of the District, and is not such a work as the board feels should be maintained by public appropriation.

In the cases of the two foundlings' hospitals, a slight reduction in the estimate has been made on the principle that the subsidies granted to these two institutions, which are both private organizations, shall ultimately be eliminated from the appropriation bill, in harmony with the general policy expressed by the board in its preliminary report last year, and reiterated with increased force this year, because added experience only confirms the board in its position in that respect, namely—that public money should be appropriated only for public institutions, or that public control must reach, in all cases, as far as the public funds. In view of the history and organization of these two foundlings' hospitals, it is not practicable to make either one a public institution, and the board therefore recommends a gradual decrease in the appropriation of public money until such appropriation shall ultimately cease.

No consideration in detail is here given to the work of the individual institutions mentioned under the head of "child-caring," for the reason indicated above—that the board is making a special investigation of this whole subject, and hopes in the near future to submit a somewhat comprehensive report thereon. Attention is invited, however, to the recommendation of the Board of Children's Guardians that it be allowed the discretion to deal on a contract basis with any child-caring institution, the services of which, it, in its judgment sees fit to use; and the board of charities recommends such modification of existing law as will give this discretion to the Board of Children's Guardians.

4. MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.

ALMSHOUSE.

The daily average number of inmates present in the almshouse during the year was 237, as compared with 220 in the previous year. Of this average number 57 were white males, 34 white females, 84 colored males, and 62 colored females. The conditions at the almshouse during the year were largely similar to those obtaining in the preceding year. The new building for colored women was completed and affords comfortable accommodations for about 30 women. This building is

admirably adapted for its uses, though it is not large enough to accommodate as many people as would be desirable. It has an ample sun-porch running the entire length of the building on both the first and second stories, and this feature adds very greatly to the comfort of the inmates. The old main building of the almshouse, which is three stories high, is not, of course, arranged as well for the comfort and convenience of its inmates as would be the case in a more modern structure. It is found necessary to have quite a number of old women in the third story, where it is practicably impossible for them to get out into the open air, as the majority of them are unable to go up and down stairs. The health of the inmates at this institution has been fairly good, considering all the circumstances of location and facilities for their care.

In view of the proposed new almshouse, for which Congress has provided, the board makes no recommendation for further buildings or permanent improvements at the old institution. The board has made some slight changes in the estimates for salaries and contingent expenses, the most important of which are the increases recommended for the compensation of the cooks. The highest compensation allowed for a cook at the almshouse, at present, is \$10 per month. The board realizes that it is utterly impossible to secure competent cooks at such compensation, and in view of the large number of inmates in this institution it is certainly wise economy to secure competent persons for such positions. Very much better results can be obtained without additional outlay for food supplies, if competent cooks are employed at such institutions as this, and the board earnestly urges that the estimates recommended for the cooks be allowed. Several employees, namely: laundryman, gardener, dairyman, two attendants at the Old Men's Home, and florist, who have been permanently employed at the institution and whose services are necessary, but who were paid, heretofore, from the contingent fund, have been added to the payroll in the estimates submitted, and the board urges that these salaries be allowed, and that hereafter the contingent fund be limited strictly to maintenance proper, and that no payments for services be made from this fund.

MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE.

The usual appropriation of \$4,000 is recommended for this institution, which continues to render a most necessary service in a most satisfactory manner. At this place homeless men are cared for who are temporarily stranded here and become a charge on the city. The conduct of this institution under its present administration is eminently satisfactory.

TEMPORARY HOME FOR EX-UNION SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

As the name suggests, this is a temporary home for ex-Union soldiers and sailors. It is managed by representatives of the Grand Army of the Republic. The present administration is effective and economical, good service being rendered for a comparatively small outlay. The board recommends the same appropriation, \$2,500.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN HOME, HOPE AND HELP MISSION.

In reference to the Women's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Home, and the Hope and Help Mission, while the board feels that these institutions are doing a work that is very prop-

erly the field of private charity, we are convinced that the work is such that the Government can not properly maintain it by appropriation, and in keeping with the board's declared policy of estimating public appropriations for public institutions only, we recommend a gradual reduction and ultimate elimination of the items for these three institutions. In further explanation of this action the board submits the following report of its special committee on miscellaneous institutions:

Report of the committee on miscellaneous institutions with regard to the Women's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Home, and the Hope and Help Mission.

The Young Women's Christian Home and the Women's Christian Association have heretofore received from the Government an appropriation of \$1,000 and \$4,000 per annum, respectively. The institutions in question are simply well-conducted boarding houses for the accommodation of young women, strangers in the city, who are either working or seeking work. The aim of the homes is to provide for this class of young women a boarding house in which the moral influences are more than ordinarily strong. The maximum rates charged for board are \$5 per week in the one case and \$4 per week in the other. But these rates are not adhered to, and, in practice, young women earning nothing are maintained in the homes free until they secure work, and those whose earnings do not justify their paying the maximum rates fixed are taken at such rates as they can pay—in some cases this amount being only \$1 or \$1.50 per week for board and room. The object of the homes, in so far as they seek to surround young women who are strangers in the city with protective moral influences, is unquestionably praiseworthy; but the wisdom of the practice of making the rates, for what are practically high-grade boarding house accommodations, depend on the earnings of the inmates is open to very serious question, for it simply allows young women to avail themselves of the advantages of the cheap rates of these homes to underbid others in the competition for work, and this tends to complicate an industrial situation already sufficiently difficult. But as to the justification of the State in contributing to the maintenance of such an institution, there can be but one view, for it simply means that the State steps in to supply the deficiency in the earnings of those who chance to be maintained in these homes, and this practice, experience has shown, is indefensibly bad. There is no more reason why the State should add something to the earnings of the young women in these homes to enable them to live better than their earnings will justify than there is for the State to add its share to the earnings of every individual or every family who are in the ranks of under-paid labor. Further than this, in some cases, nonresidents arrange by correspondence to be received at these homes for merely nominal board after they come to the city and while they are waiting for work or working for some mere pittance. The homes thus tend to attract to the city seekers for work who might not otherwise come, or who, at least, would not come until there was such demand for their work that they would be paid a living wage; and the result is that the homes tend to congest the labor market in a city in which the industrial openings are now confessedly insufficient to absorb the supply resulting from the natural increase of its own population. It does not seem, therefore, that the State is justified on any grounds in contributing anything whatsoever to the maintenance of these institutions, and the committee therefore recommends that the estimate for the Women's Christian Association be reduced from \$4,000 to \$2,000, and that the Young Women's Christian Home be dropped from the list.

The recommendation that \$2,000 be appropriated for the Women's Christian Association for the next fiscal year is made to avoid the embarrassment that might come to the institution as a result of suddenly withdrawing the entire amount of the appropriation.

In reference to the Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission, the committee is of the opinion that this institution also should be eliminated from the appropriation bill and should be maintained by private charity. The work is of a character that can not well be done by public officials, and the committee is of the opinion that it can be much better done by an institution entirely unhampered by the supervision and inspection which the board insists must necessarily accompany appropriations of public money. The committee therefore recommends that the estimate for this institution be reduced from \$2,000 to \$1,000, with a view to ultimately eliminating it from the schedule of appropriations.

INSANE.

The estimate for the care of the insane is increased from \$137,500 to \$215,220.

This large increase is due only in small part to increased numbers. It is the result of a different basis of estimate adopted by the Department of the Interior, as set forth in the following letter from Dr. A. B. Richardson, the superintendent of the insane asylum:

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
Washington, D. C., Oct. 1, 1901.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 30th ultimo, requesting a statement of the estimates of appropriations required for this hospital for the year ending June 30, 1903, is at hand. After conference with the officials of the Department of the Interior, the amount fixed to be included in the District bill and which will be recommended to the honorable Secretary of the Interior to be so included, is \$215,220. This estimate is determined upon a somewhat different basis from that used for several years past. It is fixed at a sum equaling a per capita of \$220 per year for the average number of indigent patients from the District of Columbia who are bona fide residents of the District, excluding all transient cases and all pay patients from the District. The amount estimated for the entire hospital, for support for the year 1903, is \$495,000, or \$220 per capita for an average of 2,250 patients. The daily average for the year just closed is 2,066. This is an increase of 118 over the daily average of the year previous. The year closed with 2,176 patients on the records. If the increase during the present year equals that of last year the daily average will be 2,184; and if the same increase continues during the year 1903 the daily average will be 2,302. It is considered, however, that a concession can be made safely in the estimate for the support account, and therefore the basis of 2,250 patients is taken, and the amount of \$495,000 fixed as the sum to be requested. The District's share of this is determined as follows: The daily average number of indigent patients present in the hospital from the District of Columbia, who were bona fide residents, was as follows: For the year ending June 30, 1900, 845; for the year ending June 30, 1901, 906, an increase of 61. Assuming that this increase will continue in relative proportion, the daily average for the year ending June 30, 1902, will be 967, and for the year 1903, 1,028. A daily average of 1,000 for that year is taken as the basis of the estimate, and with an estimated total of 2,300 patients, 1,000 being indigent from the District, the District's share will be ten twenty-thirds of the total appropriation. Ten twenty-thirds of \$495,000 is \$215,220, as already indicated. Estimating the amount to be charged to the District on the basis used for several years past, the total amount would be the amount appropriated for the current year plus the increase for the year past, or \$136,500 plus 61 times \$220, or a total of \$149,920. How this basis for estimating was first begun I have not yet ascertained, but it does not correspond with the average number of patients properly chargeable to the District, although the estimated increase from year to year has been determined by multiplying the increase by the per capita cost. In making this estimate it was thought equitable to exclude from it all the transient cases as being more properly chargeable to the General Government than to the District of Columbia. It must also be borne in mind that the District pays no proportion of the expense for repairs, or improvements, or new buildings.

Very respectfully, yours,

A. B. RICHARDSON,
Superintendent.

MR. GEORGE S. WILSON,
Secretary Board of Charities, District of Columbia, Washington, D. C.

As the total appropriation for the maintenance of the asylum is made up of the amount appropriated in the sundry civil bill supplemented by the appropriation in the District bill for the care of District patients, in order to harmonize the estimate of the Department of the Interior with that of this board, the board has submitted, as a provisional estimate, the amount estimated by the Secretary of the Interior, as set forth in the letter of the superintendent of the asylum.

In consideration of the large number of nonresident insane in the asylum charged to the District of Columbia, and in view of the fact

that most of these people come here because of the presence of the National Government, it is recommended that the District's share in the maintenance of the asylum be not materially increased.

DEPORTATION OF NONRESIDENT INSANE.

One of the most important things undertaken by the board during the year was the effort to have returned to their homes a number of the nonresident insane persons confined in St. Elizabeth's Asylum. These people had been accumulating there for years, as no appropriation had ever been made to cover the expenditure of returning them to their homes. Their numbers were constantly being added to, as almost every week some nonresident cases are committed to the asylum. Because of the fact that many of these persons have been away from their homes for so long, and because of the further fact that communities generally are not anxious to have such people returned to them, the board found great difficulty in locating and making arrangements for the reception of some of these people at their former homes. Extensive correspondence with the officers of State boards of charities, public institutions, charity organization societies, police officers, and others was necessary in tracing these people and determining their residence. During the year the board succeeded in having removed from the asylum sixteen of such nonresident cases, and at a per capita cost of \$220 per annum, this represents a saving of \$3,520 each year for maintenance. Most of these people would have stayed in the institution for many years, because nearly all of them were hopelessly incurable. There are still over a hundred nonresident cases in the asylum, and some new cases are being sent there almost every week. The board will continue its efforts along the lines indicated, and will return nonresidents to their homes just as quickly as their legal residences can be determined.

PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES AND DISBURSEMENT OF MONEYS.

The board is of the opinion that there is a lack of economy in the system of purchasing supplies and disbursement of moneys that now obtains in the case of several institutions. These institutions purchase their supplies in the open market at such rates as they can secure, and the average prices paid are very considerably more than prices paid for like articles under the contract system of the District government. It is alleged by some that supplies obtained by the contract system, especially food supplies, are not of as good a quality as those obtained in the open market. The board has made it a point to examine the food supplies of various institutions and compare those purchased under the District supply system with those purchased in the open market, and it is convinced beyond a doubt that lower prices for the same goods are secured under the District supply system; and if any supplies are received which are not up to the standard it is the fault of the steward or other officials whose duty it is to receipt for such supplies, since the contract calls for articles of a certain definite grade. First-class goods can be obtained under the contract system of the District government, as the board has found by an examination of the supplies in many institutions that purchase their supplies through this system.

With reference to the disbursement of moneys, the usual system of disbursement through the auditor and the disbursing officer of the District obtains in most of our public institutions; but several institutions still have their own disbursing officers, and in most cases these officers receive a salary varying from \$300 to \$600 per annum. The accounts of these officers, when paid, must pass through the District auditor's office and then go to the office of the Auditor for the State and other Departments at the United States Treasury, the same as in the case of accounts settled by the disbursing officer of the District; and the fact that these institutions have their own disbursing officers does not seem to lighten the labors of the auditing department to any appreciable extent. The fact is that about \$3,000 is thus paid out to disbursing officers for disbursing something like \$120,000 or \$130,000 annually of Government funds, while the District disbursing office, which it costs about \$5,000 annually to maintain, disburses about \$7,000,000.

In the interest of economy, therefore, the board recommends that in future all appropriations for District charities and reformatories be disbursed directly by the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, and all supplies purchased from such appropriations be purchased under the District supply system which obtains in other departments of the District government. If this recommendation is adopted it will enable institutions to secure more for the money than has been the case heretofore, and will relieve them of the necessity of paying money for a treasurer or disbursing officer. It is sometimes urged in defense of these payments that because a treasurer disburses United States funds he must be a bonded officer, and it costs something for a bond, and the system of bookkeeping required by the Treasury Department is so complicated as to entail considerable labor on the part of disbursing officers. If the above recommendation is adopted, the treasurers of charitable institutions will not be obliged to handle public funds, and the board believes that under such circumstances there will be no occasion for the payment of treasurers for such institutions. There is no doubt that the office of treasurer, or that of secretary, of some of our larger charitable institutions entails some sacrifice on the part of those who accept such offices; but the very idea of charity itself implies sacrifice, and there is no doubt that lots of good people can be found to fill these offices without financial compensation. Most such officials in the District of Columbia are now serving without compensation, and doubtless all would be so serving but for the fact that heretofore many of them have been disbursing public funds.

The board believes thoroughly in the principle of keeping the management of charitable institutions, so far as possible, on a volunteer basis. That is, those who are to have the general supervision of the work should serve without compensation. It believes that this principle invariably results in securing a higher degree of talent and of character for the management and supervision of such work than is the case where small allowances are paid to officers or to board members for attendance upon meetings or as an annual compensation. Of course, those who give their whole time to this work must be compensated the same as in any other calling or profession, and the routine and laborious work should be done by the paid employees; but the

board firmly believes in the nonpaid volunteer system for boards of supervision, such as the boards of trustees of hospitals, orphanages, temporary homes, etc.

DISTRICT CHARITIES SHOULD BE UNDER CONTROL OF THE
COMMISSIONERS.

The public charities of Washington are organized, some under the District Commissioners, others under the Department of the Interior, and still others under the Department of Justice. All this simply tends to confusion and lack of uniformity in administration. The board believes that all District charities should be under the immediate supervision of the District Commissioners, and it therefore recommends that those charities now organized under departments of the Federal Government should be transferred to the control of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. It further recommends that the members of the Board of Children's Guardians should be appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

The board acknowledges the courtesy and cooperation of the officers and members of boards of management of the various institutions and organizations with whom our official duties have brought us in contact. Special acknowledgment is made of the cordial support afforded by the District Commissioners.

Respectfully submitted.

S. W. WOODWARD,
CHARLES P. NEILL,
GEO. W. COOK,
JOHN JOY EDSON,
SIMON WOLF,
Board of Charities.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

*Estimates for department of charities and corrections for the fiscal year ending June
30, 1903.*

Board of charities:

Secretary	\$3,000
Clerk	1,200
Stenographer	720
Three inspectors, at \$720 each	2,160
Messenger	600
Traveling expenses	500
One driver and foreman of stables	600
Three drivers, at \$540 each	1,620
For miscellaneous and contingent expenses, including purchase and care of horses, harness and repairs thereto, forage, vehicles, horse- shoeing, hack hire, transportation, stationery, printing, office furni- ture, books, record forms, and other necessary items	3,500

NOTE.—The items above for drivers and for contingent expenses for the maintenance of the ambulance service are rendered necessary because the ambulance service has been transferred from the police department to the board of charities. The cost of this service was formerly covered in the schedule of the police department, so that the items referred to are not requests for new appropriations, but simply for the maintenance of the service as it now exists.

REFORMATORIES AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Washington asylum:

Intendant	\$1,200
Visiting physician	1,080
Resident physician	480
Matron	600
Bookkeeper	900
Steward	900
Baker	480
Principal overseer	1,000
Ten overseers, at \$600 each	6,000
Engineer	600
Assistant engineer	350
Second assistant engineer	300
Engineer at hospital, 7½ months, at \$50 per month	375
Five watchmen, at \$365 each	1,825
Night watchman	548
Blacksmith and woodworker	500
Carpenter	500
Driver for dead wagon	365
Hostler and driver	240
Keeper at female workhouse	300
Keeper at female workhouse	180
Two female attendants at almshouse, at \$150 each	300
Hospital cook	480
Chief cook for almshouse and workhouse	360
Two assistant cooks, at \$180 each	360
Three assistant cooks, at \$120 each	360
Trained nurse, who shall act as superintendent of nursing	600
Graduate nurse	365
Graduate nurse for receiving ward	365
Pupil nurses, not less than fifteen in number	1,140
Registered pharmacist, who shall act as hospital clerk	720
Laundryman	720
Gardener	480
Dairyman	420
Two attendants at Old Men's Home, at \$300 each	600
Florist	365

NOTE.—The salaries of laundryman, gardener, dairyman, two attendants, and florist, comprising the last five items on the above salary list, while they are new items on this list, are not for the employment of additional persons, but to provide salaries for persons who have heretofore been employed and paid from the contingent fund. It is considered best to have all needed employees provided for in the salary list and that the contingent fund should not be used for the payment of services.

For contingent expenses, including improvements and repairs, provisions, fuel, forage, lumber, gas, ice, shoes, clothing, dry goods, tailoring, hardware, medicines, repairs to tools, cars, tracks, steam heating and cooking apparatus, painting, and other necessary items	55,000
For continuing erection of workhouse for males	100,000
For repairs to buildings, painting, lumber, hardware, cement, lime, oil, renewal of floors, and repairs to plumbing, steam heating and cooking apparatus	2,000
Additional sum for erection of bathrooms and closets for two buildings, known as the "Old Men's Home," to be immediately available	1,000
Reform School, District of Columbia:	
Superintendent	1,500
Assistant superintendent	900
Teachers and assistant teachers	5,040
Matron of the school	600
Four matrons of families, at \$180 each	720
Three foremen of shops, at \$660 each	1,980
Farmer	480
Engineer	396
Assistant engineer	300

Reform School, District of Columbia—Continued.

Baker, cook, shoemaker, and tailor, at \$300 each	\$1, 200
Laundress	180
Two dining-room servants, seamstress, and chambermaid, at \$144 each..	576
Florist	360
Watchmen, not exceeding six in number	1, 620
Secretary and treasurer of board of trustees	600
For support of inmates, including groceries, flour, feed, meats, dry goods, leather, shoes, gas, fuel, hardware, furniture, tableware, farm implements, seeds, harness and repairs to same, fertilizers, books, stationery, plumbing, painting, glazing, medicines and medical attendance, stock, fencing, repairs to buildings, and other necessary items, including compensation, not exceeding \$900, and for transportation and other necessary expenses incident to securing homes for discharged boys, not exceeding \$500, all under the control of the Commissioners.....	26, 000
Repairs	1, 500
Reform School for Girls:	
Superintendent	1, 000
Treasurer	600
Matron	600
Two teachers, at \$480 each	960
Overseer	720
Four teachers of industries, at \$250 each	1, 000
Engineer	480
Assistant engineer	360
Night watchman	365
Laborer	300
For groceries, provisions, light, fuel, soap, oil, lamps, candles, clothing, shoes, forage, horseshoeing, medicine, medical attendance, hack hire, transportation, labor, sewing machines, fixtures, books, stationery, horses, vehicles, harness, cows, pigs, fowls, sheds, fences, repairs, and other necessary items	10, 000

TRANSPORTATION OF PRISONERS.

For conveying prisoners to the workhouse	\$2, 000
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MEDICAL CHARITIES.

Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum:

For subsistence	\$22, 500
For salaries and compensation of the surgeon in chief, not to exceed \$3,000; two assistant surgeons, clerk, assistant clerk, pharmacist, assistant pharmacist, steward, engineer, matron, nurses, laundresses, cooks, teamsters, watchmen, and laborers	16, 000
For rent of hospital buildings and grounds	4, 000
For fuel and light, clothing, bedding, forage, transportation, medicine, medical and surgical supplies, surgical instruments, electric lights, repairs, furniture, and other absolutely necessary expenses	11, 500
<i>Provided, That the management of the Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum, heretofore vested in the Secretary of the Interior, is hereby transferred to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, who shall hereafter have entire control and management of the said Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum.</i>	
Repairs	1, 500
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum:	
For the care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum by the board of charities, not to exceed	20, 000
Garfield Memorial Hospital:	
For the care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with the Garfield Memorial Hospital by the board of charities, not to exceed	19, 000

Providence Hospital:

For the care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with the Providence Hospital by the board of charities, not to exceed \$19,000

NOTE.—The items for Garfield and Providence hospitals, while new items in this bill, are not new appropriations. These items were formerly carried in the sundry civil bill, and the appropriation was paid wholly from the United States treasury. Now, these appropriations are paid on the half-and-half basis, and these institutions are, by law, placed under the supervision of the District authorities. Hence, these items are inserted in the estimates for the District bill instead of in the sundry civil bill, as heretofore.

The items for isolating buildings at Garfield and Providence hospitals, heretofore carried in this schedule, will now be found in the estimates of the health department, the supervision of the isolating buildings having been transferred from the board of charities to the health department.

The Children's Hospital:

For the care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with the Children's Hospital by the board of charities, not to exceed 10,000

National Homeopathic Hospital:

For the care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with the Homeopathic Hospital Association of Washington, D. C., by the board of charities, not to exceed 8,500

Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital:

Maintenance 15,000

Eastern Dispensary:

Maintenance 2,000

Woman's Clinic:

Maintenance 1,000

Washington Home for Incurables:

Maintenance 2,000

CHILD-CARING INSTITUTIONS.

Board of Children's Guardians:

For administrative expenses, as follows: Salary of superintendent and disbursing officer, \$1,500; salary of probation officer, \$1,000; salary of agent, \$1,000; salary of stenographer and typewriter, \$900; three clerks, \$1,800; rent, messenger services, travel and transportation, stationery, printing, and sundry office expenses, including purchase of books requisite for office use, \$2,400; in all \$8,600

For board, care and clothing of, and medical attendance on wards and temporary charges of the Board, with authority to pay not more than \$1,000 to institutions adjudged to be under sectarian control, and not more than \$300 for burial of children dying while under charge of the Board 35,000

Maintenance of feeble-minded children 11,000

Industrial Home School:

For maintenance 13,000

For repairs and improvements to buildings, fences, and grounds 2,000

For enlargement and improvement of the plant for industrial training 1,000

National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children:

For the care and maintenance of children, under a contract to be made with the National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children by the Board of Children's Guardians, not to exceed 9,900

Washington Hospital for Foundlings:

Maintenance 5,000

St. Ann's Infant Asylum:

Maintenance 5,000

German Orphan Asylum:

For the care and maintenance of children, under a contract to be made with the German Orphan Asylum by the Board of Children's Guardians, not to exceed 1,800

TEMPORARY HOMES.

Municipal Lodging House and wood and stone yard:	
Maintenance, including rent	\$4, 000
Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors:	
To be expended under the direction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia	2, 500
Women's Christian Association:	
Maintenance	2, 000
Hope and Help Mission:	
Maintenance	1, 000

MISCELLANEOUS.

Support of the insane:	
For support of the indigent insane of the District of Columbia in the Government Hospital for the Insane in said District, as provided in sections 4844 and 4850 of the Revised Statutes	\$215, 220
For deportation from the District of Columbia of nonresident insane persons, in accordance with the act of Congress "To change the proceedings for admission to the Government Hospital for the Insane in certain cases, and for other purposes," approved January 31, 1899....	1, 000
For relief of the poor	13, 000
For transportation of paupers	2, 000
Total amount estimated	745, 015
Amount estimated for the current year 1902	651, 890
Amount appropriated for the current year 1902	715, 120

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith some statistical tables presenting a summary of the work of the various charitable institutions subject to the supervision of the board during the year ended June 30, 1901. These tables, like most statistical compilations, are not absolutely accurate, but are sufficiently so for all practical purposes. The reports submitted by the institutions represented are, in some cases, lacking in desired information, which makes it impossible to prepare absolutely accurate tables. An effort will be made during the current year to obtain more accurate and detailed reports from institutions than heretofore. The card index system has been introduced in the office of the board itself, and this will aid greatly in furnishing more accurate information of the actual work accomplished in many of our institutions.

During the year I have visited all institutions subject to the supervision of the board, and most of them I have visited more than once. But owing to the fact that I found it necessary to devote a great deal of time to preliminary study of the history and development of these various institutions, I have been compelled to spend much time in the office, and have not been able to visit institutions and attend their board meetings as frequently as would be desirable. In the future I plan to make more frequent visits and keep in more immediate touch with all the institutions subject to the supervision of the board.

The tables submitted herewith are arranged in two series, the first covering the financial operations of the various institutions, and the second covering the movement of population, showing the admission and discharge of inmates, etc.

The annual reports submitted by each of the institutions are herewith transmitted to be printed for public information.

I beg to acknowledge the utmost courtesy extended to me by all officers connected with the various institutions with whom my official duties have brought me in contact. I have to acknowledge, also, the cordial sympathy and cooperation of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and other officials connected with the District government, and the most hearty sympathy and support on the part of every member of the board of charities.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. S. WILSON, *Secretary.*

THE BOARD OF CHARITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Finances.

I. REFORMATORIES AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

	Washington Asylum.	Reform School, Dis- trict of Columbia.	Reform School for Girls.
Appropriation for—			
Salaries.....	\$20,353.00	\$16,452.00	\$6,385.00
Support of inmates.....	55,000.00	26,000.00	8,000.00
Furnishing and equipping new building.....			5,000.00
Continuing erection of workhouse.....	50,000.00		
Repairs.....	2,000.00		
Erection of deadhouse.....	1,200.00		
Building and furnishing receiving ward.....	15,000.00		
Repair of water-closets.....	1,000.00		
Bathroom fixtures in nurses' home.....	100.00		
Erection of porch to north wing of almshouse.....	1,200.00		
Additional amount for construction of assembly hall.....		5,600.00	
Received from Department of Justice.....		1,814.00	
Total.....	145,853.00	49,866.00	19,385.00
Unexpended appropriation for—			
Salaries.....	485.58		1,045.59
Support of inmates.....	142.00	65.41	4.02
Repairs.....	2.77		
Furnishing and equipping new building.....			260.85
Construction of assembly hall.....		.43	
Total.....		65.84	1,310.46

II. MEDICAL CHARITIES.

	Freed- men's Hos- pital.	Columbia Hospital.	Garfield Hospital.	Providence Hospital.	Central Dispensary and Emer- gency Hospital.	Children's Hospital.
RECEIPTS.						
Balance from last year.....		\$1,172.93	\$2,016.08		\$609.77	\$779.88
From board of inmates.....		7,233.72	15,816.12		1,908.97	
From labor of inmates.....						4,500.00
From legacies or endowments.....						
From interest.....		26.77	500.00		13.51	
From all other private sources.....		206.87	899.61		1,611.85	3,363.79
Appropriation.....	\$54,000.00	20,000.00	19,000.00	\$19,000.00	15,000.00	10,000.00
Appropriation for repairs.....		1,000.00				
Total.....	54,000.00	29,640.29	38,231.81		19,144.10	18,643.67
DISBURSEMENTS.						
Rent.....						
Salaries.....		8,901.49	9,917.74		6,085.75	5,652.66
Medicine, surgical supplies, and instruments.....		2,176.01	2,233.75		2,158.48	886.81
Interest.....			3,882.40		900.00	800.00
Current repairs to maintain property.....			2,555.24		1,586.16	
Other items of current ex- pense.....		14,518.65	17,687.59		7,802.66	9,830.41
Extraordinary repairs and improvements.....		1,296.13				
Payments on debts for pur- chase of real estate or per- manent improvements.....						
Added to endowment or sink- ing fund.....						
Total.....	54,000.00	26,892.28	36,276.72		18,533.05	17,169.88
Balance on hand.....		2,748.01	1,955.09		611.05	1,473.79
Percentage of private income (exclusive of legacies).....		27.19	47.54		19.07	25.17
Percentage of public income.....	100	72.81	52.46		80.93	74.83
Daily average number of pa- tients.....	146	69	68	146	16	59
Cost per capita.....	\$369.86	\$370.95	\$533.48		\$1,158.31	\$291.01
Daily average number of free patients.....	146	53	49	112		59
Cost per capita to public.....	\$369.86	\$377.36	\$387.75	\$169.64		\$169.49

Finances—Continued.

II. MEDICAL CHARITIES—Continued.

	Homeo- pathic Hospital.	Home for Incurables.	Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital.	Woman's Clinic.	Woman's Dispensary.	Washing- ton Asylum Hospital.
RECEIPTS.						
Balance from last year	\$70. 74	\$2, 674. 56	\$251. 11	\$14. 75	\$289. 81	.....
From board of inmates	7, 023. 80	1, 175. 00	66. 00	.....	.....	.....
From labor of inmates	1, 034. 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From legacies or endowments .....	.....	1, 300. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
From interest	450. 00	326. 53	50. 00	.....	.....	.....
From all other private sources	2, 060. 95	5, 773. 89	390. 84	798. 62	244. 82	.....
Appropriation	8, 500. 00	2, 000. 00	1, 500. 00	1, 000. 00	1 400. 00	.....
Appropriation for repairs .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	19, 140. 27	13, 249. 98	2, 257. 95	1, 813. 37	934. 63	.....
DISBURSEMENTS.						
Rent .....	.....	.....	266. 66	440. 00	305. 65	.....
Salaries	6, 447. 88	3, 683. 83	943. 90	48. 00	110. 00	.....
Medicine, surgical supplies, and instruments	1, 558. 10	448. 69	310. 02	360. 37	133. 64	.....
Interest	307. 20	166. 86	.....	.....	.....	.....
Current repairs to maintain property .....	.....	433. 96	.....	3. 50	.....	.....
Other items of current ex- pense	9, 688. 34	6, 286. 12	705. 16	245. 16	71. 90	.....
Extraordinary repairs and improvements	184. 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Payments on debts for pur- chase of real estate or per- manent improvements	484. 20	.....	.....	162. 20	.....	.....
Added to endowment or sink- ing fund .....	.....	.....	.....	180. 00	.....	.....
Total	18, 670. 22	11, 019. 46	2, 225. 74	1, 439. 23	621. 19	.....
Balance on hand	470. 05	2, 230. 52	32. 21	374. 14	313. 44	.....
Percentage of private income (exclusive of legacies)	55. 43	78. 44	25. 26	44. 40	37. 97	.....
Percentage of public income	44. 57	21. 56	74. 74	55. 60	62. 03	.....
Daily average number of pa- tients	28	38	1	.....	.....	93
Cost per capita	\$642. 91	\$289. 98	.....	.....	.....	\$124. 89
Daily average number of free patients	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	93
Cost per capita to public	\$472. 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$124. 89

¹ Allotment from appropriation for relief of the poor.

Finances—Continued.

III. CHILD-CARING WORK.

	Board of Children's Guard- ians. ¹	Industrial Home School. ³	National Associa- tion for the Relief of Desti- tute Col- ored Wo- men and Children.	News- boys' and Chil- dren's Aid Soci- ety.	German Orphan Asylum.	Washing- ton Hos- pital for Found- lings.	St. Ann's Infant Asylum.
RECEIPTS.							
Balance from last year			\$91.69	\$104.83	\$1,436.81	\$422.98	
From board of inmates.....			185.99	674.00	118.00		\$1,118.50
From labor of inmates.....							179.00
From legacies or endowments.....			20,700.92				
From interest.....			224.10		559.00		
From all other private sources.....			76.36	2,311.46	6,224.92	1,471.09	2,176.26
Appropriation for—							
Maintenance		\$13,000.00	9,900.00	1,000.00	1,800.00	6,000.00	5,400.00
Repairs.....		2,000.00					
Enlargement industrial- training plant.....		2,000.00					
Erection of school building.....		20,000.00					
Steam-heating plant.....			2,500.00				
Total			33,679.06	4,089.79	10,138.73	7,894.07	8,873.76
DISBURSEMENTS.							
Salaries.....			3,870.50	1,235.74	1,977.07	3,294.02	1,100.00
Material to be used in indus- tries.....			171.45				
Medicine, surgical supplies, and instruments.....			1.80	14.33	25.79	106.86	95.00
Current repairs to maintain property.....			37.75	124.96		505.25	
Other items of current expense.....			6,740.42	2,188.44	1,725.23	3,870.30	7,658.39
Extraordinary repairs or im- provements.....			2,500.00		1,523.22		
Repayment of loans.....			544.29				
Added to endowment or sink- ing fund.....					3,708.75		
Total			13,866.21	3,563.47	8,960.06	7,776.43	8,853.39
Balance on hand.....			19,812.85	526.32	1,178.67	117.64	20.37
Percentage of private income (exclusive of legacies).....			4.68	74.91	279.31	19.69	39.15
Percentage of public income.....			95.32	25.09	20.69	80.31	60.85
Daily average number of in- mates.....		119	103	25	46	36	128
Cost per capita.....		\$155.75	\$105.07	\$142.54	\$81.05	\$216.01	\$69.17

¹ For daily average number of wards (exclusive of feeble-minded and those under temporary care), total expenses, and cost per capita, see pages 200, 201, 202, 203.

² Inclusive of legacies.

³ For receipts and expenditures see report Industrial Home School, page 240.

Finances—Continued.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.

	Municipal lodging house.	Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors.	Women's Christian Associa- tion Home.	Young Women's Christian Home.	Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mis- sion.
RECEIPTS.					
Balance from last year			\$819. 50	\$335. 87	\$65. 54
From board of inmates			4, 444. 30	4, 641. 20	
From interest			152. 00		
From all other sources			308. 13	468. 70	2, 191. 90
Appropriation	\$4, 000. 00	\$2, 500. 00	4, 000. 00	1, 000. 00	2, 000. 00
Total	4, 000. 00	2, 500. 00	9, 723. 93	6, 445. 77	4, 257. 44
DISBURSEMENTS.					
Rent		390. 00			900. 00
Salaries	2, 180. 19	710. 00	1, 971. 67	1, 281. 50	569. 00
Medicine, surgical supplies, and instru- ments			26. 60		113. 46
Interest				225. 00	
Current repairs to maintain property			212. 34		
Other items of current expense	1, 476. 05	1, 400. 00	5, 983. 41	4, 313. 59	2, 624. 83
Extraordinary repairs or improvements			562. 75		
Repayment of loan					5. 00
Total expenditures	3, 656. 24	2, 500. 00	8, 756. 77	5, 820. 09	4, 212. 29
Unexpended appropriation	343. 76				
Balance on hand			967. 16	625. 68	45. 15
Percentage private income			38. 30	84. 48	53. 02
Percentage public income	100	100	61. 70	15. 52	46. 98
Average number of inmates		18	41	32	59
Cost per capita		\$138. 89	\$199. 85	\$181. 88	\$71. 31

Movement of population.

I. REFORMATORIES AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

	Washington Asylum.			Reform School, District of Co- lumbia.	Reform School for Girls.
	Work- house.	Alms- house.	Hospital.		
Number of inmates June 30, 1900	241	219	81	192	28
Received during year	4, 023	203	1, 295	145	25
Recaptured	12			3	
Births			28		
Absentees returned					3
Total	4, 276	422	1, 404	340	56
Discharged during year	4, 012	198	1, 101		13
Escaped	14	4		6	2
Died	4		218	97	
Transferred					1
Number of inmates June 30, 1901	246	220	85	237	40
Total	4, 276	422	1, 404	340	56
Average number inmates	260	237	93	220	30
Cost per capita	(1)	(1)	¹ \$124. 89	\$200. 91	\$444. 51

¹Cost per capita for the three departments, Washington Asylum, \$112.55.

Movement of population—Continued.

II. MEDICAL CHARITIES.

	Freedmen's Hospital.	Columbia Hospital.	Garfield Hospital.	Garfield Hospital, isolating ward.	Providence Hospital.	Providence Hospital, isolating ward.	Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital.	Homeopathic Hospital.	Children's Hospital.	Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital.	Home for Incurables.	Woman's Clinic.	Woman's Dispensary.	Washington Asylum Hospital.
Number of patients June 30, 1900.....	138	72	58	3	135	13	15	41	61	.....	39	.....	.....	81
Admitted during year.....	2,238	840	1,230	234	2,472	72	781	1,064	366	155	9	.....	.....	1,295
Births.....	195	310	50	.....	3	.....	.....	55	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	28
Total.....	2,571	1,222	1,338	237	2,610	85	796	1,160	1,427	156	48	.....	.....	1,404
Discharged during year.....	2,224	1,057	1,204	225	2,292	70	714	1,107	347	149	.....	.....	.....	1,101
Deaths.....	219	83	74	9	165	15	64	29	41	7	8	.....	.....	218
Remaining June 30, 1901.....	128	82	60	3	153	.....	18	24	39	.....	40	.....	.....	85
Total.....	2,571	1,222	1,338	237	2,610	85	796	1,160	427	156	48	.....	.....	1,404
Number of surgical operations performed in hospital.....	510	346	434	.....	526	.....	2,806	329	159	896	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number of new patients treated in dispensary.....	5,769	1,325	775	.....	.....	.....	9,943	2,786	2,029	1,203	.....	1,175	1,191	.....
Number of surgical operations performed in dispensary.....	.....	14	26	.....	.....	.....	143	85	141	180	.....	.....	121	.....
Number of prescriptions compounded in dispensary.....	8,471	5,203	2,187	.....	.....	.....	34,791	6,130	7,137	6,756	.....	5,379	2,905	.....

¹ Also 60 babies treated during year in baby ward.

III. CHILD-CARING WORK.

	Board of Children's Guardians.			Industrial Home School.	National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children.	Newsboys' and Children's Aid Society.	German Orphan Asylum.	Hospital for Foundlings.	St. Ann's Infant Asylum.
	Wards.	Temporary care.	Feeble minded.						
Number of inmates June 30, 1900..	634	9	41	100	109	22	45	47	144
New inmates received.....	146	135	5	108	31	38	5	48	67
Former inmates returned.....	.....	.....	.....	35	1	5	2	.....	.....
Total.....	780	144	46	243	141	65	52	95	211
Discharged.....	32	117	1	99	18	63	4	20	51
Dismissed on trial or probation.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Escaped.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Died.....	28	.....	1	1	6	.....	.....	33	47
Transferred.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	11
Present June 30, 1901.....	720	27	44	132	117	.....	48	41	102
Total.....	780	144	46	243	141	65	52	95	211
Daily average number of inmates.	665	16	43	119	103	25	45	36	128

Movement of population—Continued.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.

	Municipal Lodging House.	Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors.	Women's Christian Association Home.	Young Women's Christian Home.	Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission.
Number of inmates June 30, 1900		13	56		52
Admitted during year	2,861	565	251	173	270
Absentees returned			31	99	
Born in institution					16
Total		578	338	272	338
Discharged		560	1	234	
Left on probation or indefinite absence ..			286		200
Transferred			3		63
Employment secured for	60				
Died			1		8
Number of inmates June 30, 1901		10	47	38	67
Total		578	338	272	338

APPENDIX.

RECENTLY ENACTED LAWS CONCERNING CHARITIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

[Public—No. 179.]

AN ACT To establish a board of charities for the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be established in the District of Columbia a board of charities, to consist of five members, residents of the said District, who shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, each for a term of three years, but in such manner that the terms of not more than two of them shall expire in any one or the same year. The members of the said board shall serve without compensation. During his term of office no member shall serve as trustee or other administrative officer of any institution subject to the visitation of the said board. The board shall elect a president and vice-president from among its own members, and shall appoint a secretary, who shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum; and a messenger, who shall receive a salary of eight hundred and forty dollars per annum; and may appoint such other officers, inspectors, and clerks as it may deem proper, and fix the number, duties, and compensation of such other officers, inspectors, and clerks, subject to appropriations of Congress: *Provided,* That the office of superintendent of charities of the District of Columbia is hereby abolished from and after the thirtieth day of June, nineteen hundred; and the amounts appropriated in the Act making appropriations for the expenses of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and one, for salaries of superintendent of charities and of messenger in the office of said superintendent and for traveling expenses are hereby made available for the payment of secretary of the board of charities, messenger for said board, and necessary traveling expenses authorized by said board. The said board of charities shall visit, inspect, and maintain a general supervision over all institutions, societies, or associations of a charitable, eleemosynary, correctional, or reformatory character which are supported in whole or in part by appropriations of Congress, made for the care or treatment of residents of the District of Columbia; and no payment shall be made to any such charitable, eleemosynary, correctional, or reformatory institution for any resident of the District of Columbia who is not received and maintained therein pursuant to the rules established by such board of charities, except in the case of persons committed by the courts, or abandoned infants needing immediate care. The said board of charities shall be provided with suitable rooms in the building occupied by other departments of the government of the District of Columbia. Regular meetings of the said board shall be held at least once each month, and more often if required. The said board shall make such rules and orders for the regulation of its proceedings as may be deemed necessary. The officers in charge of all institutions subject to the supervision of the board of charities shall furnish said board, on request,

such information and statistics as may be desired; and to secure accuracy, uniformity, and completeness of such statistics the board may prescribe such forms of report and registration as may be deemed to be essential; and all plans for new institutions shall, before the adoption of the same, be submitted to said board for suggestion and criticism. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia may at any time order an investigation by the board, or a committee of its members, of the management of any penal, charitable, or reformatory institution in the District of Columbia; and said board, or any authorized committee of its members, when making such investigation, shall have power to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths and affirmations; and the report of such investigation, with the testimony, shall be made to the Commissioners. All accounts and expenditures of said board shall be certified as may be required by the Commissioners, and paid as other accounts against the District of Columbia. The said board shall make an annual report to Congress, through the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, giving a full and complete account of all matters placed under the supervision of the board, all expenses in detail, and all officers and agents employed, with a report of the Secretary, showing the actual condition of all institutions and agencies under the supervision of the board, the character and economy of administration thereof, and the amount and sources of their public and private income. The said report shall also include recommendations for the economical and efficient administration of the charities and reformatories of the District of Columbia. The said board shall prepare and include with its annual report such estimates of future appropriations as will, in the judgment of a majority of its members, best promote the effective, harmonious, and economical management of the affairs under its supervision; and such estimates submitted shall be included in the regular annual Book of Estimates. No member or employee of said board shall be either directly or indirectly interested in any contract for building, repairing, or furnishing any institution which by this Act the board is authorized to investigate and supervise. All Acts and parts of Acts in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Approved, June 6, 1900.

[PUBLIC—No. 156,]

AN ACT To provide for the care of dependent children in the District of Columbia and to create a board of children's guardians.

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be created, in and for the District of Columbia, a board to be known as the board of children's guardians, composed of nine members who shall serve without compensation, the said board to be a body politic and corporate and to have the powers and to be constituted in the manner hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. That the members of the board of children's guardians shall be appointed by the judges of the police court and the judge holding the criminal court of the District of Columbia, met together for that purpose; the assent of a majority of such judges being necessary to appointment in each case: *Provided*, That there shall always be at least three representatives of each sex upon the board. Of the nine members first appointed after the passage of this act, three shall be appointed for one year, three for two years, and three for three years. Thereafter all appointments, except such as shall be made for the remainder of unexpired terms, shall be for the term of three years. The judges of the police court and the judge holding the criminal court, or a majority of them, when met together for that purpose, may remove for cause any member of the board: *Provided*, That such member shall be given an opportunity to be heard in his own defense.

SEC. 3. That the board shall elect from its own members a president, vice-president, and secretary, who shall severally discharge the duties usual to such offices, or such as the by-laws of the board may prescribe. The board shall have the power subject to the approval of the Commissioners to employ not more than two agents, at an annual compensation not exceeding two thousand four hundred dollars for the two, and prescribe their duties, and to conclude arrangements with persons or institutions for the care of dependent children at such rates as may be agreed upon.

SEC. 4. That said board shall have the care and supervision of the following classes of children: First, all children committed under section two of the act approved February thirteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, entitled "An act for the protection of children in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;" second, all children who are destitute of suitable homes and adequate means of earning an

honest living, all children abandoned by their parents or guardians, all children of habitually drunken or vicious or unfit parents, all children habitually begging on the streets or from door to door, all children kept in vicious or immoral associations, all children known by their language or life to be vicious or incorrigible whenever such children may be committed to the care of the board by the police court or the criminal court of the District; and power is hereby given to these courts to commit such children when not over sixteen years of age to said board: *Provided*, That the laws regulating the commitment of children to the reform schools of the District shall not be deemed to be repealed in any part by this act; third, such children as the board of trustees of the Reform School for Boys or the Reform School for Girls, may, in their discretion, commit to the board of children's guardians, and power is hereby given the board of trustees of the said reform school to commit any inmate of their respective institutions to the said board of guardians, conditionally upon the good behavior of the child so committed; fourth, under the rules to be established by the board children may be received and temporarily cared for pending investigation or judgment of the court.

SEC. 5. That the board shall be the legal guardian of all children committed to it by the courts, and shall have full power to board them in private families, to board them in institutions willing to receive them, to bind them out or apprentice them, or to give them in adoption to foster parents. Children received from the reform school shall be placed at work, bound out or apprenticed, and at any time before attaining majority may be returned to the school from which they came, if, in the judgment of the board of guardians, such a course is demanded by the interest of the community or the welfare of the child. All children under the guardianship of the board shall be visited not less than once a year by an agent of the board, and as much oftener as the welfare of the child demands. Children received temporarily may not be kept longer than one week, except by order of the police court or the criminal court.

SEC. 6. That the antecedents, character, and condition of life of each child received by the board shall be investigated as fully as possible, and the facts learned entered in permanent records, in which shall also be noted the subsequent history of each child, so far as it can be ascertained.

SEC. 7. That the Commissioners of the District shall have authority to prescribe the form of records to be kept by the board of guardians, and the methods to be employed by them in paying bills and auditing accounts; and an annual report of its operations hereunder shall be made by the board to the superintendent of charities. The superintendent of charities shall have full powers of investigation and report regarding all branches of the work of the board, as well as over all institutions in which children are placed by the board; and it shall be his duty to recommend annually the appropriations which in his judgment are necessary to the carrying on of its work.

Approved, July 26, 1892.

[PUBLIC—No. 152.]

AN ACT To enlarge the powers of the courts of the District of Columbia in cases involving delinquent children, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the judges of the criminal and police courts of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized and empowered, at their discretion, to commit to the custody and care of the Board of Children's Guardians of the District of Columbia children under seventeen years of age who shall be convicted of petty crimes or misdemeanors which may be punishable with fine or imprisonment; and said Board of Children's Guardians shall place, under contract, such children in such suitable homes, institutions, or training schools for the care of children as it may deem wise and proper.

SEC. 2. That no court shall commit a child under seventeen years of age, charged with or convicted of a petty crime or misdemeanor punishable by a fine or imprisonment, to a jail, workhouse, or police station, but if such child be unable to give bail or pay a fine, it may be committed to the Board of Children's Guardians temporarily or permanently, in the discretion of the court, and said board shall make some suitable provision for said child outside the inclosure of any jail, workhouse, or police station, or said court may commit such child to the reform school under the laws now providing for such commitment.

SEC. 3. That for the purpose of aiding the court in a proper disposition of cases referred to in section one the Board of Children's Guardians is hereby authorized and directed to designate one of its employees as a probation officer, whose duty shall be to make such investigation in cases involving children under seventeen years of age as the court may direct, to be present in court in order to represent the interests of the child when the case is heard, to furnish the court such information and assistance as the judge may require, and to take charge of any child before and after trial as may be directed by the court.

SEC. 4. That any person within the District of Columbia, of sufficient financial ability, who shall refuse or neglect to provide for any child under the age of fourteen years, of which he or she shall be the parent or guardian, such food, clothing, and shelter as will prevent the suffering and secure the safety of such child, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to punishment by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the workhouse of the District of Columbia for not more than three months, or both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 5. That whenever petition or information shall have been filed in any court of the District of Columbia authorized to commit children to the care, custody, and guardianship of the Board of Children's Guardians for such commitment of any child, and upon the hearing of the same before said court it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that such child is entitled to be committed as aforesaid under or by virtue of any of the provisions of the act of Congress approved July twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, entitled "An act to provide for the care of dependent children in the District of Columbia and to create a Board of Children's Guardians," and if said evidence tends to show that such child has a father or a mother, either of whom is able to contribute to the support of such child, either by reason of having means or property or having an income consisting of wages or salary due for personal services or labor or otherwise, but fails or neglects so to do, then the proper prosecuting officer shall file in the police court of the District of Columbia an information charging said father or mother, or both, with such failure or neglect, and upon conviction thereof the said court shall require the father or the mother of such child, or both such father and mother, to contribute by stated payments, to be made to said Board of Children's Guardians, toward the support of such child such sum or sums, monthly, weekly, or otherwise, as in the judgment of said court either or both such father and mother should and may be able to pay; and the courts aforesaid may at any time hear and determine any petition for an order for contribution toward maintenance of any child who has heretofore been or who may hereafter be committed to the guardianship of the Board of Children's Guardians, or for modifying or suspending the operation of any such order previously made.

SEC. 6. That any person against whom an order for contribution toward maintenance may have been made, as provided for in this act, who shall refuse or neglect to make such payments as ordered, shall be deemed guilty of contempt, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to suffer imprisonment in the workhouse of the District of Columbia for not less than three months nor more than one year; and such imprisonment shall not exempt such person from additional imprisonment for further neglect or refusal to make contribution as aforesaid: *Provided, however,* That if, after such conviction, any such parent shall appear before the court before which such conviction shall have taken place and shall show to the satisfaction of the court that the amount due under such order, up to the time of conviction, has been paid, and further, with good and sufficient surety, to be approved by said court, shall enter into bond to the United States in the penal sum of five hundred dollars, conditioned that he will thereafter pay such sums as may have been ordered or that may thereafter be ordered to be paid by said court until such order shall be revoked, the said court may suspend sentence therein during the continuance of such bond.

SEC. 7. That the disbursing officer of the Board of Children's Guardians shall receive and shall be responsible under his bond for all moneys paid to said board under the provisions of this act, and shall pay the amounts so received by him into the Treasury of the United States within twenty days after the close of each fiscal quarter.

SEC. 8. That all acts and portions of acts inconsistent with the provisions mentioned above are hereby repealed, and the terms of the provisions in the above sections shall become law on and after the date of approval.

Approved, March 3, 1901.

[PUBLIC—No. 147.]

AN ACT To amend sections eight, nine, and fifteen of the Act entitled "An Act revising and amending the various Acts establishing and relating to the Reform School in the District of Columbia," approved May third, eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That sections eight, nine, and fifteen of the Act entitled "An Act revising and amending the various Acts establishing and relating to the Reform School of the District of Columbia," approved May third, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, be, and they are hereby, amended as follows:

Amend section eight so that it shall read as follows:

"SEC. 8. That whenever any boy under the age of seventeen years shall be brought before any court of the District of Columbia, or any judge of such court, and shall be convicted of any crime or misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment, other than imprisonment for life, such court or judge, in lieu of sentencing him to imprisonment in the county jail or fining him, may commit him to the Reform School, to remain until he shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, unless sooner discharged by the board of trustees. And the judges of the criminal and police courts of the District of Columbia shall have power to commit to the Reform School, first, any boy under seventeen years of age who may be liable to punishment by imprisonment under any existing law of the District of Columbia, or any law that may be enacted and in force in said District; second, any boy under seventeen years of age, with the consent of his parent or guardian, against whom any charge of committing any crime or misdemeanor shall have been made, the punishment of which, on conviction, would be confinement in jail or prison; third, any boy under seventeen years of age who is destitute of a suitable home and adequate means of obtaining an honest living, or who is in danger of being brought up, or is brought up, to lead an idle or vicious life; fourth, any boy under seventeen years of age who is incorrigible, or habitually disregards the commands of his father or mother, or guardian, who leads a vagrant life, or resorts to immoral places or practices, or neglects or refuses to perform labor suitable to his years and condition, or to attend school. And the president of the board of trustees may also commit to the Reform School such boys as are mentioned in the foregoing third and fourth classes upon application or complaint, in writing, of a parent, or guardian, or relative having charge of such boy, and upon such testimony in regard to the facts stated as shall be satisfactory to him; and for taking testimony in such cases, he is hereby empowered to administer oaths."

Amend section nine so that it shall read as follows:

"SEC. 9. That every boy sent to the Reform School shall remain until he is twenty-one years of age, unless sooner discharged or bound as an apprentice."

Amend section fifteen so that it shall read as follows:

"SEC. 15. That the board of trustees may make such by-laws, rules, and regulations for their own government and that of the institution, its officers, employees, and inmates, the employment, discipline, instruction, education, removal, and absolute, temporary, or conditional release of all boys committed to the school, as they may deem necessary and proper, and as are not contrary to the Constitution and to the laws of the District of Columbia."

Approved, June 5, 1900.

[PUBLIC—No. 92.]

AN ACT Supplemental to an Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Reform School for Girls of the District of Columbia," approved July ninth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That sections eight, nine, and fifteen of the Act entitled "An Act revising and amending the various Acts establishing and relating to the Reform School of the District of Columbia," approved May third, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, which Act was made applicable to the Reform School for Girls of the District of Columbia by the sixth section of the Act to which this Act is a supplement, be, and they are hereby, amended as applicable to the said Reform School for Girls, so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 8. That whenever any girl under the age of seventeen years shall be brought before any court of the District of Columbia or any judge of such court, and shall be convicted of any crime or misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment other than imprisonment for life, such court or judge, in lieu of sentencing her to imprisonment in the county jail or fining her, may commit her to the Reform

School for Girls, to remain until she shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years unless sooner discharged by the board of trustees. And the judges of the criminal and police courts of the District of Columbia shall have power to commit to the Reform School for Girls, first, any girl under seventeen years of age who may be liable to punishment by imprisonment under any existing law of the District of Columbia or any law that may be enacted and in force in said District; second, any girl under seventeen years of age, with the consent of her parent or guardian, against whom any charge of crime or misdemeanor shall have been made, upon probable cause shown to the satisfaction of the court; third, any girl under seventeen years of age who is destitute of a suitable home and adequate means of obtaining an honest living or who is in danger of being brought up, or is brought up, to lead an idle or vicious life; fourth, any girl under seventeen years of age who is incorrigible or habitually disregards the commands of her father or mother or guardian, who leads a vagrant life, or resorts to immoral places or practices, or neglects or refuses to perform labor suitable to her years and condition or to attend school. And the president of the board of trustees may also commit to the Reform School for Girls such girls as are mentioned in the foregoing third and fourth classes upon application or complaint, in writing, of a parent or guardian or relative having charge of such girl, and upon such testimony in regard to the facts stated as shall be satisfactory to him; and for taking testimony in such cases he is hereby empowered to administer oaths.

"SEC. 9. That every girl sent to the Reform School for Girls shall remain until she is twenty-one years of age unless sooner discharged or bound as an apprentice."

"SEC. 15. That the board of trustees may make such by-laws, rules, and regulations for their own government and that of the institution, its officers, employees, and inmates, the employment, discipline, instruction, education, removal, and absolute, temporary, or conditional release of all girls committed to the school as they may deem necessary and proper and as are not contrary to the Constitution and to the laws of the District of Columbia."

Approved, February 25, 1901.

[PUBLIC—No. 37.]

AN ACT To reincorporate and preserve all the corporate franchises and property rights of the de facto corporation known as the German Orphan Asylum Association of the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Jacob Jose, Louis Kettler, William Kettler, John Walter, Frederick Imhoff, Charles G. Rogier, Charles Graff, Jacob J. Appieh, George J. Seufferle, George Breitbarth, Christian Heurich, Werner Koch, John A. Griesbauer, William H. Veerhoff, Clement A. Didden, George Bessler, John F. Schneider, and Otto Wehner, the present board of directors of the said de facto corporation, and their present associate members and successors, be, and they are hereby, created a body politic and corporate by the name of German Orphan Asylum Association of the District of Columbia, with all the powers, franchises, and privileges, and for the purposes set forth in the original Act of incorporation, executed September twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, and recorded October eleventh, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, in liber numbered three, folio sixty-two et sequentes, Acts of incorporation, in the office of the recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia: *Provided, however,* That the term of said corporation shall be, and hereby is, made perpetual.

SEC. 2. That all lawful acts done and all lawful engagements entered into by the said German Orphan Asylum Association of the District of Columbia, while acting as a corporation de facto, are hereby declared to be valid, and that all property rights acquired by the said German Orphan Asylum Association of the District of Columbia and belonging to it while a corporation de jure, and all property right acquired by it while acting as a corporation de facto, are hereby confirmed unto the German Orphan Asylum Association of the District of Columbia by this Act incorporated, which shall hereupon succeed to all the rights and liabilities of the said German Orphan Asylum Association of the District of Columbia the body corporate de jure and de facto, saving, however, to all persons and corporations all rights and rights of action against the said original corporation and the said corporation de facto.

SEC. 3. That the said German Orphan Asylum Association of the District of Columbia by this Act incorporated is hereby authorized, if such be deemed necessary, to institute in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, proceedings in equity, by bill against all persons and corporations who may set up any claim to any of the

property rights of the said original corporation or de facto corporation by this Act vested in the corporation created hereby for the purpose of determining finally the rights of any such adverse claims and of having its right and title to all such property rights finally affirmed by the decree of said court: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this Act shall be held in any wise to disturb or affect any reserved lien which the United States may have under existing law upon any of the property of the said original corporation or the said de facto corporation.

SEC. 4. Congress hereby reserves the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act.

Approved, February 6, 1901.

[PUBLIC—No. 38.]

AN ACT To enable the directors of Providence Hospital to increase the accommodations of that institution.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of obtaining the amount of money necessary to construct additional buildings for hospital purposes on square seven hundred and sixty-four in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, the directors of the Providence Hospital are hereby authorized to raise by mortgage or other incumbrance on the real estate in said square a sum not to exceed two hundred thousand dollars, which said incumbrance shall be a first lien on said real estate; and the said corporation is hereby authorized to hold real estate in the said square without limitation as to value: *Provided,* That all proceedings under this Act shall be approved by the Attorney-General of the United States.

Approved, February 6, 1901.



WASHINGTON ASYLUM.

REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON ASYLUM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 12, 1901.*

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the usual custom, I herewith submit the annual estimates for the maintenance of this institution for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, together with a report of the operations of the same for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901. I shall base the contingent expense fund at \$100 per annum for each person actually supported by the institution during the past fiscal year, not taking into consideration the natural increase in numbers which we shall be called upon to care for two years hence. I therefore trust that my estimates may meet your approval and not be reduced before reaching Congress. In view of the fact of the contemplated removal of the almshouse department to a different locality and the establishment of the new Municipal Hospital, which it is believed by the authorities will, when in running order, do the greater part of the work of this hospital, I refrain from making recommendations or estimates for either of these departments except for their maintenance in their present condition, excepting in this one item, i. e., I recommend that the pupil nurses be furnished material for working uniforms, a reference library, and stationery for the actual work of the training school. I believe that \$600 per annum would cover the cost for the fifteen pupil nurses employed, and I hope it will meet with your approval.

Estimates for fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

For contingent expenses, based on a daily average of 655 persons, the actual number supported during the past fiscal year, at \$100 per annum per capita, including provisions, fuel, forage, groceries, meats, dry goods, shoes, lumber, hardware, drugs and medicines, gas, ice, repairs, tools, tailoring, extra service, and other necessary articles	\$65,500
For continuation of building male workhouse, based on estimates of the building inspector of the District upon plans approved by your office	100,000
For repairs to buildings, painting, lumber, hardware, cement, lime, oil, renewal of floors, and repairs to plumbing, steam heating and cooking apparatus, removal of floor timbers, floors and stalls in horse barn.....	3,500
For fencing and care taking, including watchman and improvements of proposed burial grounds for deceased indigents.....	1,500
For material for pupil nurses, working uniforms, stationery, and reference library for use of training school for nurses.....	600
For salaries:	
1 intendant	1,400
1 visiting physician.....	1,200
1 resident physician	480
1 property clerk.....	900
1 record clerk.....	900
1 matron	600
1 baker.....	480
1 principal overseer	1,200
12 overseers, at \$600 each	7,200
5 watchmen, at \$365 each	1,825
6 night watchmen, at \$480 each	2,880
1 outside night watchman	548

For salaries—Continued.

1 engineer	\$600
1 first assistant engineer	350
1 second assistant engineer	340
1 engineer at hospital (seven and one-half months)	375
1 blacksmith and woodworker	500
1 carpenter	500
1 driver of dead wagon	365
1 hostler and driver	365
1 keeper at female workhouse	300
1 keeper at female workhouse	180
2 female attendants at almshouse, at \$150 each	300
1 hospital cook	365
4 cooks, at \$180 each	720
2 cooks, at \$120 each	240
1 trained nurse, who shall act as superintendent of nursing	600
1 graduate nurse	365
1 graduate nurse for receiving ward	365
Pupil nurses not less than 15	1,140
1 registered pharmacist, who shall act as hospital clerk	720
Total	199,403

The two additional overseers and the six night watchmen estimated for are for the purpose of shortening the hours of duty of the guards at the male and female workhouses. The slight increase in salaries asked for intendent, physician, principal overseer, driver, cooks, etc., is for the purpose of making their compensation somewhat nearer a just equivalent for the services rendered than it is at the present rating.

The male prisoners of the workhouse have been employed as usual during the year. One gang has been engaged in grading streets, etc., under direction of the engineer department of the District, principally at Fifteenth and K streets SE. and Nineteenth and A streets SE.; one at Rock Creek Park in cleaning up the underbrush and building roads, bridges, etc., of that reservation, under the direction of the Engineer Commissioner of the District; also one gang at Kalorama Heights, Columbia road and Wyoming avenue, Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, Brookland, and on Benning road. Another small gang has been employed, as its services have been required, in cleaning the streets adjacent the markets and removing the débris. Of the rest of the inmates, those who have trades have been employed in the different shops as carpenters, blacksmiths, painters, etc., and the remainder in cultivating the farm and garden.

The following tabulated statement will show the number of days' labor performed by the different gangs and an estimated value of the same:

	Days worked.	Rate per day.	Amount.
In grading streets, etc.:			
At Fifteenth and K streets SE.—			
Men	13,722	\$1.00	\$13,722.00
Officers	1,229	1.00	1,229.00
Horses	1,137	1.00	1,137.00
At Rock Creek Park—			
Men	4,415	1.00	4,415.00
Officers	1,027	1.00	1,027.00
Horses	528	1.00	528.00
At Kalorama Heights, Columbia road and Wyoming avenue, Newport Place NW., Brightwood, Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, Brookland, and Bennings road NE.—			
Men	3,443	1.00	3,443.00
Officers	602	1.00	602.00
Horses	175	1.00	175.00

	Days worked.	Rate per day.	Amount.
In cleaning markets:			
Men	312	\$1.00	\$312.00
Officers	102	1.00	102.00
Horses	204	1.00	204.00
Total value of labor outside institution			26,896.00
On farm:			
Men	6,576	.50	3,288.00
Officers	724	.50	362.00
Men in shops, etc.	9,906	.50	4,953.00
In laundry	10,400	.50	5,200.00
In sewing room	2,496	.50	1,248.00
Total	30,102		41,947.00

The work of the female prisoners of the workhouse has consisted of making clothing, bedding, etc., for the use of the inmates of the institution, in the laundry, and general housework.

As often as necessary, details are made for the purpose of scrubbing and cleaning the different hospital wards and quarters of the inmates of the almshouse.

The principal articles of clothing, etc., made in the tailor shop, and by the female inmates of the workhouse, were as follows:

Workhouse coats	79	Bed ticks	58
Workhouse pants	496	Pillow ticks	80
Workhouse vests	9	Sheets, unbleached	722
Jean coats	60	Sheets, bleached	15
Jean pants	136	Pillowcases, unbleached	843
Jean vests	70	Pillowcases, bleached	35
Melton coats	70	Aprons	173
Melton pants	159	Underbodies	8
Melton vests	84	Frocks	2
White shirts	335	Crash towels	354
Check shirts	513	Caps	9
Women's shirts	31	Overalls	10
Women's dresses	77	Overcoat	1
Women's skirts	90	Nightgowns	119
Women's chemises	265	Denim gowns	46
Women's drawers	167	Cotton curtains	25
Table covers	55	Shirt waists	211
Dress skirts	170	Head handkerchiefs	62
Diapers	60		

The principal improvement in connection with the institution during the past year was the completion of the annex to the almshouse, mentioned in my last report, for the accommodation of the old colored women. This building was completed and occupied on the 20th of last September and furnishes pleasant quarters for its inmates, but unfortunately is not large enough to accommodate all of the class for whom it was designed, as the great increase in cost of labor and material between the time that estimates were made and the time of construction necessitated a decided reduction in the size of the building from what was originally intended, in order to bring it within the amount of the appropriation. Work on the glazed porch or sun room of this building was commenced on the 26th of September and completed in February last, thus allowing its inmates to enjoy the fresh air and sunlight in fair weather, which was impossible in their old quarters.

In the hospital the old wash room and closet of No. 4 ward was rebuilt and enlarged, affording considerable more room and convenience for the use of the patients.

On the 3d of June I requested that the inspector of boilers be instructed to inspect the several steam boilers in use at the institution, so that repairs, etc., found necessary could be made before cold weather set in, as several of them have been in use for many years. The boiler at the male workhouse was found to be in bad condition and not worth repairing, and new boilers were recommended. At the almhouse the tubes of the heating boiler were condemned and several defects discovered, to be remedied before the boiler can be put in condition for service again. The other boilers were found to be in good condition.

The live stock at present on the farm belonging to the District consists of 22 horses, 1 bull, 26 cows, 5 heifers, and 113 pigs of all ages. During the year there was killed 15,680 pounds of prime pork, 694 pounds of beef, and 550 pounds of veal, all of which was consumed by the inmates of the institution.

The amount and estimated value of farm and garden produce raised during the year, all of which was also consumed by the inmates of the asylum, thereby affording an agreeable change of diet from the regular fare, was as follows:

	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
Beets.....bushels..	900	\$0.50	\$450.00
Carrots.....do....	300	.50	150.00
Turnips.....do....	150	.30	45.00
Parsnips.....do....	150	.50	75.00
Onion sets.....do....	15	2.40	36.00
Onions.....do....	250	1.00	250.00
Tomatoes.....do....	600	.40	240.00
Beans.....do....	60	.75	45.00
Pease.....do....	45	1.25	56.25
Corn.....dozen..	1,400	.15	210.00
Leeks.....do....	14,000	.50	70.00
Egg plants.....do....	200	.75	150.00
Cabbage.....heads..	9,000	.03	270.00
Lettuce.....do....	8,000	.02	160.00
Radish.....dozen bunches..	175	.12	21.00
Oyster plants.....do....	125	.40	50.00
Celery.....bunches..	8,000	.05	400.00
Asparagus.....do....	400	.08	32.00
Parsley.....do....	8,000	.01	80.00
Kale.....barrels..	100	1.50	150.00
Strawberries.....boxes..	1,050	.10	105.00
Hay.....tons..	8	19.70	157.60
Milk.....gallons..	10,020	.20	4,004.00
Eggs.....dozen..	1,095	.20	219.00
Pork.....pounds..	15,680	.06	940.80
Beef.....do....	694	.06	41.64
Veal.....do....	550	.08	44.00
Total			8,452.29

Seven hundred and eighty-seven coffins were issued during the past year for the burial of bodies of the indigent poor buried at public expense, of which 93 were for the burial of those who died at this institution. During the same period there were 694 burials in potter's field, of whom 76 died at the asylum hospital.

The following table shows the appointments and resignations of officers and employees employed at the asylum during the last fiscal year:

Name.	Occupation.	Appointment.	Resigned.
J. H. Thornton	Overseer	Aug. 7, 1894	Aug. 2, 1900
F. E. Besley	Superintendent of nurses	Oct. 1, 1897	Dec. 3, 1900
E. B. Crain	Overseer	do	Aug. 31, 1900
J. D. C. Stoutenburgh	Engineer (died)	Dec. 8, 1897	July 19, 1900
H. W. Lafferty	Pupil nurse	July 20, 1897	July 31, 1900
L. M. Sims	do	Aug. 15, 1898	Sept. 14, 1900
K. O. Smith	do	Oct. 6, 1898	Oct. 22, 1900
Mary Lewis	do	Jan. 24, 1899	Jan. 11, 1901
Osmyn Baker	Appointed resident physician	Sept. 1, 1900	Aug. 31, 1900
A. Lawrason	Pupil nurse	June 5, 1899	May 31, 1901
S. L. Hoag	Hospital cook	July 1, 1899	Oct. 15, 1900
A. R. Fout	Pupil nurse	July 6, 1899	Nov. 7, 1900
Lillie Powell	Cook	Sept. 1, 1899	Dec. 31, 1900
Frances L. Allen	Pupil nurse	Nov. 22, 1899	Oct. 22, 1900
Wm. Welch	Cook	Dec. 12, 1899	Oct. 31, 1900
J. Hamilton	Trained nurse	Jan. 9, 1900	July 16, 1900
M. J. McIntee	Appointed resident physician	June 1, 1901	May 31, 1901
J. F. Wallace	Resident physician	Feb. 24, 1900	Aug. 31, 1900
Frank Adams	Pupil nurse	May 1, 1900	July 31, 1900
S. A. Glenn	Keeper, female workhouse	June 1, 1900	Oct. 20, 1900
H. M. Price	Pharmacist	July 1, 1900	do
W. McClanahan	Attendant, almshouse	do	Dec. 10, 1900
Chas. E. Selby	Cook	do	June 12, 1901
Nora Seip	Pupil nurse	July 3, 1900	July 31, 1900
Leonora Sherwood	do	do	do
Chas. F. Louk	Overseer	July 1, 1900	do
B. C. Sears	Engineer	July 20, 1900	do
Charlotte E. Martin	Graduate nurse	Aug. 1, 1900	Jan. 13, 1901
Annie Brice	Pupil nurse	do	do
Wm. H. Arnold	Overseer	Aug. 10, 1900	do
Cora Sims	Pupil nurse	do	Sept. 21, 1900
Geo. B. Reed	Watchman	Aug. 13, 1900	do
H. E. Brockson	Overseer	Sept. 1, 1900	do
Kate Johnson	Pupil nurse	Sept. 15, 1900	do
Miriam Smith	do	Sept. 26, 1900	do
Wm. B. Hudson	Assistant engineer	Oct. 1, 1900	do
Grace A. Martin	Hospital cook	Oct. 16, 1900	Dec. 31, 1900
W. R. Garnett	Engineer at hospital	do	Dec. 20, 1900
Elizabeth Hay	Pupil nurse	Oct. 23, 1900	do
M. A. Hayes	Interne	Oct. 20, 1900	Jan. 30, 1901
Julia W. Louk	Keeper female workhouse	Oct. 21, 1900	do
May Mullinix	Pupil nurse	Nov. 1, 1900	Nov. 23, 1900
Lee Thomas	do	do	do
Rose Johnson	Cook	do	Mar. 7, 1901
W. G. Ladd	Overseer	Nov. 16, 1900	do
Mattie V. Briggs	Pupil nurse	Nov. 22, 1900	Jan. 22, 1901
Jeanette E. White	do	Dec. 1, 1900	do
Bessie Lawrason	Attendant at almshouse	Dec. 22, 1900	do
Geo. T. Tittle	Engineer at hospital	Dec. 23, 1900	May 31, 1901
Josephine Osborne	Superintendent of nurses	Jan. 1, 1901	Mar. 7, 1901
Emma Backofen	Hospital cook	Jan. 21, 1901	June 15, 1901
Belle Winter	Pupil nurse	Jan. 23, 1901	do
E. E. Heinemann	Trained nurse	Feb. 1, 1901	do
H. M. Manning	Interne	do	June 30, 1901
S. C. Francis	Superintendent of nurses	Mar. 8, 1901	do
Ellen Smith	Cook	do	May 14, 1901
L. A. Allen	Pupil nurse	Mar. 14, 1901	May 31, 1901
A. G. Henicle	do	Apr. 8, 1901	do
E. C. Cunningham	do	May 17, 1901	do
Virginia Wright	Cook	May 18, 1901	June 18, 1901
M. J. McIntee	Resident physician	June 1, 1901	June 30, 1901
D. McIntyre	Interne	do	do
Rose Lyles	Pupil nurse	June 5, 1901	do
Harriet Gorton	Hospital cook	June 16, 1901	do
Addie Laird	Pupil nurse	June 24, 1901	do

The health of the inmates since my last report has been as good as could be expected. We have had no case of contagious disease, and there has been but five deaths among the inmates of the workhouse, which is a very small percentage of the number received, considering the exposed and vicious lives led by many of them before they come here. Of the deaths among the inmates of the hospital and asylum, many are in the last stages of disease when they arrive, having been

kept at their homes as long as possible and sent here as a last resort after it is found that nothing further can be done for them.

The work of the painter at the asylum for the past year, assisted by such inmates as were capable of performing such labor, consisted of painting the outside walls and blinds of the intendant's house, inside of house of head overseer, front porch of almshouse, porch of annex to almshouse, inside of operating room at the hospital, outside of ward No. 3, outside of horse stable, cow barn, and carpenter shop, gate houses and brick wall at the entrance to the asylum grounds, together with glazing and numerous odd jobs as required.

The carpenter, in addition to making coffins for the burial of the indigent dead of the District who are buried at public expense and issued on order of the health officer, which during the past year amounted to 787, has been employed as follows: Worked out 42 new sash trimmings and put in place porch of almshouse annex; also new screens and repairs to same building kept up. At intendant's house new casings were put on outside windows in upper story; tin and slate work repaired. New floors were put down in the upper story of almshouse; door, sash blinds, and trimmings repaired.

Repairs to sash blinds, locks, floors, etc., were also made to the doctor's office, nurses' quarters, hospital kitchen, and wards Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7. The tin roofing and repairs to porches of said buildings were kept up. The front porch and steps at the male workhouse were renewed, and the tin gutters, slate roof, and down spouts at the female workhouse kept in order. Two new window frames, sash, and blinds were put in the house of the principal overseer, and the horse stable, cow barns, hogpens, henhouses, and fences were kept in good condition.

The blacksmith and wheelwright has accomplished a large amount of work in his line of business during the year, among which was the making of a new body for Dayton wagon, new body for dinner wagon, cutting and setting tires for 5 wagons, new shafts made for 2 wagons; repairing 3 pair of cart shafts, 6 car bodies, and 5 car trucks; repairing fire tools for boiler house, plows, and cattle box for horse stable; sharpening 1,142 picks for working gangs on K street and Rock Creek Park, painting and trimming 3 wagons, putting on 954 horseshoes, sharpening tools, and numerous odd jobs as required.

In the bake shop is baked all the bread, cakes, pies, etc., consumed by the inmates of the institution, and a great amount of labor is necessary in providing for the large and constantly increasing number of persons to be provided for. Owing to this fact I have recommended that the compensation of the baker be increased to \$480 per annum, which I consider but a moderate allowance for the amount of labor performed. The material furnished and work done in this department has been generally satisfactory.

During the year there has been baked 353,587 pounds of wheat bread, 14,666 pounds of corn bread, 22,950 ginger cakes, 832 pounds of pound-cake, 790 pies, 500 dozen rolls, and 15,680 pounds of pork roasted.

The accompanying annual report of Dr. Hickling, visiting physician to the asylum, showing the work of the medical department of the institution for the past year, is herewith forwarded, and I hope that his recommendations for the betterment of the hospital department may meet your approval.

The report of Miss S. C. Francis, superintendent of nurses, in charge of nurses' home, will show the workings of the school for the past year,

and I hope that her suggestions and recommendations for the improvement of the same may meet your approbation.

I herewith beg leave to acknowledge my thanks to my entire staff of assistants of all grades, and to congratulate them upon their efficiency and good work rendered to the public through this institution during the past fiscal year.

To the honorable Commissioners of the District of Columbia and to the gentlemen of the board of charities I tender my sincere thanks for your generous encouragement, wise council, deep interest, and ever helpful assistance and approval in this my task of caring for the old, sick, and infirm, the blind, the unfortunate, erring, misguided, and vicious that make up the population of this your house of last resort.

Very respectfully,

WALTER H. STOUTENBURGH,
Intendant Washington Asylum.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE PROPERTY CLERK.

JUNE 30, 1901.

DEAR SIR: During the past fiscal year I have received upon orders of the property clerk of the District, Mr. F. O. Beckett, in compliance with your requisitions, supplies for the use of this institution, and have found them to be in accordance with samples held by said property clerk of the District. I have during the said period issued to the hospital, upon requisitions approved by you, articles to the value of \$9,518. This does not include medicines, drugs, or hospital furnishing ordered on requisition of the visiting physician for the hospital department, for which \$2,097.29 was expended.

The balance of goods received have been disbursed to the different departments according to your instructions.

G. MARTIN,
Property Clerk Washington Asylum.

W. H. STOUTENBURGH, *Intendant.*

Statistical tables.

Prisoners in workhouse July 1, 1901	241
Prisoners committed	4,023
Prisoners recaptured	12
	<u>4,035</u>
Total	4,276
Prisoners discharged	4,011
Prisoners eloped	14
Prisoners died	5
	<u>4,030</u>
Total remaining in workhouse June 30, 1901	246

COLOR AND SEX.

White males	1,320
White females	102
Colored males	1,886
Colored females	727
Total	4,035

SOCIAL RELATIONS.

Color and sex.	Single.	Married.	Total.	Read and write.		Total.
				Can.	Can not.	
White males	1,128	192	1,320	1,223	97	1,320
White females	46	56	102	84	18	102
Colored males	1,438	448	1,886	1,322	564	1,886
Colored females	516	211	727	505	222	727
Total	3,128	907	4,035	3,134	901	4,035

Statistical tables—Continued.

AGES.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
5 years and under	4	.....	77	12	93
16 to 20 years	68	4	418	147	637
20 years and over	1,248	98	1,391	568	3,305
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,035

NATIVITY.

State or country.	Number.	State or country.	Number.
District of Columbia	1,935	Rhode Island	2
Virginia	758	Kansas	2
Maryland	456	Wisconsin	2
Pennsylvania	135	Vermont	1
New York	125	Minnesota	1
North Carolina	47	New Hampshire	1
Massachusetts	34	Indian Territory	1
New Jersey	24		
Ohio	31	FOREIGN.	
Georgia	22	Ireland	148
Tennessee	22	Germany	38
South Carolina	20	England	38
West Virginia	14	Canada	7
Connecticut	13	Italy	7
Texas	13	Austria	7
Illinois	12	Russia	5
Missouri	11	Scotland	5
Delaware	10	Poland	4
Kentucky	9	Jamaica	3
Alabama	8	Wales	3
California	8	France	2
Indiana	7	India	2
Maine	7	Nova Scotia	1
Louisiana	6	Bohemia	1
Florida	6	South Africa	1
Iowa	5	Switzerland	1
Michigan	4	At sea	1
Arkansas	4		
Mississippi	3		
Nebraska	2		
		Total	4,035

CHARGES.

Charges.	Number.	Charges.	Number.
Disorderly	2,217	Indecent exposure and disorderly	3
Vagrancy	1,383	Disorderly and fast driving	2
Indecent exposure	93	Fast riding	2
Violating police regulations	65	Indecent exposure and violating police regulations	2
Keeping unlicensed bar	49	Habitual drunkard	2
Cruelty to animals	36	Aiding and abetting in unlawful sale of liquor	2
Throwing missiles	28	Profanity	1
Destroying private property	25	Vagrancy and destroying private property	1
Fast driving	15	Selling potatoes by measure	1
Disorderly and destroying private property	14	Violating cemetery law	1
Carrying away the property of another	14	Violating building regulations	1
Trespassing on parks	11	Maintaining nuisance injurious to health	1
Disorderly and violating police regulations	10	Violating weight and measure law	1
Disorderly and throwing missiles	7	Keeping restaurant without license	1
Enticing prostitution	6	Violating police regulations and vagrancy	1
Disorderly and vagrancy	6	Eloped and recaptured	12
Refusing to pay hack hire	5		
Destroying public property	4		
Violating fish law	4		
Playing ball in the street	3		
Performing plumbing without license	2		
Vagrancy and disorderly	3		
		Total	4,035

Statistical tables—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.

Occupation.	Number.	Occupation.	Number.
Laborers.....	1,586	Carriage painters.....	2
Laundresses.....	546	Expressmen.....	2
Servants.....	191	Riveters.....	2
Drivers.....	154	Lathers.....	2
Painters.....	92	Polishers.....	2
Hostlers.....	69	Canvassers.....	2
Cooks.....	62	Masons.....	2
Seamstresses.....	61	Marble polishers.....	2
Carpenters.....	59	Cabinetmakers.....	2
Waiters.....	55	Calciminers.....	2
Clerks.....	45	Basket makers.....	2
Shoemakers.....	45	Physicians.....	2
Soldiers.....	44	Teachers.....	2
Hucksters.....	40	Book agents.....	2
Barbers.....	38	Pressman.....	1
Bootblacks.....	35	Bell boy.....	1
Bricklayers.....	34	Packer.....	1
Tinners.....	34	Well-digger.....	1
Plasterers.....	33	Brush maker.....	1
Bakers.....	30	Carriage maker.....	1
Tailors.....	29	Gas fitter.....	1
Printers.....	28	Railroader.....	1
Firemen.....	27	Helper.....	1
Sailors.....	27	Grocer.....	1
Newsboys.....	26	Surveyor.....	1
Farmers.....	25	Wire maker.....	1
Plumbers.....	24	Paver.....	1
Machinists.....	24	Oyster man.....	1
Blacksmiths.....	23	Rigger.....	1
Whitewashers.....	22	Brass finisher.....	1
Domestics.....	21	Canvasser.....	1
Porters.....	18	Core maker.....	1
Engineers.....	16	Boatman.....	1
Teamsters.....	16	Glazier.....	1
Paper hangers.....	16	Produce dealer.....	1
Iron-workers.....	15	Tanner.....	1
Steam fitters.....	14	Jeweler.....	1
Peddlers.....	13	Optician.....	1
Florists.....	12	File setter.....	1
Upholsterers.....	9	Barkeeper.....	1
Stonecutters.....	9	Housekeeper.....	1
Boiler makers.....	8	Brakeman.....	1
Molders.....	8	Messenger.....	1
Salesmen.....	8	Collector.....	1
Harness makers.....	8	Photographer.....	1
Butchers.....	7	Comb maker.....	1
Brickmakers.....	7	Doctor.....	1
Gardeners.....	6	Rubber worker.....	1
Electricians.....	6	Potter.....	1
Musicians.....	6	Foundryman.....	1
Cab drivers.....	6	Horse dealer.....	1
Cigar makers.....	5	Inventor.....	1
Miners.....	5	No occupation.....	101
Saddlers.....	5	Hatter.....	1
Butlers.....	5	Ranchman.....	1
Druggists.....	5	Wool sorter.....	1
Bridge builders.....	5	Merchant.....	1
Janitors.....	4	Typesetter.....	1
Glass blowers.....	4	Tobacconist.....	1
Horseshoers.....	4	Pensioner.....	1
Watchmakers.....	4	Stamper.....	1
Coopers.....	4	Press fitter.....	1
Journalists.....	4	Broker.....	1
Chair caners.....	3	Attorney.....	1
Candy makers.....	3	Cutler.....	1
Water boys.....	3	Machine operator.....	1
Bookbinders.....	3	Caterer.....	1
Foremen.....	3	Agent.....	1
Fish dealers.....	3	Coachman.....	1
Laundrymen.....	3	Button cutter.....	1
Pipe fitters.....	3	Junk dealer.....	1
Dishwashers.....	3	Tile layer.....	1
Stone masons.....	3	Stone setter.....	1
Fishermen.....	2	Stereotyper.....	1
Coachmen.....	2	Bottler.....	1
Decorators.....	2	Binder.....	1
Reporters.....	2	Stable boy.....	1
Sailmakers.....	2	Bookbinder.....	1
Hod carriers.....	2	Glass worker.....	1
Linemen.....	2	Cement worker.....	1
Wall scrapers.....	2		
Weavers.....	2		
Awning repairers.....	2		
		Total.....	4,035

Statistical tables—Continued.

Number of times committed.	White males.		White females.		Colored males.		Colored females.	
	Com-mitted.	Commit-ments.	Com-mitted.	Commit-ments.	Com-mitted.	Commit-ments.	Com-mitted.	Commit-ments.
1	794	794	50	50	1,151	1,151	413	413
2	122	244	7	14	176	352	75	150
3	42	126	5	15	77	231	26	78
4	19	76	1	4	24	96	11	44
5	11	55	1	5	10	50	6	30
6	3	18	1	6	1	6	2	12
7	1	7						
8			1	8				
Total		1,320		102		1,886		727

Almshouse.

Number of inmates in almshouse July 1, 1900	219
Received	203
Total	422
Discharged	198
Died	4
	202
In almshouse June 30, 1901	220

COLOR AND SEX.

White males	90
White females	26
Colored males	47
Colored females	40
	203

NATIVITY.

District of Columbia	42	FOREIGN BORN.	
Virginia	47	Ireland	29
Maryland	35	England	7
New York	10	Germany	7
North Carolina	8	Switzerland	5
Louisiana	3	Scotland	2
Illinois	1	Canada	1
West Virginia	1	Nova Scotia	1
Tennessee	1	Poland	1
Pennsylvania	1		
Connecticut	1	Total	203

SOCIAL RELATIONS.

Color and sex.	Single.	Married.	Total.	Read and write.		Total.
				Can.	Can not.	
White males	76	14	90	85	5	90
White females	18	8	26	23	3	26
Colored males	34	13	47	7	40	47
Colored females	35	5	40	5	35	40
Total	163	40	203	120	83	203

OCCUPATION.

Laborers	40	Peddlers	4
Servants	20	Housekeepers	2
Plasterers	4	Waiter	1
Butchers	2	Engineer	1
Painters	5	Correspondent	1
Cooks	8	Driver	1
Teamster	1	Farmer	1
Iron workers	2	Florists	2
Blacksmiths	3	Bricklayers	2
Carpenters	7	Hostler	1
Clerks	3	Barber	1
Watchmen	2	Paver	1
Gardeners	2	Seamstresses	2
Tailors	3	Boatman	1
Draftsman	1	Baker	1
Shoemaker	1	Nurses	2
Dressmaker	1	No occupation	72
Tinner	1		
Fireman	1	Total	203

*Contingent expenses, July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901.**July, 1900.*

Thos. T. Keane, fresh and corned meats.	\$918.47
S. S. Daish & Son, forage.....	347.50
S. S. Daish & Son, fuel.....	343.00
Wm. M. Galt & Co., flour and meal.....	294.60
Jas. F. Oyster, butter and eggs.....	178.96
J. C. Ergood & Co., bacon and lard.....	149.32
American Ice Company, ice.....	139.36
J. & M. Strasburger, shoes.....	114.00
Mackall Brothers, drugs, etc.....	100.01
Cannon & Chandler, potatoes, etc.....	87.00
Z. D. Gilman, medical supplies.....	84.44
Geo. F. Muth & Co., paints, etc.....	50.33
S. S. Daish & Son, fuel.....	49.80
Z. D. Gilman, medical supplies.....	37.50
W. H. Speiser, marketing.....	30.24
John T. Rabbit, poultry.....	29.26
Rudolph, West & Co., hardware.....	28.20
Melville Lindsay, rubber sheeting.....	21.60
B. Rich & Son, straw hats.....	24.00
Dulin & Martin Company, bedpans, etc.....	20.00
Chas. H. Javins & Son, fresh fish.....	15.00
Jas. L. Brown, pressed yeast.....	14.35
Standard Oil Company, naphtha.....	13.78
Chas. G. Stott & Co., toilet paper, etc.....	11.93
S. L. Ackerman, roach paste.....	9.00
M. A. Tappan, stationery.....	2.50
Thos. Somerville & Son, plumbing.....	1.00
Dunlop Printing Company, printing.....	.82
P. Talbert, extra service.....	50.75
T. Cook, extra service.....	31.00
T. Urban, extra service.....	25.00
F. W. Wenzel, extra service.....	42.00
G. Erskine, extra service.....	46.50
B. C. Sears, extra service.....	38.00
U. E. Bowen, extra service.....	50.00
A. D. Warwick, extra service.....	54.25
W. F. Whaley, extra service.....	1.50
J. Williams, extra service.....	15.50
J. Ehrett, extra service.....	10.00
A. N. Dunnavant, extra service.....	10.00
Washington Gas Company.....	44.00

August, 1900.

Frank Hume, grocers.....	1,045.48
Thos. T. Keane, fresh and corned meats.....	939.64
S. S. Daish & Son, forage.....	347.50
Blum Brothers, dry goods.....	315.67
W. M. Galt & Co., flour.....	306.60
J. C. Ergood Company, bacon.....	149.32
American Ice Company, ice.....	116.90
Washington Gas Company, gas.....	40.80
Rudolph, West & Co., hardware.....	91.69
W. M. Galt & Co., flour.....	87.24
Cannon & Chandler, potatoes, etc.....	83.20
Mackall Brothers, drugs.....	68.68
Thos. Somerville & Co., plumbing ma- terial.....	63.39
J. & M. Strasburger, shoes.....	45.30
W. H. Speiser, marketing.....	27.01
C. B. French, feed boxes, stable.....	21.00
M. Duperon, electrical supplies.....	19.20
Church & Stephenson, lumber.....	18.75
Jas. L. Brown, pressed yeast.....	15.93
Chas. H. Javins & Son, fresh fish.....	15.00
Z. D. Gilman, hospital supplies.....	12.92
Lutz Brothers, saddlery.....	12.00
W. B. Moses & Sons, cane for chairs, etc.....	9.80
W. L. King, leather.....	9.50
Jas. H. McGill, cement.....	7.50
Library Bureau, hospital cards, etc.....	3.57
Blum Brothers, glassware, etc.....	7.34
Standard Oil Company, oil.....	31.46
P. Talbert, extra service.....	54.25
T. Cook, extra service.....	31.00
T. Urban, extra service.....	27.00
F. W. Wenzel, extra service.....	43.50
G. Erskine, extra service.....	46.50
A. D. Warwick, extra service.....	54.25
I. Williams, extra service.....	15.50
J. Ehrett, extra service.....	10.00
A. N. Dunnavant, extra service.....	10.00
J. F. Buchanan, electrical supplies.....	4.81
Jas. F. Oyster, butter and eggs.....	198.92
C. A. Muddiman & Co., gas fixtures.....	3.80

August, 1900—Continued.

Kretol Chemical Company, kretol.....	\$2.50
Chas. Werner, fuel.....	101.60
Thos. Somerville & Son, plumbing ma- terial.....	24.73
Peter Henderson & Co., plants, etc.....	12.85
Rudolph, West & Co., oakum.....	8.00
Dunlop Printing Company, printing.....	5.48
Chas. G. Stott & Co., coin envelopes.....	.72

September, 1900.

Thos. T. Keane, fresh meats.....	894.57
Frank Hume, groceries.....	563.79
W. M. Galt & Co., flour and meal.....	396.80
S. S. Daish & Son, forage.....	345.98
J. & M. Strasburger, shoes.....	310.20
Blum Brothers, dry goods.....	225.36
B. Rich & Son, underwear.....	216.00
Jas. F. Oyster, butter, eggs, etc.....	211.98
Dulin & Martin Co., kitchen supplies.....	210.25
Ergood & Co., bacon, etc.....	142.27
American Ice Company, ice.....	108.24
Cannon & Chandler, potatoes, market- ing, etc.....	102.20
Mackall Brothers, drugs.....	101.76
Rudolph, West & Co., hardware.....	75.61
John T. Rabbit, poultry.....	58.24
W. H. Speiser, marketing.....	24.22
F. P. May & Co., Empire wringers.....	28.00
Geo. E. Muth, paints, brushes, etc.....	24.12
Chas. G. Stott & Co., stationery.....	14.49
Jas. L. Brown, pressed yeast.....	14.00
P. Talbert, extra service.....	49.00
T. Cook, extra service.....	30.00
T. Urban, extra service.....	24.00
F. W. Wenzel, extra service.....	42.00
G. Erskine, extra service.....	45.00
A. D. Warwick, extra service.....	52.50
J. Williams, extra service.....	15.00
John Ehrett, extra service.....	10.00
A. N. Dunnavant, extra service.....	10.00
Washington Gas Company, gas.....	54.80
W. H. Armstrong, rubber sheeting.....	13.30
J. M. Peake, repairs to sewing machine.....	9.41
E. H. Jones, peaches.....	18.00
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company.....	7.50
Chas. H. Javins, fresh fish.....	4.20
J. & M. Strasburger, slippers.....	3.84
R. C. Ballantyne, stationery.....	2.94
E. Morrison Paper Company, stationery.....	1.65
E. Morrison Paper Company, stationery.....	1.00
J. B. Kendall, steel tires.....	1.00
Library Bureau, 1 set guides.....	.75
R. P. Andrews & Co., stationery.....	.11
Chas. Werner, fuel.....	406.40

October, 1900.

Thos. T. Keane, fresh and corned meat.....	924.70
Blum Brothers, dry goods.....	695.84
W. M. Galt & Co., flour.....	387.60
Jas. F. Oyster, butter, eggs.....	223.44
J. C. Ergood Company, bacon, etc.....	187.00
John Simmons, 1 horse.....	175.00
Cannon & Chandler, potatoes and mar- keting.....	94.45
Z. D. Gilman, medical supplies.....	90.72
American Ice Company, ice.....	56.18
Washington Gas Company, gas.....	110.00
Rudolph, West & Co., hardware.....	43.00
Kretol Chemical Company, kretol.....	37.50
Z. D. Gilman, hospital supplies.....	33.20
Thos. Somerville & Son, plumbing material.....	28.45
John T. Rabbit, poultry.....	25.20
W. H. Speiser, marketing.....	23.43
Blum Bro., dry goods.....	21.90
George Muth & Co., brushes, etc.....	21.31
P. Talbert, extra service.....	54.25
T. Cook, extra service.....	31.00
T. Urban, extra service.....	27.00
F. W. Wenzel, extra service.....	43.50
G. Erskine, extra service.....	46.50
J. Williams, extra service.....	15.50

334 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Contingent expenses, July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901—Continued.

October, 1900—Continued.		December, 1900—Continued.	
J. Ehret, extra service	\$10.00	Z. D. Gilman, drugs	\$43.81
A. D. Warwick, extra service	29.75	Dulin & Martin Company, kitchen	
A. N. Dunnavant, extra service	10.00	utensils	41.10
Dulin & Martin Company, dishes, etc...	20.24	P. Talbert, extra service	54.25
Z. D. Gilman, postal cards	20.00	T. Urban, extra service	25.00
Grove Lime and Coal Company, lime ..	17.00	F. W. Wenzel, extra service	45.00
James L. Brown, pressed yeast	15.05	G. Erskine, extra service	46.50
J. B. Kendall, wagon material	7.25	J. Williams, extra service	15.50
Byron S. Adams, printing	3.80	J. Ehret, extra service	10.00
W. J. Brooke & Co	3.00	T. Cook, extra service	31.00
Dunlop Printing Company, printing ...	2.47	Laura Buford, extra service	5.00
W. B. Moses & Son, furniture	1.80	Washington Gas Company, gas	151.30
J. & M. Strasburger, shoestrings	.70	American Ice Company, ice	36.51
November, 1900.		H. J. Gregory, stove grates	30.75
Frank Hume, groceries	1,226.50	W. I. King, leather and ink	27.50
Jas. F. Oyster, butter, eggs	229.79	W. H. Speiser, marketing	24.63
J. & M. Strasburger, shoes	81.68	Joseph Auerbach, hats	24.00
Rudolph, West & Co., hardware	52.62	Chas. G. Stott & Co., stationery	23.16
John T. Rabbitt, poultry	45.40	Melville Lindsay, linen hose, etc	22.60
Z. D. Gilman, hospital supplies	31.14	Geo. F. Muth & Co., whitewash brushes ..	16.44
W. H. Speiser, marketing	24.34	Standard Oil Company	15.05
W. E. Moncaster, 1 boar	23.50	M. Du Peron, electrical supplies	14.40
E. H. Jones, apples, etc	22.50	James L. Brown, pressed yeast	13.48
Chas. G. Stott, stationery	14.19	J. B. Kendall, wagon material	12.40
James L. Brown, pressed yeast	13.30	R. Harris & Co., clocks	9.00
E. Morrison Paper Company, pens	1.20	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone	
Mackall Bros., hospital supplies, No-		Company	7.50
vember	130.79	C. Becker, brushes, etc	7.24
Mackall Bros., hospital supplies, Octo-		E. H. Jones, apples	7.00
ber	59.35	Z. D. Gilman, postage stamps	5.00
Thos. T. Keane, fresh and corned meat.	819.17	Geo. J. Muller, candy	4.00
W. M. Galt & Co., flour and meal	242.60	January, 1901.	
Cannon & Chandler, potatoes, market-		Frank Hume, groceries	1,354.86
ing	99.60	Thos. T. Keane, fresh and corned meat..	949.78
Dulin & Martin Company, dishes, etc ..	50.07	W. M. Galt & Co., flour and meal	594.20
American Ice Company, ice	43.33	Blum Bro., dry goods	260.46
Washington Gas Company, gas	139.40	Jas. F. Oyster, butter, eggs	225.03
Geo. F. Muth & Co., hardware, oil, etc..	23.84	Mackall Bro., drugs, etc	154.95
Church & Stephenson, lumber	20.96	H. J. Gregory, 1 range	148.00
F. A. Tschiffely, jr., combs, etc	9.30	Cannon & Chandler, apples, potatoes,	
American Watchman Detective Com-		etc	118.70
pany, dials	8.00	Rudolph, West & Co., hardware	97.39
E. J. Harris, harness soap	2.00	Blum Bro., dry goods	71.29
Geo. F. Muth, & Co., paints, etc	1.75	J. & M. Strasburger, shoes, etc	66.70
H. J. Gregory, August, repairs to stove..	1.50	Washington Gas Company, gas	170.00
P. Talbert, extra service	49.88	American Ice Company, ice	27.74
T. Cook, extra service	30.00	P. Talbert, extra service	54.25
T. Urban, extra service	25.00	T. Cook, extra service	31.00
F. W. Wenzel, extra service	42.00	T. Urban, extra service	26.00
G. Erskine, extra service	45.00	F. W. Wenzel, extra service	45.00
J. Williams, extra service	15.00	G. Erskine, extra service	46.50
J. Ehret, extra service	10.00	J. Williams, extra service	15.50
Public Printer, October, printing	7.45	J. Ehret, extra service	10.00
R. C. Ballantyne, stationery	.88	J. B. Kendall, rubber pads, bellows, etc.	38.30
Melville Lindsay, rubber goods	15.00	John T. Rabbitt, poultry	37.22
Rudolph, West & Co., November 16, hard-		Standard Oil Company, oil, etc	25.24
ware, etc	26.12	Wm. I. King, harness leather	19.96
H. J. Gregory, September and October,		W. H. Speiser, marketing	19.86
stove fixtures	29.00	W. H. Ernest, flower pots	16.64
S. S. Daish & Son, October, forage and		Jas. L. Brown, pressed yeast	14.70
fuel	1,627.63	Chas. G. Stott, toilet paper, etc	11.79
B. S. Adams, printing	.40	Dunlop Printing Company, printing ...	9.72
December, 1900.		The Grove Lime and Coal Company,	
Thos. T. Keane, fresh and corned meats.	821.97	lime	6.80
S. S. Daish & Son, forage	819.27	R. C. Ballantyne, stationery	6.87
Chas. Werner, fuel	815.30	C. A. Muddiman, gas stoves	4.00
W. M. Galt & Co., flour and meal	373.80	S. S. Daish & Son, fuel	957.00
W. B. Moses & Son, furniture, etc	308.60	W. L. King, sole leather	27.50
Jas. F. Oyster, butter and eggs	258.03	Z. D. Gilman, hospital supplies	24.22
J. C. Ergood Company, November and		February, 1901.	
December, bacon, etc	187.22	Thos. T. Keane, fresh and corned meats.	846.84
J. & M. Strasburger, shoes	184.80	Blum Brothers, dry goods, etc	526.77
Cannon & Chandler, apples, potatoes,		Wm. M. Galt & Co., flour and meal	440.80
etc	165.00	S. S. Daish & Son, forage	359.85
Dulin & Martin Company, cell tubs, etc.	135.50	Jas. T. Oyster, butter, eggs, etc	187.53
John T. Rabbitt, poultry	134.26	J. & M. Strasburger, shoes	158.00
Mackall Bros., September and Decem-		J. C. Ergood Company, bacon, etc	108.71
ber, drugs, etc	125.18	Mackall Brothers, drugs, etc	100.90
Lansburgh & Bro., dry goods	69.52	Cannon & Candler, apples, potatoes, etc.	85.65
E. O. N. Vanderver, 1 cow	50.00	Thos. Somerville & Sons, plumbing	
Thomas Sommerville & Son, plumbing		supplies	71.71
material	47.61		

Contingent expenses, July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901—Continued.

February, 1901—Continued.

Melville Lindsay, rubber goods	\$54.85
John T. Rabbitt, poultry	37.57
W. L. King, harness leather	36.27
Z. D. Gilman, hospital supplies	33.29
G. F. Muth & Co., glass, paints, etc	32.14
W. L. King, harness material	15.90
P. Talbert, extra service	45.50
T. Cook, extra service	28.00
T. Urban, extra service	24.00
F. W. Wenzel, extra service	37.50
G. Erskine, extra service	42.00
J. Williams, extra service	14.00
J. Ehret, extra service	10.00
C. E. Brod, extra service	10.00
Washington Gas Company, gas	163.80
American Ice Company, ice	22.00
W. H. Speiser, marketing	14.41
Standard Oil Company, oil, etc	13.97
Jas. L. Brown, pressed yeast	13.83
Dulin & Martin Co., dishes, etc	12.35
E. Morrison Paper Co., stationery	6.91
F. P. May & Co., meat block	5.00
Z. D. Gilman, postage stamps	5.00
C. G. Stott & Co., stationery	4.55
C. Becker, horse blankets	3.68
W. J. Brooks & Co., plow points, etc	3.05
Dunlop Printing Company, blank forms	2.47
J. M. Peake, sewing-machine needles	1.00

March, 1901.

Frank Hume, groceries	1,263.34
Thos. T. Keane, fresh and corned meats	1,011.58
S. S. Daish & Son, forage	390.62
Blum Brothers, dry goods	291.52
J. & M. Strasburger, shoes	166.80
J. C. Ergood Company, bacon, hams, etc	81.34
Geo. F. Muth, glass, paints, etc	71.02
H. J. Gregory, bricks and grates for ranges	63.00
Z. D. Gilman, hospital supplies	33.51
Blum Brothers, dry goods	31.71
W. L. King, leather, heel nails, etc	39.55
Dulin & Martin Company, spoons, dishes, etc	26.46
Z. D. Gilman, postage stamps and gauze	20.84
W. H. Speiser, marketing	20.71
J. T. Buchanan & Co., electrical supplies	16.80
W. E. Stockett & Co., letter book	10.00
S. L. Ackerman, roach paste	9.00
P. Talbert, extra service	50.75
T. Cook, extra service	30.00
T. Urban, extra service	25.00
F. W. Wenzel, extra service	40.50
G. Erskine, extra service	46.50
J. Williams, extra service	9.00
J. Ehret, extra service	10.00
C. E. Brod, extra service	10.00
Washington Gas Company, gas	120.90
American Ice Company, ice	28.88
The Grove Lime and Coal Company, lime	6.80
R. C. Ballantyne, stationery	3.38
The Oliver Typewriter Company, repairs	3.20
C. A. Muddiman, gas fixtures	3.00
M. Duperon, electrical supplies	1.75
J. T. Rabbitt, poultry	70.00
Chas. G. Stott & Co., stationery	17.30
M. G. Copeland, 1 flag	8.50
Jas. L. Brown, pressed yeast	15.58
E. Morrison Paper Company, pens	1.20
Insurance	135.20
S. S. Daish & Son, fuel	664.00
W. M. Galt & Co., flour and meal	473.20
Jas. F. Oyster, butter, eggs, etc	202.15
Jos. H. Birch, oysters	140.00
Rudolph, West & Co., hardware	111.08
J. A. Cannon, apples, potatoes, etc	107.91
Rudolph, West & Co., hardware	96.96
Thos. Somerville & Sons, plumbing material	34.49
J. B. Kendall, wagon material	19.90

March, 1901—Continued.

Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, rent	\$7.50
Standard Oil Company, naphtha	6.76
R. C. Ballantyne, desk pad	1.00
S. S. Daish & Son (January) forage	359.85
F. P. May & Co., hardware	6.15
Melville Lindsay, rubber blankets	6.00
B. S. Adams, printing	.80
Lansburgh & Bro.	5.65

April, 1901.

Thos. T. Keane, fresh meats	958.30
Frank Hume, groceries	614.65
W. M. Galt & Co., flour, etc	387.60
S. S. Daish & Son	359.85
Mackall Brothers, drugs, etc	230.50
Jas. F. Oyster, butter, eggs, etc	228.49
J. & M. Strasburger, shoes	114.00
J. C. Ergood Company, smoked meats	96.53
Thos. T. Cannon, marketing, etc	93.35
P. Talbert, extra service	49.00
T. Cook, extra service	30.00
T. Urban, extra service	25.00
F. W. Wenzel, extra service	42.00
J. Erskine, extra service	43.50
J. Williams, extra service	15.00
J. Ehret, extra service	10.00
Chas. E. Brod, extra service	10.00
W. B. Moses & Son, furniture	49.61
Rudolph, West & Co., hardware	45.50
American Ice Company, ice	29.75
Washington Gas Company, gas	92.90
Z. D. Gilman, medical supplies	26.91
John T. Rabbitt, poultry	21.84
Chas. G. Stott & Co., stationery	21.05
W. H. Speiser, marketing	20.58
Jas. L. Brown, pressed yeast	16.10
Standard Oil Company, oil, etc	12.61
J. T. Buchanan & Co., sal ammoniac	5.88
W. L. King, heel nails and ink	2.50
E. J. Harris, harness soap	2.00
R. P. Andrews, envelopes	2.48
J. T. Buchanan, batteries	.45
R. C. Ballantine, pencils	.40
Lansburgh & Bro., July, 1900, dry goods	12.00
Lansburgh & Bro., August, 1900, dry goods	8.30
Lansburgh & Bro., September, 1900, dry goods	2.16
Peter Henderson, January, 1901, garden seeds	74.50
Geo. F. Muth & Co., paint brushes	17.22
Church & Stephenson, lumber	71.57
Melville Lindsay, hospital supplies	24.52
Dunlop Printing Company, printing	8.26
E. Morrison Paper Company, envelopes	2.75

May, 1901.

Thos. T. Keane, fresh meats	1,020.87
Frank Hume, groceries, etc	608.14
S. S. Daish & Son, forage	359.85
Blum Bros., dry goods	282.34
W. M. Galt & Co., flour	280.80
Jas. L. Oyster, butter, eggs, etc	210.54
J. C. Ergood Company, groceries	134.25
Mackall Bros., drugs	93.70
Washington Gas Company, gas	83.50
American Ice Company, ice	43.52
W. L. King, harness, material, etc	48.51
Z. D. Gilman, hospital supplies	44.88
John T. Rabbitt, poultry	35.00
Wm. E. Stockett, record books	22.50
Standard Oil Company, oil, etc	19.39
Jas. L. Brown, yeast	17.33
P. Talbert, extra service	43.75
T. Cook, extra service	31.00
T. Urban, extra service	27.00
F. W. Wenzel, extra service	42.00
G. Erskine, extra service	46.50
A. D. Warwick, extra service	40.25
J. Williams, extra service	15.50
J. Ehret, extra service	10.00

*Contingent expenses, July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901—Continued.**May, 1901—Continued.*

C. E. Brod, extra service	\$10.00
W. H. Speiser, marketing	16.06
Dulin & Martin Company, kitchen utensils	10.94
Rudolph, West & Co., hardware	9.32
J. B. Kendall, wagon trimmings	7.80
C. Becker, harness dressing	5.50
The Grove Lime and Coal Company, lime	3.40
H. J. Gregory, stove grates, etc	3.25
Chas. G. Stott & Co., stationery	3.06
Thos. Somerville & Son, steam packing	1.08
Rudolph, West & Co., mouse traps	.50
Standard Oil Company, oil, etc	21.90
Chas. H. Javins, March, fresh fish	15.00
Chas. H. Javins, April, fresh fish	30.00
Chas. H. Javins, May, fresh fish	18.00
Thos. A. Cannon, potatoes, apples, etc ..	95.22
J. M. Strasburger, shoes	78.68

June, 1901.

Thos. T. Keane, fresh meats	963.78
S. S. Daish & Son, forage and coal	492.65
W. M. Galt & Co., flour and meal	345.80
J. C. Ergood & Co., smoked meats	169.97
Frank Hume, groceries	611.72
B. Rich & Son, pillowcases, etc	98.20
Washington Gas Company, gas	61.50
American Ice Company, ice	97.62
Geo. F. Muth & Co., May and June, paints, etc	55.54
Frank Hume, September, groceries	45.25
Z. D. Gilman, medical supplies	43.28
Frank Hume, Aug. 17, 1900, groceries ..	42.19
Wm. H. Speiser, marketing	25.86
Dulin & Martin Company, dishes, etc ..	21.60
Geo. F. Muth, paints, etc	19.35
Jas. L. Brown, yeast	14.88
Wm. E. Stockett & Co., blank book	13.00
Standard Oil Company, naphtha	12.59
S. L. Ackermann, roach paste	9.00
Thos. Somerville & Son, hose	9.00

June, 1901—Continued.

Lansburgh & Bro., dry goods	\$5.00
Morrison Paper Company, scratch books ..	4.28
Grove Lime Company, lime	3.40
W. J. McNally, letter paper	1.56
The Oliver Typewriter Company, ribbons	1.50
J. F. Buchanan & Co., dry batteries	.45
B. S. Adams, printing	.40
Jas. F. Oyster, butter, eggs, etc	183.90
J. M. Strasburger & Co., shoes	64.40
F. P. May & Co., repairs to feed cutter ..	3.00
Mackall Bros., drugs	94.16
Chas. G. Stott & Co., stationery, etc	13.91
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, April to June 30	7.50
P. Talbert, extra service	47.25
J. Cook, extra service	30.00
T. Urban, extra service	25.00
F. W. Wenzel, extra service	39.00
G. Erskine, extra service	45.00
A. D. Warwick, extra service	52.50
J. Williams, extra service	15.00
J. Ehret, extra service	10.00
C. E. Brod, extra service	10.00
C. McKenna, extra service	5.00
Thos. A. Cannon	123.50
Blum Bros., dry goods, June 29	80.14
Rudolph, West & Co., hardware	50.04
John T. Rabbitt, poultry	41.58
W. B. Moses & Son, furniture covers, laundry	40.25
Church & Stevenson, lumber	21.25
Chas. H. Javins, fresh fish	13.20
R. C. Ballantyne, stationery	2.50
T. A. Tschiffely	2.25
Standard Oil Company, oil	1.49
J. B. Kendall	.20

Total	54,802.95
Outstanding bills, estimated	54.16
	54,857.11

Daily average of inmates for the year ending June 30, 1901.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Workhouse	94	10	102	54	260
Almshouse	57	34	84	62	237
Hospital	25	17	23	28	93
Total	176	61	209	144	590
Employees					65
Total					655

Cost per capita, including support and compensation of employees	\$112.55
Cost per capita exclusive of salaries	83.75

There was a daily average number of 93 patients cared for in the hospital department during the year. The average cost for each one cared for per annum was \$124.89, not including compensation of employees of the department or help furnished from the workhouse.

The appropriation for support of the institution for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, was as follows:

For contingent expenses	\$55,000.00
Bills received	\$54,802.95
Bills outstanding, estimated	54.16
	54,857.11
Unexpended	142.89

For salaries	\$20,353.00
Expended	19,867.42
Unexpended	485.58
For repairs to buildings	2,000.00
Bills received	\$1,981.43
Outstanding	15.80
	1,997.23
Unexpended	2.77

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT.

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit, agreeable to your verbal request of the 5th instant, the following statement, showing in condensed form the amounts expended from the contingent fund of this institution during the past fiscal year under the following headings, i. e.:

Groceries, etc	\$12,500.61	Ice	\$780.23
Fresh and corned meats	10,069.67	Hardware	736.03
Coal and wood	4,867.67	Printing	79.22
Flour and meal	4,618.84	Extra service	3,080.88
Forage	4,401.65	Bills outstanding and miscel-	
Dry goods	2,793.75	laneous	6,550.10
Drugs and medical supplies ..	1,762.30		
Shoes	1,383.26	Total	54,857.11
Gas	1,232.90		

In making my estimate for the care of the institution for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, under head of contingent fund of \$65,500, I took the actual number of persons maintained during the past fiscal year as my basis, estimating the cost of maintenance at \$100 per capita each, not taking into consideration the natural increase which for the past ten years has been about 14 per cent per annum. The increase of \$10,500, asked for over the present sum allowed, is partly to cover this natural increase which will amount to probably 90 persons or over, and for the purpose of affording a more liberal and varied diet for the hospital patients and the aged infirm and unfortunate inmates of the almshouse. The present diet is sufficient to maintain them in fair physical condition, but is not such as would give the best results from a medical standpoint. A more liberal allowance of milk, butter, eggs, fruit, vegetables, etc., for these departments are greatly to be desired, and would be a vast improvement to the diet list. I hope the increase asked for to enable me to furnish a more liberal use of these articles will meet with your earnest support; I also trust that the request of the visiting physician for hospital furnishings, kitchen appliances, and bacteriological work may meet with your approval, as these articles are much needed.

The increase estimated for the cooks—four at \$180 and two at \$120 each per annum—are to enable me to secure, if possible, persons that have not been connected with the institution as inmates, as they now are in three instances, and to continue the service of three others who now are underpaid. I would be greatly pleased, also, if you would add to my estimates as now given one cook at \$480 per annum for the almshouse and workhouse kitchen, as I find that it is impossible to secure the services of a competent male cook for a less sum. I desire also

that the salary of the baker, who is a faithful and competent man of long service, with an invalid wife to support, be increased to \$480 per annum. The compensation of the intendent and baker have been at the same rate as they are at present for over twenty years, while the duties and responsibilities of the positions have nearly if not quite doubled in this time. In the matter of increase of salaries asked for I deem these—i. e., the cooks and baker—the most important; second, the increase in the compensation of the principal overseer; third, the increase in numbers of overseers to twelve, and the provision for the night watchmen to shorten the hours of duty of the present officers, and to provide a guard for the new workhouse, now in course of construction, which I hope will be ready for use by the time these appropriations become available.

I would also recommend that specific appropriation be made for the following officers, now paid from the contingent fund:

Laundryman, per annum	\$720
Gardener, per annum	600
Dairyman, per annum	420
Two attendants at old mens' home, at \$420 per annum each	840
Florist, per annum	365
Total	2,945

It would also be greatly to the advantage of the administration of this institution if a competent and trained steward and bookkeeper were provided for to enable me to keep the accounts of the different departments separate and distinct from each other, in order that I might be able to lay before your honorable board a more detailed report of the workings of the institution than I am now able to do with the present overworked and inadequate clerical force. I would therefore be pleased if your honorable board would fix the compensation at such a rate as would enable us to secure the services of competent and reliable men to fill these two very important positions.

Very respectfully,

WALTER H. STOUTENBURGH,
Intendant Washington Asylum.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STAFF.

Consulting board.—Dr. W. W. Johnston, Dr. G. Lloyd Magruder, Dr. Swan M. Burnett, Dr. W. P. Carr, Dr. H. S. Dye, Dr. Joseph Tabor Johnston, Dr. H. L. E. Johnson, Dr. W. S. Bowen, and Dr. Frank T. Chamberlain.

Visiting physician.—D. Percy Hickling, M. D.

Resident staff.—Dr. H. M. Manning, resident physician; Dr. Douglas McIntire, senior interne; Dr. R. A. Warner, junior interne; Harry M. Price, Phar. D., pharmacist; Miss S. C. Francis, superintendent of nurses; Miss E. E. Heineman, head nurse; Miss Harriet Gorton, in charge of the kitchen.

REPORT OF THE VISITING PHYSICIAN.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the medical and surgical work of the Washington Asylum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, together with such recommendations for the improvement of the hospital department as the work seems to require. The statistics have been carefully prepared and include all the medical and surgical work in the three departments of the institution, and show that 3,669 patients have been treated, and that of this number 223 have died, 34 of whom died within forty-eight hours after being admitted into the institution. In the hospital department 1,404 patients have been treated, 631 of whom have been discharged cured, 367 improved, 103 unimproved, and 218 have died,



A BIT OF THE HOSPITAL.

24 of the deaths occurring within forty-eight hours of the time they were admitted into the hospital.

The work of the resident staff during the year has been satisfactory. The nursing of the hospital is now in a very satisfactory condition, and the corps of pupil nurses are performing the work in an earnest and able manner. The arrangement with the Washington Training School for Nurses and the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital has proven a great advantage to this institution, and enables the pupil nurses of this school to become proficient in all branches of nursing.

The accompanying report of Miss Francis, together with the information concerning the school, will give a clear idea of the training received in this institution.

The demands made upon this hospital during the past year have been as great as in the year 1900, and have been considerably in excess of its capacity. The records show that during the year ward 1 has had more patients assigned to it than it could accommodate for 120 days, ward 2 for 178 days, while ward 4 has been in the same condition 236 days. In this connection I desire to call your attention to the fact that wards 1 and 2 (the white and colored male wards) contain 24 beds each, while as a matter of fact they should not be permitted under any circumstances to receive more than 20 patients in either of these wards. Wards 1 and 2 are about the same size and contain about 2,052 square feet of floor space and 28,728 cubic feet of air space for each ward. Now, if 20 patients were assigned to each of these wards, each patient would have about 102 square feet of floor space and 1,436 cubic feet of air space, which is a trifle less than the minimum amount required, and when we take into consideration the class of patients we are required to receive, rather above the maximum than below the minimum rate should be supplied; and when the number of patients is increased to 30, which it has been on several occasions, the floor space is reduced to 69 square feet and the breathing space to 958 cubic feet, which is deplorable, to say the least, for this condition subjects the patients to all the evils of overcrowding as well as rendering the work of the attendants, nurses, and physicians unsatisfactory.

I consider it my duty to renew my request for an administration building for the hospital department for reasons given in my last annual report. I have the honor to request that \$1,000 be appropriated for surgical instruments and appliances and apparatus for bacteriological and chemical examinations; also \$500 for special diet for the sick, and \$1,000 for cooking utensils and kitchen appliances. These three items are badly needed to carry on the work of the hospital department, and the limited amount of the contingent fund renders it impossible to obtain them without special appropriations being made. I also have the honor to recommend that the salary of the hospital cook be increased from \$365 to \$600 per annum.

With a high appreciation for your active interest in all departments of the institution, I am, very sincerely,

D. PERCY HICKLING, M. D.

Mr. W. H. STOUTENBURGH,
Intendant Washington Asylum.

Condensed statement showing the medical and surgical work done in all departments of the institution during the year.

Number of patients treated	3,669
Number of patients cured	1,663
Number of patients improved	1,169
Number of patients unimproved	267
Number of patients died (34 of whom died within forty-eight hours after being admitted).....	223
Number of vaccinations	630
Number of prescriptions compounded.....	13,786

Statistics, hospital department.

Number of patients in hospital July 1, 1900.....	81
Number of patients admitted during the year.....	1,295
Number of births during the year	28
Total number of patients to be accounted for.....	1,404
Number of patients discharged cured	631
Number of patients discharged improved.....	367
Number of patients discharged unimproved.....	103
Number of deaths during the year (34 of whom died within forty-eight hours after being admitted)	218
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1901	85
Total.....	1,404
Daily average for the year.....	93+
Number of prescriptions compounded.....	13,786

Statistics, hospital department—Continued.

SEX AND COLOR CLASSIFICATION.

Males, white.....	500
Females, white.....	159
Males, colored.....	416
Females, colored.....	329
Total.....	1,404

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS TREATED.

District of Columbia	354	Vermont	2
Alabama	5	Virginia	389
California	4	West Virginia	7
Colorado	1	Wisconsin	1
Delaware.....	1	Unknown	9
Florida.....	8	Total from the States.....	876
Georgia.....	7	Armenia	1
Illinois.....	6	Australia	1
Indiana.....	2	Austria	2
Iowa.....	1	Canada	8
Kentucky.....	4	England.....	13
Louisiana.....	3	Germany.....	35
Maryland.....	244	Ireland.....	82
Massachusetts.....	14	Italy.....	3
Michigan.....	1	Norway	1
Missouri.....	2	Poland.....	5
Mississippi.....	3	Russia.....	7
New Jersey.....	4	Scotland.....	4
New York.....	40	Spain.....	2
North Carolina.....	29	Switzerland.....	8
Ohio.....	15	West Indies	2
Pennsylvania.....	46	Total from foreign countries.....	174
Rhode Island.....	4	Grand total	1,404
South Carolina.....	16		
Tennessee.....	7		
Texas.....	1		

REPORT OF THE HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
General diseases.										
Typhoid fever	1		3		4	4				
Varicella.....		1			1	1				
Malarial cachexia	2		1	1	4	3			1	
Mumps	1				1					1
La grippe	14	3	6	5	28	28				
Remittent fever.....	4	2	2	1	9	7	2			
Intermittent fever	41	11	22	11	85	82	2	1		
Tuberculosis:										
General			2	2	4				4	
Of lungs	22	10	52	48	132		41	15	63	13
Adenitis	1	1	3	1	6		6			
Syphilis:										
Secondary	11	10	9	10	40		36	2		2
Tertiary	4	1	3	2	10		9		1	
Cancer:										
Of face.....			1		1			1		
Gluteal				2	2		1		1	
Of uterus				3	3			1	1	1
Of cæcum.....	1		1		2				1	1
Of stomach		1		1	2			2		
Of penis.....	1				1				1	
Of liver.....	1			1	2				2	
Of pancreas.....			2		2				2	
Rheumatism:										
Acute	5	2	6	6	17	1	1			
Chronic	9		13	5	27		24			3
Morphine habit.....	2	1			3	3				
Lumbago	10	7	13	9	39	26	8	5		
Opium poisoning	2				2	1			1	
Diabetes mellitus	2				2		1	1		
Alcoholism:										
Acute	61	9	8	3	81	78			1	2
Chronic	75	10	2	1	88		80		5	3
Arthritis deformans	1	1			2		1	1		
Septicæmia			3	2	5	1			4	

Statistics, hospital department—Continued.

	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
<i>Diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of sense.</i>										
Locomotor ataxia.....	5	1	2		8		1	3	1	3
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	6	2	8	8	24		5	9	10	
Otitis media.....	1				1		1			
Meningitis.....				2	2				2	
Insanity:										
Epileptic.....				1	1			1		
Mania, acute.....	4	2	1	1	8			8		
Dementia.....	4	2	2	4	12			11		1
Melancholia.....	3		1	1	5	1	3			1
Delusional.....	3	2	2	3	10		1	9		
Moral.....	1				1			1		
Imbecility.....			2	1	3			3		
Epilepsy.....	5	2	16	5	28		11	15		1
Hysteria.....	2	8		10	20	9	10	1		
Neuralgia.....	1	2			3	2				1
Paraplegia.....	1				1					1
Neurasthenia.....	6	4			10	1	9			
Hemiplegia.....	1		3	2	6			4		2
Corneal ulcer.....			1		1	1				
Cataract.....			1		1			1		
Acute ascending paralysis.....			1		1				1	
Spastic paralysis.....			1	1	2				1	1
<i>Diseases of the circulatory system.</i>										
Endocarditis:										
Acute.....			1	1	2	1			1	
Chronic.....	2		8	5	15		4		9	2
Mitral insufficiency.....	7	4	22	16	49		16		31	2
Mitral stenosis.....	1				1		1			
Aortic regurgitation.....		1	4	3	8		3		3	2
Aortic stenosis.....	1				1		1			
Pericarditis.....			4		4	2	1		1	
Aneurism of popliteal.....			1		1	1				
Aneurism of aorta.....	1				1				1	
Varicose veins.....	1				1		1			
Varicose ulcer.....	15	6	15	15	51	26	17	4	2	2
Hemorrhoids.....	7	3	9	4	23	3	16	4		
Myocarditis.....	1		1		2		2			
<i>Diseases of the respiratory system.</i>										
Rhinitis.....	9	6	14	8	37	31	6			
Tonsillitis.....	7	3	13	11	34	26	8			
Bronchitis:										
Acute.....	6		8	1	15	15				
Chronic.....	12	7	14	10	43		39	4		
Pneumonia:										
Broncho.....	2	4	1	2	9	7			2	
Croupous.....	9		11	2	22	12		3	7	
Pleurisy.....	5	2	1	3	11	8	1	1		
Asthma.....	2		2		4		4			
Congestion of lungs.....	1		1		2	2				
Empyema.....			1		1		1			
<i>Diseases of the digestive system.</i>										
Pharyngitis.....										
Ulcer of the stomach.....	5	4	4	7	20	20				
Gastritis:	1				1		1			
Acute.....										
Chronic.....	2	5	4	1	12	11				1
Constipation.....	4	2	1		7	2	4			1
Acute intestinal obstruction.....	12	16	18	23	69	57	11			1
Diarrhea:				1	1				1	
Acute.....										
Chronic.....	7	2	2		11	11				
Dysentery.....	10	4	7	7	28	6	14	4	4	
Hernia:		2	1	4	7	2			5	
Inguinal.....										
Ventral.....	7		10		17	4		12		1
Cirrhosis of liver.....				1	1	1				
Peritonitis.....	5		7		12		2	8	2	
Ischio rectal abscess.....		1	1	3	5	1	1	1	1	1
Prolapsus ani.....	1				1					1
Fistula ani.....				1	1	1				
Tapeworm.....		1		2	3	3				
		1			1	1				

Statistics, hospital department—Continued.

	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
<i>Diseases of the genito-urinary system and adnexa.</i>										
Enlarged prostate	1				1		1			
Nephritis:										
Acute			4	3	7	2		1	4	
Chronic parenchyma	3	2	10	5	20		9	1	8	2
Chronic interstitial	8	2	14	12	36		4	10	19	3
Floating kidney	1	1			2			2		
Gonorrhea	12	4	19	23	58	44	10	4		
Urethral stricture	7		9		16	6	2	8		
Urethral abscess	1				1		1			
Phimosis	7		11		18	3	10	5		
Cystitis	11	4	8	9	32	13	10	9		
Orchitis	1		1		2	1	1			
Hydrocele	2		1		3		3			
Menorrhagia		5		10	15	6	6	3		
Metritis				1	1			1		
Procedentia				1	1			1		
Recto vaginal fistula				1	1		1			
Salpingitis		1		2	3	2				1
Puerperal conditions:										
Pregnancy		7		29	36	28		3		5
Abortion		2		11	13	13				
Puerperal state		1		4	5	4				1
<i>Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.</i>										
Erysipelas	1	1	4	1	7	7				
Abscess of jaw	4		5		9	7	2			
Elephantiasis		1			1					1
Abscess of ear		1			1	1				
Chancreoid	10	3	18	13	44	39	5			
Gangrene of feet			3		3	1			2	
Eczema	2				2	1				1
Psoriasis	2				2	1		1		
Carbuncle			1		1	1				
Furuncle	5	2	6	3	16	11	4			1
Lumbar abscess			2		2		1			1
Impetigo	5		1		6	6				
<i>Diseases of the organs of locomotion.</i>										
Arthritis			1	1	2		2			
<i>External violence.</i>										
Sprains—										
Of shoulder			1		1	1				
Of ankle	5		2		7	7				
Of knee			1		1	1				
Dislocation										
Of shoulder	1				1	1				
Of hip		1	1		2		1			1
Amputation—										
Of arm		1			1					1
Of leg			1		1	1				
Fractures—										
Of ribs	2				2	2				
Of clavicle	2				2	2				
Of radius			1		1	1				
Of inferior maxilla	1			1	2	2				
Of nose	1		1		2	2				
Of femur	1	4	2	1	8	3	1			2
Potts	2		1		3	3				
Tibia and fibula	1		1	1	3	3				
Humerus			1		1		1			
Base of skull	1			1		1				
Wounds:										
Burns	1				1					1
Contused	15	3	14	3	35	33	1			1
Gunshot			3		3	3				
Infected	6		8	2	16	14			1	1
Incised	1		5		6	6				
Lacerated		1			1	1				
Heat exhaustion			1		1	1				
Thermic fever	1		1		2	1			1	
<i>Infantile.</i>										
Marasmus		1	2	3	6	5				1
<i>Old age.</i>										
Senility	12	2	12	4	30	11	5		6	6

Statistics, almshouse department.

Number of patients cured	353
Number of patients improved	401
Number of patients unimproved	43
Number of patients transferred to hospital department.....	140
Number of deaths	5
Total.....	942

	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Sent to hospital.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
General diseases.										
La grippe	6	4	2	2	14	11				3
Intermittent fever	64	42	34	28	168	122	20			26
Septicæmia			1		1					1
Syphilis:										
Secondary	2		3		5		4			1
Tertiary	1		2		3		3			
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	2	3	2	4	11		5		6	
Cancer—										
Of uterus.....				1	1					1
Of pylorus			1		1					1
Of pancreas				1	1					1
Rheumatism:										
Acute	2		3		5	2	1			1
Chronic	16	16	12	14	58		51	4		3
Lumbago	16	6	24	5	51		44	5		2
Alcoholism:										
Acute	4	1	2		7	4				3
Chronic	6	1	2		9		7			2
Diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of sense.										
Locomotor ataxia.....			1		1			1		
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	2	1	1	1	5				1	4
Epilepsy	4	1	6	1	12		5			7
Hysteria		2		5	7	3				4
Neuralgia.....	2	4	3	5	14	12	2			
Hemiplegia.....	2		3	1	6			5		1
Conjunctivitis	5	4	12	3	24	23	1			
Neurasthenia	2	6	1	2	11	1	9	1		
Diseases of the circulatory system.										
Pericarditis			1		1					1
Endocarditis.....	2	3	2	1	8		5		1	2
Mitral insufficiency.....	3	1	4	3	11		5			6
Aortic stenosis.....	1				1				1	
Varicose ulcer	6	8	14	3	31	2	21	4		4
Hemorrhoids	3	1	6	2	12		11	1		
Diseases of the respiratory system.										
Tonsillitis	3	2	8	4	17	16				1
Bronchitis:										
Acute	12	7	9	4	32	28	1			3
Chronic.....	33	19	9	7	68		59	6		3
Pneumonia:										
Broncho	1	1		1	3					3
Croupous			2		2					2
Pleurisy.....	2				2					2
Asthma	2		1		3		3			
Diseases of the digestive system.										
Stomatitis.....	2		1	2	5	5				
Pharyngitis	1	4	6	3	14	12	2			
Gastritis, acute.....	9	24	17	10	60	19	36			5
Diarrhea.....	28	16	17	12	73	46	22			5
Dysentery				1	1					1
Hernia, inguinal.....	2		4		6			6		
Oondtalgia.....	3	2	5	3	13	13				
Constipation	6	14	2	4	26	18	6			2
Diseases of the genito-urinary system and adnexa.										
Cystitis	9	3	6	12	30	8	20			2
Enlarged prostate.....	4		6		10			10		
Chronic nephritis.....	2	1	3	4	10				2	

Statistics, almshouse department—Continued.

	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Sent to hospi- tal.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
<i>Diseases of the skin and cellular tissues.</i>										
Abscess	2	1	3	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gangrene			1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
<i>Disease of old age.</i>										
Senility	26	17	19	11	73	.....	58	.....	.....	15
<i>External violence.</i>										
Sprain of ankle	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Heat exhaustion .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Wounds:										
Contused .....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Incised .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Infected .....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

Statistics workhouse department.

Number of patients cured	1,032
Number of patients improved	802
Number of patients unimproved	164
Number of patients transferred to hospital department.....	262
Number of deaths	5
Total.....	2,265
Number of insane cases examined	24
Transferred to Government Hospital for Insane.....	23
Number of vaccinations	630

	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Removed to hospital.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
<i>General diseases.</i>										
La grippe	4	2	4	2	12	10	.....	.....	.....	2
Mumps	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Intermittent fever	21	25	8	7	61	21	36	.....	.....	4
Tuberculosis:										
General .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pulmonary	4	1	5	6	17	.....	7	4	.....	5
Adenitis	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Syphilis:										
Secondary	20	13	42	13	88	.....	55	28	.....	5
Tertiary	2	1	8	2	13	.....	6	7	.....	.....
Rheumatism:										
Acute	8	2	4	5	19	9	6	.....	.....	4
Chronic	4	3	3	1	11	7	4	.....	.....	.....
Lumbago	5	1	3	4	13	.....	10	3	.....	.....
Anæmia	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Diabetes millitus	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Alcoholism:										
Acute	16	4	3	12	35	24	.....	.....	.....	11
Chronic	60	6	11	5	82	.....	73	.....	.....	9
<i>Diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of sense.</i>										
Hemiplegia .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Epilepsy	3	.....	2	.....	12	.....	3	2	.....	.....
Neurasthenia	1	3	.....	3	9	1	3	1	.....	4
Hysteria	2	12	.....	10	24	12	10	.....	.....	2
Neuralgia	1	1	2	2	6	2	3	.....	.....	1
Conjunctivitis	2	2	2	2	8	5	3	.....	.....	.....
<i>Diseases of the circulatory system.</i>										
Endocarditis	1	.....	2	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Mitral insufficiency	2	.....	2	.....	4	.....	3	.....	.....	1

Statistics, workhouse—Continued.

	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Removed to hospital.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
<i>Diseases of the circulating system—C't'd.</i>										
Aortic insufficiency.....	1				1					1
Aneurism of popliteal artery.....			1		1					
Varicose ulcer of leg.....	3	2	5	1	11	4	1	2		4
Hemorrhoids.....	4	1	2	1	8		3	3		2
<i>Diseases of the respiratory system.</i>										
Bronchitis:										
Acute.....	9	6	6	5	26	20	5			1
Chronic.....	4	2	6	6	18	9	9			
<i>Diseases of the digestive system.</i>										
Stomatitis.....		1	2		3	3				
Odontalgia.....	9	1	11	5	26	19	3	4		
Tonsillitis.....	7	3	13	7	30	27	1			2
Pharyngitis.....	3	6	7	4	20	19	1			
Gastritis.....	5	12	4	7	28	20	7			1
Constipation.....	8	4	5	1	18	12	3			3
Diarrhea.....	25	2	12	15	54	34	19			2
Hernia:										
Ventral.....				1	1					1
Inguinal.....	4		11		15			15		
Peritonitis.....			1		1					1
<i>Diseases of the genito-urinary system and adnexa.</i>										
Cystitis.....	3		3	6	12	4	8			
Enlarged prostate.....	1		2		3			3		
Gonorrhea.....	58	13	117	37	225	138	66	12		9
Urethral stricture.....	5		13		18			14		4
Phimosis.....	4		9		13		6	1		6
Metritis.....				2	2					2
Dysmenorrhea.....		5		12	17	5	8	4		
Procedentia.....				1	1					1
Vagino-rectal fistula.....				1	1					1
<i>Puerperal condition.</i>										
Abortion.....				2	2					2
<i>Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.</i>										
Abscess.....	6	1	9	3	19	14				5
Chancroid.....	56	12	120	17	205	185	17			3
Eczema.....	3	1	7	2	13		9	4		
Scabies.....	5		7	1	13	13				
<i>Diseases of old age.</i>										
Senility.....	3		2	5	4					1
<i>External violence.</i>										
Fractures:										
Base of skull.....	1				1					1
Of nose.....	1				1					1
Of lower jaw.....				1	1					1
Sprains—										
Of wrist.....	1		3		4	4				
Of ankle.....	1	1	7	3	12	9				3
Wounds:										
Contused.....	16	9	36	18	79	76				3
Lacerated.....	1	1			2	1				1
Incised.....	1	4	2	7	5					2
Infected.....	2		2		4					4

The Washington Training School for Nurses, in connection with the Washington Asylum Hospital and the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital.—Dr. W. P. Carr, anatomy and physiology; Dr. F. P. Morgan, medical lectures; Dr. W. W. Johnson, circulatory system; Dr. J. Tabor Johnson, ethics; Dr. H. E. Dye, respiratory system; Dr. Luce, materia medica; Dr. W. B. French, bacteriology; Dr. W. C. Woodward, con-

tagious diseases and sanitation; Dr. G. Kober, foods, hospital construction and management; Dr. H. P. Hickling, surgical lectures; Dr. H. L. E. Johnston, obstetrics; Dr. Hawkes, care of children, including infant feeding; Dr. C. M. Richardson, nose and throat, including intubation; Miss S. C. Francis, nursing; Miss Harriet Gorton, invalid cookery; Dr. H. L. E. Johnston, gynecology; Dr. Wallace Johnson, bacteriology; Dr. T. M. Murry, nose and throat; Dr. Carmichael, the skin; Dr. Thompkins, the nervous system; Dr. S. M. Burnett, the eye; Miss Lenig, nursing, private and District; Miss Sadie Minker, massage.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES.

SIR: I have the honor to present the third annual report of the nursing department of the hospital for the year ending June 30, 1901.

During the year 13 applicants were admitted to the school, 7 of whom were accepted as pupil nurses, and 4 of the senior pupils, after having creditably completed their two years' training here, have gone to the Emergency Hospital for the third and last year of the course.

The present nursing staff consists of—graduate nurses, 2; pupil nurses, 12; probationers, 2; male attendants, 2.

In order to help the pupils to a thorough understanding of their class work, we are in great need at present of a manikin and a good reference library.

We would like to thank most sincerely the members of the staff of lecturers, who have so generously devoted so much time to the instruction of the pupils.

We also take this opportunity to thank the visiting physician and the resident staff of the hospital for their assistance in many ways, and for their professional services during illness.

Respectfully submitted.

S. C. FRANCIS,
Superintendent of Nurses.



NURSES' HOME.

REPORT OF THE REFORM SCHOOL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 9, 1901.*

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with law, I submit on behalf of the Reform School of the District of Columbia a report covering the operations of the school during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, giving detailed information as to the inmates, the amounts received from the sale of surplus farm products and from the various industries carried on at the school for the instruction of the boys, the disposition made of those sums, an itemized statement of the receipts and payments of the treasurer of the school, an inventory of all personal property belonging to the institution, and a statement of the number of employees and the compensation paid them.

During the year covered by the report such necessary repairs for the proper care and preservation of the buildings and personal property belonging to the school as the amount of the appropriation available for the purpose would permit have been made, including those to the workshops, family buildings, barns, stables, fencing, sewers, roadway, steam plant, etc., in all of which work the boys have been employed wherever practicable.

The character of the work in the schoolroom, the manual training school, and instruction given in the various shops, as well as in outdoor work, has been in every way up to the usual standard.

The assembly hall, for which Congress had made a special appropriation, was completed during the year and has been in use since the month of May. It is a well-designed and well-constructed building, creditable alike to the architect and the contractors, and of great usefulness in the school work.

The system of parole discharge, authority for which was perhaps contained in the act of 1876, but which was especially provided for by Congress in the act approved June 5, 1900, has been in use during the year and found to work well. There should be no reason now for the commitment of boys to the jail and workhouse for the purpose of giving them short sentences when they can be sent to this well-equipped school, where the length of their stay will be dependent upon their conduct and degree of reformation.

The health of the school has been excellent.

While the appropriation for the support of inmates covers ordinary repairs, there is not always enough money available to do everything that is needed to keep the buildings in thoroughly good condition. The buildings now need overhauling and painting to a greater extent than the small amount usually spent for repairs out of the general appropriation. The board recommends and has estimated for an appropriation of \$1,500 for making general repairs to all of the buildings needing them and for painting them. I send with this

348 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

report an estimate of the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

Very respectfully,

CECIL CLAY,
President Board of Trustees.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

Total number of boys received since opening.....	2,704
Total number of deaths since opening.....	13
Rate of mortality, less than one-half of 1 per cent.	
Average age of boys received since opening (years).....	13 $\frac{7}{10}$
Number of boys in school June 30, 1900.....	192
Received during the year:	
By commitment from—	
Police court of the District of Columbia.....	123
Supreme court of the District of Columbia.....	3
United States district courts.....	18
President of board of trustees.....	1
By escapes returned.....	3
	148
Total number during the year.....	340
Number discharged during the year:	
By order of the board of trustees ("honor").....	53
By special order of board of trustees.....	26
By expiration of sentence (United States courts).....	10
By pardon of the President of the United States.....	1
By death.....	0
By escapes and still absent.....	6
By return to police court, by order of the court.....	7
	103
Number remaining in school June 30, 1901.....	237
Maximum number during the year.....	237
Minimum number during the year.....	186
Average number of boys during the year.....	220
Average age of boys received during the year (years).....	14 $\frac{3}{5}$
Time in which honorable discharge may be secured (years).....	2
Possible reduction by "good time" allowance (months).....	4
Number received on first commitment.....	136
Number received on second commitment.....	12
Total number received.....	148
Record as to personal habits before commitment:	
Number having kept bad company and used tobacco.....	74
Number having a doubtful record.....	47
Number having a doubtful record, but coming from a good home.....	27
Total number received.....	148
Employment prior to commitment:	
Number not employed in any way.....	61
Number employed part of the time.....	51
Number attended school regularly.....	9
Number attended school part of the time.....	27
Total.....	148

Cause of commitment:

Assault.....	6
Indecent assault.....	1
Larceny.....	58
Money larceny.....	13
Incorrigibility.....	40
Vagrancy.....	1
Housebreaking.....	3
Depredation on property.....	2
Violation of revenue laws.....	3
Violation of United States postal laws.....	12
Passing counterfeit money.....	3
Disorderly conduct.....	4
Carrying concealed weapons.....	2
Total.....	148

Religious associations of boys before commitment:

Parents attended Baptist Church services.....	65
Parents attended Catholic Church services.....	20
Parents attended Methodist Church Services.....	47
Parents attended Lutheran Church services.....	1
Parents attended Presbyterian Church Services.....	1
Parents attended Christian Church services.....	1
Parents attended Episcopalian Church services.....	3
Parents attended Dunkard Church services.....	1
Parents not attending any religious services.....	9
Total.....	148

Nationality of boys received during the year:

Parents born in the United States.....	135
Parents born in Germany.....	7
Parents born in Ireland.....	4
Parents born in England.....	1
Parents born in Hungary.....	1
Total.....	148

Parental relations when received:

Number having both parents living.....	60
Number having both parents living but separated.....	20
Number having lost father by death.....	36
Number having lost mother by death.....	19
Number having lost both parents by death.....	13
Total.....	148

Educational standing of boys when received:

Number who did not know the alphabet.....	10
Number who knew the alphabet only.....	35
Number who could read in the primer.....	44
Number who could enter the second school grade.....	42
Number who could read tolerably well.....	17
Total.....	148

Number who had no knowledge of penmanship.....	62
Number who could write name only.....	40
Number who could write imperfectly.....	36
Number who could write fairly well.....	10
Total.....	148

Number who had never studied arithmetic.....	73
Number who had practical examples in addition.....	54
Number who had advanced to division.....	16
Number who had practical examples in decimal fractions.....	5
Total.....	148

350 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The superintendent has received from various sources and has turned the same over, monthly during the year, in lawful money of the United States, to Samuel W. Curriden, treasurer of the Reform School, who has covered the same into the United States Treasury to the credit of the United States and the District of Columbia jointly, as follows:

From gains in paper-box industry	\$2, 725. 10
From sales from greenhouses.....	340. 71
From sales of surplus from products	68. 85
From miscellaneous sources.....	231. 19
Total cash receipts	3, 365. 85

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 22, 1901.

SIRS: I have the honor to submit with this my report in detail of my receipts and disbursements as treasurer of the Reform School of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30 last:

RECEIPTS.

From appropriation for salaries.....	\$16, 452. 00
From appropriation for support of inmates	26, 000. 00
From Department of Justice, support	1, 814. 00
	44, 266. 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

For salaries, support, repairs, etc., as per statement in detail herewith ..	44, 200. 59
Leaving unexpended	65. 41

In addition to the above I have the honor to submit the following assembly hall account:

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation No. 1.....	\$9, 750. 00
Appropriation No. 2.....	5, 600. 00
	15, 350. 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Pavarini & Greer, construction.....	\$12, 259. 75
William J. Marsh, plans and superintendence.....	375. 00
S. S. Waters, pipe organ, etc., in place	1, 475. 00
C. A. Muddiman & Co., gas fixtures	143. 75
W. B. Moses & Sons, chairs	456. 25
Approaches, steam heating, blue prints, etc.....	639. 82
	15, 349. 57
Leaving unexpended	. 43

I have also received from the superintendent of the school during the year, being income derived from the labor of inmates, sale of farm products, etc., the sum of \$3,365.86. In accordance with the act of Congress approved February 25, 1885, I have paid the same into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the United States and the District of Columbia in equal parts.

Very respectfully,

The BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

SAMUEL W. CURRIDEN, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE REFORM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 30, 1901.*

DEAR SIRS: Replying to your recent request for a report of this institution for the year ending June 30, 1901, we have to state as follows: Total number of inmates on July 1, 1900, 28; total number admitted during the year, 25 (of whom 15 were admitted upon commitments by the courts and 10 by the president of the board, through applications by parents or guardians, including transfers so made from the Board of Children's Guardians); number of white girls admitted, 2; number of colored girls admitted, 23. The causes for which these commitments were made were as follows: Incurability, 21; larceny, 4. Three girls who had previously been apprenticed were returned to the school. Number finally discharged during the year, having reached the statutory age of 21, 3; number provisionally released to parents and guardians, 7; number apprenticed under indenture for service in private families, 3; number escaped, 2. One of these has not been recovered. The other was taken into custody by the police and sentenced to jail by the police court on previous charges of larceny. Total number of inmates on June 30, 1901, 40.

The substantial increase in the number of inmates is due to the fact that during February, 1901, the new building of the school was occupied, and additional room was thus furnished. The old building will accommodate 27 girls and the new building 63. The new building, being the larger, is used for colored girls, and the old building for white girls, of whom a less number than of colored girls, of the legally defined classes, find their way to institutions of reform and discipline in this District. It is our experience, which we believe is a pretty uniform experience in this country, that for many practical and proper reasons the two classes of girls can be best dealt with, trained, and reformed by separation in their living arrangements and their work, although in both respects the treatment is identically the same. We shall continue to follow this policy in the future as we receive additional white girls.

The state of discipline and health of the school during the year have been excellent. There has been no insubordination of any moment nor beyond the usual individual instances, nor have any special repressive measures been required.

During the year, as indicated, the new building was completed and equipped and occupied, and our experience has been that in most respects the building is well adapted for its purposes, and in reference to space, arrangement, and equipment is well up to the requirements of modern knowledge and practical experience.

The heating and water-supply system (which latter includes a pumping station from the District mains to the auxiliary tank in the building) are adequate and satisfactory; the doors of the girls' rooms are controlled by an automatic locking and unlocking device; the plumbing and sanitary arrangements are good; the building is equipped with two modern, iron fire escapes and suitable amounts and dispositions

of hose with racks and fire extinguishers. A revised scheme of discipline for daily routine and fire instructions, etc., has been adopted, a copy of which accompanies this report.

Along with the completion of the building and equipment out of the special appropriation applicable to these ends, both buildings were surrounded by a substantial brick wall about 10 feet high, giving separate yards to each and adding greatly to the appearance of the institution as a whole and to the precautions against escapes. As a part of this brickwork a passage or corridor was built along the front portion of this wall connecting the two buildings, thus providing for their joint administration as far as possible. With the opening of spring the work of symmetrical grading required by the new construction and the fencing of the property, especially along the line of the Little Falls road, was begun and has been pushed forward as rapidly as possible, until now the appearance of the building and grounds shows an orderly arrangement and neatness which have not heretofore been possible. This work will be continued as fast as our resources will permit, and by next summer it is expected a complete rearrangement and improvement of the grounds will have been accomplished.

You have been sufficiently advised heretofore of the character of the work and discipline carried on both on the domestic side of the school and in the farm and garden work. A proper proportion of the work done by the girls is done in the open air in the ordinary cultivation of the garden and farm. The opportunity thus to work out of doors is prized by the girls and amounts to a reward for good conduct. We append here a statement of the work done and the products raised during the year, with an inventory of the stock and farm equipment on hand:

STATEMENT OF WORK DONE, ETC.

Besides the work of the girls in the school, in the laundry, kitchen, and other domestic service, as indicated on the daily routine, and in the cultivation of the farm and garden, there have been made during the year the following articles: Dresses and other articles of wearing apparel, 1,286 pieces; sheets, towels, tablecloths, and other articles of house linen, 1,604 pieces; making a total of 2,890 pieces. In addition, 72 new mattresses were made and 27 old mattresses were remade.

The farm products follow: Eggs, 5,400; milk, 2,450 gallons; white potatoes, 86 bushels; sweet potatoes, 16 barrels; turnips, 16 bushels; onions, 7 bushels; tomatoes, 44 bushels; hay, 3 tons; rye straw, 3 tons; corn fodder and sugar cane and cow peas as fodder, 21 tons; and sufficient quantities of other vegetables and fruits to supply the school. Nine hogs, 3 calves, and 51 chickens were killed.

The stock on hand is as follows: Three horses, 5 cows, 1 heifer, 10 hogs, and 160 chickens. The farm and garden implements include 6 wagons and carts of various sorts, with 5 sets of harness; 1 scale; 6 plows; 2 harrows; 2 cultivators; 2 feed cutters; 2 lawn mowers, with the necessary smaller tools and implements, both for the farm work and the engineer.

The furnishings and equipment of the two buildings, not heretofore noted, are such as are ordinarily in use in similar institutions and are known to you through inspection by members of your board.

A great deal of work in the way of improvement and repair has been done during the year, especially in the old building and on the barns, such as plumbing work, plaster repair, and painting and carpentering, a great part of it being done by the officers and employees of the school.

You will recall that besides the main property of about 19 acres there is a small additional tract of some 15 acres a half mile away along the Conduit road, which has been assigned out of the Government property in the neighborhood as a pasture lot and for such additional cultivation in staples as we may from time to time find necessary.

We send with this a summary of the treasurer's reports for the year, of which you have heretofore received quarterly abstracts in the form submitted by yourselves.

As to the estimates for appropriations for the next fiscal year, we have to say that since the school accommodations have been increased the number of inmates is steadily growing and is likely to grow each year until the capacity is fully occupied. We think that the present appropriations (31 Stats., 842) should at least be maintained, viz, \$6,385 for salaries and \$10,000 for maintenance, because, although in the current year a substantial amount of the appropriation for salaries was returned to the Treasury as an unexpended balance, we are necessarily adding to our list of employees from time to time and filling those positions, such as teachers of industries and assistant engineer, of whose services, until the new building was occupied, we did not need to avail ourselves. We ought, therefore, to be in a position for the fiscal year 1902-3 to avail of the full scope heretofore granted to us by Congress in this regard. The positions mentioned have all been filled since the close of the year now under review. As to maintenance, out of the appropriation of \$8,000 for the year ending June 30, 1901, only \$4.02 was covered back into the Treasury as unexpended balance, and therefore we think it is clear that the appropriation on that account for the current year, viz, \$10,000, should be fully maintained, if not increased to \$12,000. It is of course difficult to forecast what number of inmates we may have by the 1st of July, 1902, but in view of the proper consideration of all contingencies and of the fact that the balance of any unexpended moneys is required by law to be returned annually into the Treasury, we conclude that \$12,000 would be a proper amount to ask from Congress for maintenance for the year 1902-3.

We need not refer especially to the legislation of the past year applicable to the courts, the Board of Children's Guardians, and this institution in their inter-relations in dealing with the control and custody of such girls as we receive, because the acts we have in mind, and particularly the act of February 25, 1901, relating to this school are of course fully known to you. We may, however, express the conviction that the effective work of the school has been greatly strengthened by those provisions which make 17 instead of 18 years of age the limit of admission to the school, and which give to the board of trustees the specific right to adopt such regulations regarding parole discharges, training, and discipline as their experience may show them to be desirable.

We inclose herewith also a list of the present board of trustees, the officers of the board and of the school, with the subordinate employees.

We remain, very truly, yours,

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

HENRY M. HOYT, *President.*

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 23, 1901.

I have the honor to submit herewith report in detail of my receipts and disbursements as treasurer of the Reform School for Girls of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

Total appropriations:	
For salaries	\$6,385.00
For maintenance	8,000.00
For furnishing and equipping new building	5,000.00
Total	19,385.00
Total disbursements:	
For salaries, maintenance, and furnishing and equipping new building	18,486.21
Balance unexpended	898.79
Refunded for fire escapes	411.67
Total balance	1,310.46
Unexpended balance:	
On appropriation for salaries	1,045.59
On appropriation for maintenance	4.02
On appropriation for new building	260.85
Total balance	1,310.46
Amounts disbursed for each specific object during each quarter:	
For salaries	\$6,385.00
Disbursed during quarter ending—	
September 30, 1900	\$1,256.25
December 31, 1900	1,284.62
March 31, 1901	1,383.37
June 30, 1901	1,415.17
	5,339.41
Balance unexpended	1,045.59
For maintenance	8,000.00
Disbursed during quarter ending—	
September 30, 1900	\$691.79
December 31, 1900	1,435.30
March 31, 1901	950.44
June 30, 1901	3,104.42
Disbursed since June 30, 1901 ¹	1,814.03
	7,995.98
Balance unexpended	4.02
For furnishing and equipping new building	5,000.00
Disbursed during quarter ending—	
March 31, 1901	\$2,068.11
June 30, 1901	2,292.02
Disbursed since June 30, 1901 ¹	379.02
	4,739.15
Balance unexpended	260.85

ANNA F. DEAN, Treasurer.

The BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

¹On contracts or purchases made before said date

Board of trustees.—Rear-Admiral Francis M. Ramsay, U. S. N., retired; Fairfax Harrison, Miss Harriet Boott Loring, Mrs. George D. Ruggles, Mrs. William Kearney Carr, Henry M. Hoyt, Chapin Brown, Frank Strong.

Officers and employees.—President, Henry M. Hoyt; vice-president, Frank Strong; secretary, Miss Harriet B. Loring; treasurer, Mrs. Anna F. Dean; executive committee, Rear-Admiral Francis M. Ramsay, Fairfax Harrison; house committee, Miss Harriet B. Loring, Mrs. William Kearney Carr; finance committee, Chapin Brown, Frank Strong; superintendent, Miss Amy J. Rule; matron, Mrs. Margaret O'Brien; teachers, Miss Florence Virginia Russell, Miss Elizabeth O'Connor; industrial teachers, Mrs. Annie D. Rowsom, Miss Nina Dobson; overseer, Christian Nielsen; engineer, A. E. Kennard; assistant engineer, Frank E. Jacobs; night watchman, Tobias Knott; laborer, William H. Bowles.

REPORT OF THE FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.

Board of Visitors.—George W. Evans, John J. Darby, M. D., William T. Pierson.
Medical and Surgical Staff.—Surgeon in chief: Austin M. Curtis, A. M., M. D.
 First Assistant Surgeon and executive officer: William A. Warfield, M. D. Consulting Staff—Gynecologist: J. Taber Johnson, M. D. Obstetrician: Thomas C. Smith, M. D. Visiting Staff—Physicians: John Brackett, M. D.; G. N. Perry, M. D.; S. R. Watts, M. D.; Thomas Martin, M. D.; Robert W. Brown, M. D. Surgeons: E. A. Balloch, A. M., M. D.; N. F. Graham, M. D. Obstetrician: John R. Francis, M. D. Gynecologists: F. J. Shadd, M. D., Charles I. West, M. D. Ophthalmologist and Otologist: E. Oliver Belt, M. D. Bacteriologist: W. W. Alleger, M. D. Pathologists: D. S. Lamb, M. D.; J. M. Lamb, M. D. Out-Patient Department—John W. Mitchell, M. D.; A. W. Tancil, M. D.; E. Oliver Belt, M. D.; S. R. Watts, M. D.; F. J. Shadd, M. D.; C. B. Purvis, M. D.; E. D. Williston, M. D.; W. H. Hughes, jr., M. D.; C. I. West, M. D.; W. K. Scott, M. D. Internes—Spencer P. Irvin, jr., M. D.; H. S. McCard, M. D.; T. E. Bryant, M. D.; Thomas Coleman, M. D.; Directress of Training School, Sara I. Fleetwood; Pharmacist, Robert B. Tyler, M. D., Phar. D.; Assistant Pharmacist, Rufus M. Stokes; Matron, Annie A. Simms; Clerk, Harry Cardozo; Assistant Clerk, Hattie M. Curtis.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 30, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the public business transacted at the Freedmen's Hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

The very brief period during which the entire work of the hospital has been under my supervision has not afforded me sufficient opportunity to collect and formulate the necessary data usually embodied in the annual report for this institution. I have been in charge of the hospital less than one month, and have been compelled to continue the executive and professional part of the general work here just at the point where my predecessor, Dr. A. M. Curtis, left off. This sudden widening of the field of my duties has left me but little time for collecting material for this report.

The general work of the hospital during the past year has been conducted along the lines indicated in our last annual report, and with but few exceptions the officials and employees of the hospital have rendered faithful and efficient service in the discharge of their duties. But it has been a matter of quite frequent comment that the surgical work of the hospital has been permitted to develop at the expense of the medical.

This fact has been made apparent by the increased per cent of loss in medical cases and by the facility with which the needs of the surgical department were satisfied while those of the medical department were often unheeded.

This situation hinders the progress of the general work in the hospital, and thwarts its development along comprehensive and practical lines. In my opinion neither of these branches of the hospital work should be allowed to grow at the expense of the other; both should be developed together and provided with equal facilities.

PATIENTS.

The appended tables will show in classified detail the number of patients treated by the hospital corps during the past year.

It will be seen that the whole number of patients received into the hospital represents an increase of only eight over the number received

during the previous year, while the whole number treated in the hospital and out-patients department by the hospital corps during the past year represents a decrease of 388 from the total number treated during the preceding year.

The out-patient cases represent those who come to the hospital for treatment at the various clinics and then return to their homes immediately, and the decrease in the total number of cases treated is due to the decrease in the number of out-patient cases.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The temporary character of my present position here suggests to me the impropriety of attempting any comprehensive recommendations concerning any change in the policy or personnel of the hospital; but, on the other hand, the very urgent needs of the hospital impels me to call the attention of the Department to them.

First and foremost is the urgent need of a new building large enough to gather all the various wards of the hospital under a single roof, and equipped with all the needed appliances of a modern hospital. This need has been strongly presented to the Department by every surgeon in chief for the past ten years, and its urgency grows stronger and the necessity more apparent year by year. The most casual inspection of the present buildings will disclose their utter unfitness for the successful work of the hospital. They are old, antiquated frame structures, difficult to heat, troublesome to ventilate, and inaccessible.

Another pressing need is that of a large boiler in the engine room. Those now in use are of a very ancient type and have been already condemned by the District authorities. A new horizontal tubular boiler could easily do the work of both the old boilers, and in a far more efficient and satisfactory manner.

We are in need of new ranges in the culinary department, those in use at present being unfit for service and beyond repairs.

Another need is that of a new laundry outfit. The present apparatus in use is old, worn out, weakened by frequent repairs, and wholly inadequate for efficient service.

The appropriation for the present fiscal year will not admit of these repairs and extra needs, and I urgently recommend that an appropriation of \$1,500 be asked of Congress, which sum would place facilities at our disposal that would greatly enlarge the usefulness of the hospital, increase the efficiency of its service, and reduce the unnecessary labor of its officers and employees.

I would recommend that the number of internes be increased from four to six, since the stress of labor upon those now in service makes too great a demand upon their time to be consistent with efficient professional service.

The hospital during the past year has not, I regret to say, received from all of the visiting staff that attention and help which the needs of the institution demanded. But since this staff is composed of physicians who have achieved success in their several lines of professional work, and who are expected to serve the hospital without pay, this observation is submitted more as the statement of a fact than as the making of a criticism. It is hoped that a beneficial change in this respect will be worked out in the near future.

During the past year a change was made in the management of the Training School for Nurses, and that department is now under better discipline, the marked results of which appear more distinctly in the

higher standard of excellence in the general service of the nurses. Further information in regard to the Training School for Nurses will be found in the appendix to this report.

Respectfully submitted.

W. A. WARFIELD,
Acting Surgeon in Chief.

Hon. ETHAN A. HITCHCOCK,
Secretary of the Interior.

Summary for the fiscal year 1900-1901.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Remaining July 1, 1900	4	2	58	74	138
Admitted	184	33	1,065	965	2,247
Births in hospital	2	2	85	78	167
Total number under care					2,552
Discharged:					
Recovered					1,277
Improved					657
Unimproved					99
Not treated					58
Died					172
Births					162
Total number discharged					2,425
Remaining July 1, 1901					127
Treated in out-patient department, medical	120	70	2,746	2,111	5,047
Treated in out-patient department, surgical	36	15	425	71	547
Treated in out-patient department, gynecological		11		199	210
Total	156	96	3,171	2,381	5,804
Revisits to this department					1,824
Prescriptions compounded					8,473
Emergencies					454
Operations	28	6	270	206	510
Patients treated in hospital and dispensary					8,356

Table showing admissions, discharges, and number remaining.

	Remaining July 1, 1900.	Admitted.				Total.	Discharged.						Remaining July 1, 1901.
		White.		Colored.			Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.								
Adenitis:													
Tubercular cervical	1			2	3	6	1	3				4	2
Specific inguinal		1	1	4	1	7	4	3				7	
Inguinal		1		11	2	14	8	3		1		12	2
Inguinal bilateral				3	3	6	4					4	2
Inguinal suppurative				1		1							1
Alcoholism		4		4	1	9	2	7				9	
Adeno-sarcoma of breast					1	1	1					1	
Adeno-sarcoma of stomach				1		1				1		1	
Aortic insufficiency		1		2	1	4			4			4	
Asthma:													
Cardiac		2		6	15	23	2	16	1			19	4
Bronchial		1		5	3	9	4	2				6	3
Abortion					25	25	22	3				25	
Appendicitis				1	1	2	2					2	
Appendicitis, perforative				1	1	2				2		2	
Abscess:													
Pudendal					2	2	2					2	
Ischio-rectal	1			3	4	8	6					6	2
Pelvic					11	11	5			1		6	5
Hand		1		3	4	8	7	1				8	
Back		1		5	2	8	5	3				8	
Alveola				3	1	4	4					4	
Mammary					4	4	2					2	2
Antrum of Highmore				1		1	1					1	
Lumbar	1					1	1					1	
Tubo-ovarian					2	2	2						

Table showing admissions, discharges, and number remaining—Continued.

	Remaining July 1, 1900.	Admitted.					Discharged.						Remaining July 1, 1901.
		White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.								
Abscess—Continued.													
Prostatic with ruptured urethra.....				1		1	1					1	
Prostatic				1		1	1					1	
Ovarian	1				1	2	2					2	
Psoas					1	1					1	1	
Splenic, tubercular.....					1	1	1					1	
Anteversio of uterus with adhesions.....					2	2		2				2	
Ankyloglossia				1	1	2	2					2	
Atresia of vagina.....					2	2	2					2	
Aneurism:													
Popliteal				3		3	2	1				3	
Aortic				1		1					1	1	
Arthritis of knee					1	1		1				1	
Angioma					1	1	1					1	
Ankylosis of knee	1					1		1				1	
Births	10	2	2	85	78	177	172					172	5
Burn:													
Hand.....		1		3	3	7	4	3				7	
Arm		1				1		1				1	
Bronchitis:													
Acute	1	27	2	59	21	110	69	31	4	6		110	
Chronic		6		24	18	48	16	24	5	3		48	
Bite, dog				4	6	10	7	3				10	
Carcinoma:													
Stomach.....				1	3	4		2			2	4	
Breast					1	1	1					1	
Cervix uteri	2		1		10	13		7	4	1		12	1
Rectum			1	1	3	5			2	1	2	5	
Liver.....				3	2	5					4	4	1
Congestion, hepatic.....				3	2	5	2	3				5	
Cellulitis:													
Leg.....				2	1	3	3					3	
Hand.....			1	3	4	8	6	2				8	
Pelvic					3	3	3					3	
Arm				5		5	3	2				5	
Foot.....		1		3		4	2	2				4	
Cirrhosis, hepatic				2		2		1				1	1
Cataract	1				2	3	2	1				3	
Calculus, vesical.....				1		1	1					1	
Constipation, chronic		1		1	1	3	2	1				3	
Cholelithiasis				1		1		1				1	
Carbuncle.....				1		1		1				1	
Cephalalgia			1	5	4	10	5	4				9	1
Chancre	1	1				2	1	1				2	
Chancroid.....				3	1	4		3	1			4	
Cystitis, acute		1		1	2	4	3					3	1
Conjunctivitis, purulent.....				6	1	7	6	1				7	
Cyst, sebaceous				1	1	2	2					2	
Catarrh:													
Acute gastric.....	1					1	1					1	
Cyst of ovary	1					1	1					1	
Cystic degeneration of ovaries and salpingitis.....					6	6	6					6	
Dysmenorrhea					1	1		1				1	
Dysentery:													
Acute		4		8	1	13	7	6				13	
Chronic		1		4	1	6	2	2	1		1	6	
Dyspepsia	1	3		24	17	45	20	23				43	2
Debility, senile	7	1	1		3	12				2	3	5	7
Diphtheria ¹				4		4				3	1	4	
Dementia ²		2			2	4				4		4	
Delirium tremens				1		1		1				1	
Endocervicitis.....					6	6	3					3	3
Endocarditis				2	2	4					2	2	2
Erysipelas				1	1	2	1				1	2	
Empyema		1		4	2	7		3	4			7	
Elongated revula.....				2		2	1	1				2	
Epulis					2	2	2					2	
Eczema	1	1		3	2	7	4	3				7	
Epithelioma of scalp.....					1	1		1				1	
Epistaxis				3	1	4	4					4	
Exophthalmic goitre.....					1	1			1			1	
Epilepsy.....				6	2	8		1	4	2		7	1

¹ Transferred to the contagious hospital.² Transferred to the insane asylum.

Table showing admissions, discharges, and number remaining—Continued.

	Remaining July 1, 1900.	Admitted.					Discharged.						Remaining July 1, 1901.
		White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.								
Endometritis.....					5	5	3	2				5	
Ectopic gestation.....					2	2	2					2	
Elongated prepuse.....				1		1	1					1	
Eclampsia, puerperal.....					2	2					2	2	
Fracture:													
Radius.....				1		1							1
Malar.....				3		3	3					3	
Radius and ulna.....				3		3	1					1	2
Patella.....				2		2	2					2	
Skull, old.....				1		1		1				1	
Ribs.....				1		1	1					1	
Pott's.....				2	1	3	3					3	
Phalanx of finger.....				1		1	1					1	
Humerus.....	1	1			1	3	2					2	1
Base of skull.....				1		1					1	1	
Clavicle.....		2		1		3	2					2	1
Tibia and fibrila.....				3		3	3					3	
Colles'.....			1			1	1					1	
Internal malleolus.....	1			1		2	2					2	
Furunculosis.....		1		3		4	2	2				4	
Frosted feet.....	2	1		2		5	2	3				5	
Foreign body in nose.....					1	1	1					1	
Fistula:													
Ischio-rectal.....				4		4	4					4	
Vesico-vaginal.....	2				1	3	1	2				3	
In ano.....	1			4	2	7	5					5	2
Fatty degeneration of heart.....				1		1					1	1	
Fibroid, multiple of uterus.....	3					3	3					3	
Fibromata of uterus, multiple.....					6	6	5				1	6	
Fibromata of uterus, ovarian abscess and salpingitis.....					1	1	1					1	
Fibromata of uterus and double pyosalpinx.....					1	1					1	1	
Fibromata of uterus, with detached pedunculated portion.....					1	1	1					1	
Fibromata of uterus, with extensive adhesions.....					1	1			1			1	
Fibromata of uterus, complicated with pregnancy.....					1	1	1					1	
Fibromata of ovary, with adherent tube and cyst.....					1	1	1					1	
Gastritis:													
Acute.....	3			16	16	35	18	15	1			34	1
Chronic.....		2		9	6	17	6	9	1			16	1
Gonorrhea.....	1			6	8	15	6	9				15	
Gonorrhea and orchitis.....				1		1	1					1	
Gastralgia.....		3		8	6	17	10	3				13	4
Gangrene of foot.....				1		1							1
Gangrene of both feet.....					1	1					1	1	
Genu valgum.....					1	1		1				1	
Hemorrhage:													
Cerebral.....	3			8	4	15		2	2		9	13	2
Pulmonary.....					1	1					1	1	
Hemoptysis.....				2		2	1	1				2	
Herpes zoster.....				2		2	1	1				2	
Hemorrhoids:													
External.....				3	2	5	4					4	1
Internal.....				1	2	3	3					3	
Hypertrophy:													
Tonsils.....					1	1	1					1	
Prostate gland.....		1		1		2	1	1				2	
Hysteria.....		1			9	10	4	6				10	
Hordeolum.....					1	1	1					1	
Hernia:													
Inguinal, bilateral.....				1	1	2	2					2	
Inguinal, strangulated.....				4		4	4					4	
Inguinal.....	2			2	1	5	3				1	4	1
Inguinal and lacerated perineum.....					1	1	1					1	
Inguinal and hydrocele.....				1		1	1					1	
Indigestion:													
Acute.....		6	1	30	19	56	25	30	1			56	
Intestinal.....	1			5		6	1	5				6	
Insufficiency:													
Mitral.....	2			7	8	17		4	5		0	15	2
Aortic.....	1	1		2	1	5		1	4			5	

Table showing admissions, discharges, and number remaining—Continued.

	Remaining July 1, 1900.	Admitted.					Discharged.						Remaining July 1, 1901.
		White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treat ^d .	Died.	Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.								
Iritis.....	1			8	9	18	11	6	1			18	
Inanition.....				1		1		1				1	
Influenza.....		6		32	13	51	24	15			2	41	10
Insanity ¹				1		1				1		1	
Keloid.....				2		2	1	1				2	
Lumbago.....	1	5		23	18	47	28	15	2	2		47	
Luxation:													
Humerus.....		1		1		2	2					2	
Radius.....		1				1	1					1	
Patella.....				1		1	1					1	
Laceratid cervix and external hemorrhoids.....					1	1	1					1	
Lipoma of shoulder.....				1	1	2	2					2	
La grippe.....		3		17	6	26	9	11				20	6
Malaria:													
Intermitting.....		11	2	46	19	78	59	15	3	1		78	
Remitting.....	3	5	1	17	11	37	25	11		1		37	
Tertian.....		1	8	4	17	30	22	7			1	30	
Quotidian.....				7	2	9	3	4	2			9	
Menopause, disorders of.....					3	3		2				2	1
Meningitis:													
Tubercular.....				3	2	5					5	5	
Cerebro-spinal.....				1		1					1	1	
Myofibroma of uterus.....	1				2	3	3					3	
Myofibroma of uterus multiple.....					1	1	1					1	
Myofibroma of uterus and pyosal- pinx.....					1	1	1					1	
Mania, acute.....		1				1				1		1	
Myocarditis.....				2		2					1	1	1
Marasmus.....				1	1	2					2	2	
Nephritis:													
Chronic interstitial.....		2		4	2	8					6	6	2
Acute interstitial.....	2	1		1	3	7		3			2	5	2
Acute parenchymatous.....				1	3	4		1	1		2	4	
Chronic parenchymatous.....	2			1	1	4			1		2	3	1
Neurasthenia.....				5	5	10	3	6	1			10	
Necrosis, toe.....	1					1	1					1	
Ophthalmia neonatorium.....				1		1	1					1	
Orchitis.....		2		9		11	6	4				10	1
Otorrhea.....			1		3	4	2	2				4	
Osteo-myelitis of tibia.....				2		2							2
Obstruction, intestinal.....	1				2	3	3					3	
Osteo-myelitis of inferior maxil- lary.....				1		1		1				1	
Onychomycosis.....					1	1	1					1	
Otitis media.....					1	1		1				1	
Opacity of cornea.....				1		1							1
Pregnancy.....	23				195	218	193			10		203	15
Peritonitis:													
Acute.....	2			2	3	7	3	2			2	7	
Tubercular.....	1			1	4	6	2	1			2	5	1
Pericarditis.....	1			2	3	6		4		1	1	6	
Poison:													
Carbolic acid.....				1	1	2	2					2	
Iodine.....					1	1	1					1	
Ptyalism.....					1	1						1	
Papillomata of bladder.....					1	1	1					1	
Patulous foramen ovale.....			1			1		1				1	
Pneumonia:				1		1					1	1	
Lobar.....				10	5	15	5				10	15	
Lobular.....		1		4	2	7	4	1			2	7	
Pyosalpinx, bilateral.....					2	2	2					2	
Pyosalpinx, bilateral, and cystic degeneration of ovaries.....					3	3	3					3	
Pyosalpinx and cystic degenera- tion of ovary.....					2	2	2					2	
Pleurisy:													
Acute.....				4	7	11	6	5				11	
With effusion.....				1		1	1					1	
Phimosis.....				4		4	4					4	
Polypus.....					1	1	1					1	
Rheumatism:													
Acute articular.....	8	3	1	11	6	29	11	10	6			27	2
Chronic muscular.....		7		32	18	57	26	20	7			53	4
Acute muscular.....	9			6	1	16	10	4				14	2
Gonorrheal.....		1		5	3	9	4	4	1			9	

¹ Transferred to the insane asylum.

Table showing admissions, discharges, and number remaining—Continued.

	Remaining July 1, 1900.	Admitted.					Discharged.						Remaining July 1, 1901.
		White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.								
Retained placenta.....					7	7	7					7	
Retroversion of uterus.....					2	2	1	1				2	
Rubeola ¹			1		1	2				2		2	
Retinitis.....	1					1	1					1	
Sepsis, puerperal.....					2	2	1				1	2	
Stomatitis.....					1	1	1					1	
Supernumerary of digits.....					1	1	1					1	
Stricture of urethra.....	1	1		6		8	5	3				8	
Stricture of rectum and external hemorrhoids.....					1	1	1					1	
Syphilis:													
Secondary.....	4	2	1	16	22	45	16	17	7	3		43	2
Tertiary.....	4	1	1	9	9	24	6	5	5	5	1	22	2
Synovitis of knee.....	1	1		1	3	6	4	2				6	
Sarcoma of testicle.....				1		1							1
Sarcoma of uterus and cystic ovary.....					1	1	1					1	
Salpingitis:													
Acute.....					6	6	4	2				6	
Chronic.....					2	2	2					2	
And ovarian abscess.....					1	1	1					1	
Subluxation:													
Elbow joint.....				1	1	2	1	1				2	
Wrist.....		1		1		2		2				2	
Inferior maxillary.....					1	1	1					1	
Shoulder.....				2		2	2					2	
Ankle.....		1				1		1				1	
Thumb.....		1				1	1					1	
Tuberculosis:													
Pulmonary.....	9	4		31	17	61		6	6		44	56	5
Testicles.....				1		1	1					1	
Ribs.....				1		1		1				1	
General.....				5	2	7					7	7	
Acute miliary.....				2	2	4		1			3	4	
Knee joint.....	1					1		1				1	
Typhoid fever.....	2			41	22	65	36	1		1	25	63	2
Tonsillitis:													
Acute.....		1		24	17	42	35	7				42	
Follicular.....	2	1	1	15	9	28	21	7				28	
Tetanus.....					1	1					1	1	
Ulcer, varicose of leg.....	1			1	3	5	2	3				5	
Ulcer, chronic of leg.....	1			10	5	16	6	5	5			16	
Ulcerated cicatrix of old stump.....				1		1	1					1	
Volvulus of sigmoid flexure.....				1		1					1	1	
Variola ¹				6	1	7				7		7	
Wounds:													
Leg, granulating.....				1		1							1
Arm, incised.....		3	1	25	10	39	25	14				39	
Scalp, incised.....		4		21	8	33	30	3				33	
Hand, incised.....		2	1	13	4	20	10	10				20	
Foot, incised.....			1	6	3	10	4	6				10	
Shoulder, incised.....		2		7	3	12	6	6				12	
Face, contused.....		2		5	3	10	6	4				10	
Back, contused.....	1	3		11	3	18	8	10				18	
Hand, contused.....		1		9	3	13	3	10				13	
Leg, contused.....		2		9	5	16	10	6				16	
Scalp, contused.....		3	1	20	17	41	20	21				41	
Foot, contused.....		1		4	4	9	6	3				9	
Hip, contused.....				3	1	4	3	1				4	
Leg, lacerated.....		2		8	3	13	10	3				13	
Scalp, lacerated.....		4		27	9	40	15	25				40	
Hand, lacerated.....		1	1	12	4	18	8	10				18	
Face, lacerated.....		3		9	5	17	7	10				17	
Arm, lacerated.....		1		5	3	9	5	4				9	
Foot, lacerated.....				3	2	5	1	4				5	
Hand, gunshot.....				5	1	6	4	2				6	
Arm, gunshot.....				2		2	2					2	
Hand, punctured.....				2	1	3	2	1				3	
Throat, incised (suicide).....		1				1					1	1	
Thigh, bullet.....				1		1	1					1	
Leg, bullet.....		1				1	1					1	
Total.....	138	186	35	1,150	1,043	2,552	1,439	657	99	58	172	2,425	127

¹Transferred to the contagious hospital.

Table showing number of surgical operations and results.

Operation.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining July 1, 1901.
		M.	F.	M.	.						
Amputations of—											
Thigh	Gangrene following ligation of femoral artery for popliteal aneurism.	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Thigh	Tubercular osteo-myelitis of femur and knee joint.	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Cervix uteri.....	Carcinoma of cervix .....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Foot.....	Moist gangrene.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	1	1	.....	1	.....
Foot.....	Tubercular osteo-myelitis .....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Leg, upper third...	Gangrene of foot and leg.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Leg, upper third...	Painful stump.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Knee joint	Old infected gunshot wound of leg.	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arm, upper third..	Tubercular osteo-myelitis .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Fingers.....	Supernumary digitis .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arthrectomy	Tubercular osteo-myelitis of knee joint.	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Bacon's operation	Hemorrhoids and fistula in ano.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bassini's operation	Strangulated inguinal hernia .....	.....	.....	2	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bassini's operation and extirpation.	Inguinal hernia and adenitis .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bassini's operation and circumcision.	Inguinal hernia and phimosis ....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Celiotomy:											
Pan-hysterectomy.	Sarcoma of uterus, with cystic ovaries.	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hystero-salpingo-oophorectomy.	Myo-fibromata .....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hystero-salpingo-oophorectomy.	Tubo-ovarian abscess and cystic degeneration of ovary.	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hystero-salpingo-oophorectomy.	Cystic degeneration of ovaries and salpingitis.	.....	.....	.....	6	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hystero-salpingo-oophorectomy.	Ectopic gestation, left tubal abortion, right cystic ovary.	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hystero-salpingo-oophorectomy.	Fibroma of uterus, complicated by pregnancy.	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hystero-salpingo-oophorectomy.	Fibromata of uterus, multiple ....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	5	.....	.....	1	.....
Hystero-salpingo-oophorectomy.	Fibromata of uterus and double pyosalpinx.	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Appendectomy.....	Appendicitis .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Appendectomy.....	Appendicitis, ruptured, and general peritonitis.	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Porro's Cæsarean section.	Pregnancy, contracted pelvis, and cystic degeneration of ovaries.	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oophorectomy.....	Ovarian abscess, bilateral.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oophorectomy	Cystic degeneration of ovaries ....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salpingo-oophorectomy.	Fibroma of uterus, with adherent tube and cyst.	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exploratory	Tubercular peritonitis .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Exploratory	Tuberculosis of uterus .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Exploratory	Large inflammatory mass and extensive adhesions.	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Salpingo-oophorectomy.	Pyosalpinx and cystic ovary.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	4	.....	.....	.....	2
Salpingectomy	Ectopic gestation.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salpingo-oophorectomy.	Fibroid of uterus, with detached pedunculated portion attached to sigmoid flexure.	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oophorectomy	Cystic degeneration of ovary.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cystotomy, perineal, and drainage.	Large prostatic abscess.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Curettement.....	Endometritis.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Castration	Cysto-sarcoma of testicles .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cystotomy, perineal...	Ruptured urethra and extravasation of urine.	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Curettement.....	Retained placenta .....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crainectomy	Depressed fracture of skull .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cauterization.....	Dog bite of hand	2	.....	2	.....	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Cauterization.....	Horse bite of arm .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Dilatation and curettement.	Dysmenorrhœa .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Dilatation of cervix...	Stenosis of cervix uteri and tubercular peritonitis.	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Dilatation	Atresia of vagina.....				3	3	2	1			
Dilatation	Nondeveloped uterus				1	1		1			

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Table showing number of surgical operations and results—Continued.

Operation.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining July 1, 1901.
		M.	F.	M.	F.						
Dilatation and excision.	Stricture of urethra and external hemorrhoids.				1	1	1				
Denudation and suturing.	Vesico-vaginal fistula of entire vaginal septum.				1	1					1
Denudation and suturing.	Vesico-vaginal fistula				2	2					2
Denudation, repair, and perineorrhaphy.	Vesico-vaginal fistula and rectocele.				2	2	1	1			
Extirpation	Inguinal adenitis			11	3	14	11	3			
Extirpation	Inguinal adenitis, bilateral	1		4	1	6	5	1			
Extirpation	Cervical adenitis			2	2	4	3	1			
Extirpation	Cervical adenitis, suppurative				1	1				1	
Extirpation	Lipoma of shoulder			1	1	2	2				
Extirpation	Angioma			1		1	1				
Extirpation	Sebaceous cyst				1	1	1				
Extirpation of eyeball.	Extensive corneal ulceration				1	1	1				
Excision	Tubercular osteitis of acromial end of clavicle.			1		1		1			
Excision	External hemorrhoids			1	1	2	2				
Excision	Cortical irritation from old cicatrix of dura.			1		1		1			
Excision	Sarcoma of superior maxillary			1		1			1		
Excision	Keloid			1		1		1			
Excision	Painful cicatrix			1		1	1				
Excision	Epulis				1	1	1				
Excision	Elongated uvula			1		1	1				
Excision	Lympho-sarcoma of neck			1		1				1	
Excision	Elongated prepuce			4		4	4				
Excision	Hypertrophy of tonsils				1	1	1				
Excision	Epithelioma of scalp				1	1			1		
Excision and ligation.	Varicose veins of both legs				1	1	1				
Excision and extraction of three molars.	Necrosis of superior maxilla			1		1		1			
Excision and suturing.	Urethral fistula			1		1	1				
Excision and cauterization.	Condylomatous growth of vulva				1	1	1				
Excision and cauterization.	Warts			1		1	1				
Enucleation	Cataract			1		1	1				
External urethrotomy.	Stricture of urethra			6		6	5	1			
External urethrotomy.	Stricture of urethra and prostatic abscess.			1		1	1				
Halstead's operation	Adeno-sarcoma of breast				1	1	1				
Halstead's operation	Recurrent carcinoma of breast				1	1		1			
Halstead's operation	Carcinoma of breast				1	1				1	
Hysterectomy, vaginal.	Epithelioma of cervix and subperitoneal fibroid.				1	1		1			
Incision and drainage.	Cellulitis of foot			1		1	1				
Incision and drainage.	Cellulitis of hand			3	4	7	6	1			
Incision and drainage.	Cellulitis of arm			4		4	3	1			
Incision and drainage.	Psoas abscess				1	1				1	
Incision and drainage.	Tubercular abscess of hip joint			1		1		1			
Incision and drainage.	Tubercular abscess of shoulder			1		1			1		
Incision and curettage.	Inguinal adenitis, suppurative			2		2	1	1			
Incision and curettage.	Ischio-rectal abscess, bilateral			3	2	5	5				
Incision and curettage.	Large furuncle			1		1	1				
Incision and curettage.	Old sinus of stump			1		1			1		
Incision and curettage.	Fistula in ano				1	1	1				
Incision, curettage, and drainage.	Fistula in ano and specific ulcer				1	1	1				
Incision, curettage, and drainage.	Rectal sinus			1		1	1				
Incision, curettage, and drainage.	Alveola abscess			2	1	3	3				
Incision, curettage, and drainage.	Tubercular abscess of neck			1		1		1			
Incision, curettage, and drainage.	Mammary abscess				2	2	2				
Incision, curettage, and drainage.	Peri-urethral abscess			2		2	1	1			
Incision, curettage, and drainage.	Scrotal extravasation of urine			1		1	1				
Incision, curettage, and drainage.	Vulvo-vaginal abscess				1	1	1				
Incision, curettage, and drainage.	Suppurative arthritis of shoulder joint.			1		1		1			

Table showing number of surgical operations and results—Continued.

Operation.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining July 1, 1901.
		M.	F.	M.	F.						
Incision and extrac- tion,	Bullet in external condyle of femur.	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Incision and extrac- tion.	Needle in index finger .....	....	....	1	1	2	2	....	....	....	....
Incision, crucial.....	Carbuncle.....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Iridectomy.....	Occluded pupil.....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Iridectomy.....	Prolapsed iris.....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Lithotomy, median....	Vesical calculus.....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Ligation, femoral ar- tery in Scarper's tri- angle.	Popliteal aneurism.....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....	....	....	....
Osteotomy.....	Genu valgum .....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....
Posterior colpotomy...	Pelvic abscess .....	....	....	....	11	11	5	....	....	1	5
Posterior colpotomy...	Pyosalpinx, bilateral .....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....
Posterior colpotomy...	Pelvic exudate and suppuration .....	....	....	....	3	3	3	....	....	....	....
Plastic repair.....	Fistula in ano.....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Prostatectomy.....	Prostatic abscess .....	....	....	2	....	2	1	1	....	....	....
Perineorrhaphy.....	Lacerated perineum .....	....	1	....	26	27	27	....	....	....	....
Radical cure.....	Hydrocele.....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....	....	....	....
Radical cure.....	Inguinal hernia .....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....	....	....	....
Radical cure.....	Inguinal hernia, strangulated.....	....	....	4	....	4	4	....	....	....	....
Radical cure.....	Inguinal hernia and lacerated perineum.	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....
Radical cure.....	Inguinal hernia and hydrocele .....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Reduction.....	Fracture of middle phalanx .....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Reduction.....	Fracture of ribs .....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....	....	....	....
Reduction.....	Fracture of radius and ulva.....	....	....	3	....	3	1	....	....	....	2
Reduction.....	Fracture of tibia and fibula .....	....	....	3	....	3	3	....	....	....	....
Reduction.....	Fracture of radius.....	....	....	3	....	3	3	....	....	....	....
Reduction.....	Fracture of clavicle	2	....	1	....	3	2	....	....	....	1
Reduction.....	Fracture, Colle's.....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....
Reduction.....	Fracture of internal malleolus.....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Reduction.....	Fracture of molar .....	....	....	3	....	3	3	....	....	....	....
Reduction.....	Fracture of patella .....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....	....	....	....
Reduction.....	Fracture, Potts's.....	....	....	2	1	3	3	....	....	....	....
Reduction.....	Fracture of humerus	1	....	....	1	2	2	....	....	....	....
Resection.....	Tubercular osteo-myelitis of hu- merus.	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....
Suturing.....	Lacerated wound of leg.....	2	....	8	3	13	10	3	....	....	....
Suturing.....	Lacerated wound of scalp.....	4	....	27	9	40	15	25	....	....	....
Suturing.....	Lacerated wound of hand.....	1	1	12	4	18	8	10	....	....	....
Suturing.....	Lacerated wound of face.....	3	....	9	5	17	7	10	....	....	....
Suturing.....	Lacerated wound of arm.....	1	....	5	3	9	5	4	....	....	....
Suturing.....	Lacerated wound of foot.....	....	....	3	2	5	1	4	....	....	....
Suturing.....	Incised wound of arm.....	3	1	25	10	39	25	14	....	....	....
Suturing.....	Incised wound of scalp.....	4	....	21	8	33	30	3	....	....	....
Suturing.....	Incised wound of hand.....	2	1	13	4	20	10	10	....	....	....
Suturing.....	Incised wound of foot.....	....	1	6	3	10	4	6	....	....	....
Suturing.....	Incised wound of shoulder.....	2	....	7	3	12	6	6	....	....	....
Splecnectomy.....	Abscess of spleen.....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....
Tachelorrhaphy.....	Lacerated cervix, bilateral .....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....
Tachelorrhaphy and perineorrhaphy.	Lacerated cervix and perineum.....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....
Whitehead's operation	External hemorrhoids .....	....	....	2	1	3	3	....	....	....	....
Total.....	.....	28	6	270	206	510	340	133	6	14	17

Table showing work done in obstetrical department.

Months.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Forceps.	Placenta previa.	Lacerations.	Post-partum hemorrhage.	Puerperal sepsis.	Presentations.						Podalic version.	Multigravida.	Primigravida.	Positions.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.							Head.	Face.	Brech.	Shoulder.	Hands.	Feet.				L. O. A.	R. O. A.	L. O. P.
July.....	1	.....	8	3	12	1	1	4	.....	1	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	5	9	3	.....
August.....	.....	.....	10	6	16	.....	.....	1	1	.....	15	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	6	10	5	1
September.....	.....	.....	5	7	12	1	.....	2	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	4	11	1	.....
October.....	.....	.....	9	8	17	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7	10	10	4	3
November.....	1	.....	6	6	13	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	7	8	5	.....
December.....	.....	.....	9	8	17	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	16	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	8	10	6	1
January.....	.....	2	7	11	20	1	.....	5	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12	8	18	2	.....
February.....	.....	.....	3	7	10	.....	.....	1	1	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	8	2	8	1	1
March.....	.....	.....	8	7	15	1	.....	3	.....	1	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	12	3	10	5	.....
April.....	.....	.....	6	5	11	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	10	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	11	.....	.....
May.....	.....	.....	6	6	12	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	8	12	.....	.....
June.....	.....	.....	8	4	12	2	.....	1	.....	.....	10	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	6	6	10	2	.....
Total....	2	2	85	78	167	6	1	26	2	2	159	1	3	1	1	2	2	95	72	127	34	6

Stillbirths: Colored, male, 18; female, 8; total, 26.

Table showing number of emergencies.

Months.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Months.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
July.....	11	1	29	9	50	February.....	4	3	20	8	35
August.....	3	.....	13	4	20	March.....	10	1	24	11	46
September.....	5	1	22	8	36	April.....	9	1	28	5	43
October.....	5	.....	24	7	36	May.....	3	2	25	11	41
November.....	5	1	20	11	37	June.....	7	.....	26	13	46
December.....	6	2	25	7	40	Total.....	76	13	266	99	454
January.....	8	1	10	5	24						

Out-patient department.

	Medical.				Surgical.				Gynecolog- ical.		Total.
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		W.	C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Adenitis:											
Cervical					5		32	4			41
Inguinal							10				10
Axillary					1		5	2			8
Amenorrhea										18	18
Anæmia			20	8							28
Asthma:											
Bronchial	6	1	42	19							68
Cardiac.....	10		15	31							56
Abscess:											
Lumbar					1		8	1			10
Alveolar					1		3				4
Ischio-rectal							2	1			3
Alcoholism	12		6								18
Anteversio										5	5
Bubo					3		17	5			25
Bronchitis:											
Acute	20	3	409	429							861
Chronic	5	1	200	191							397
Capillary	3		31	25							59
Cystitis:											
Acute	3		25	10							38
Chronic	1	1	7	6							15
Constipation	5		195	241							441
Contusion:											
Arm					1		1	1			
Leg							2				
Head					3		8	2			13

Out-patient department—Continued.

	Medical.				Surgical.				Gynecological.		Total.
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		M.	F.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Metorrhagia.....										15	15
Meningitis.....			4								4
Menopause, disorders of.....									1	12	13
Neurasthenia.....		3	19	29							51
Neuralgia.....			20	15							35
Nephritis:											
Acute interstitial.....	1		20	8							29
Chronic interstitial.....			10	2							12
Acute parenchymatous.....			15	5							20
Chronic parenchymatous.....			8	6							14
Odontalgia.....		1	6	10							17
Orchitis:											
Acute.....					2		22				24
Chronic.....					1		9				10
Ovaritis:											
Acute.....									1	21	22
Chronic.....										6	6
Pharyngitis:											
Acute.....	1	8	40	9							53
Chronic.....		1	22	5							28
Pleurisy:											
Acute.....		1	8	4							13
Chronic.....		1	4	1							6
Pneumonia.....			6								6
Phimosis.....					1		21				22
Pertussis.....			4								4
Pleurodynia.....			3								3
Pericarditis.....		1	9	1							11
Retroversion of uterus.....										5	5
Rheumatism:											
Acute muscular.....		1	15	8							24
Chronic muscular.....	1		8	2							11
Acute articular.....		2	12	5							19
Chronic articular.....		1	10	3							14
Synovitis:											
Acute.....			6	3							9
Chronic.....			2	2							4
Syphilis:											
Primary.....						2	26	5			33
Secondary.....						3	40	18			61
Tertiary.....						1	15	2			18
Stomatitis.....		1									1
Sciatica.....			4								4
Stricture of urethra.....							10				10
Tonsillitis:											
Acute.....		5	60	30							95
Chronic.....		5	25	20							50
Tuberculosis:											
Pulmonary.....			41	16							57
Hip joint.....			2								2
Ulcer of leg.....			5			3	2				10
Urticaria.....		3	20								23
Vertigo.....		4	10	15							29
Total.....	120	70	2,746	2,111	36	15	425	71	11	199	5,804

NOTE —Revisits to this department, 1,824; number of prescriptions compounded, 8,473.

Table showing occupation of patients.

Occupation.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Occupation.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Agent.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	Laborer.....	43	.....	621	.....	664
Apprentice.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	Laundress.....	.....	.....	26	.....	26
Artist.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	Laundryman.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Baker.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	Lawyer.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Barber.....	2	.....	19	.....	21	Machinist.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Bartender.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	Maid.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Bell boy.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	Mason.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Blacksmith.....	1	.....	3	.....	4	Messenger.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8
Boatman.....	2	.....	1	.....	3	Metal polisher.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Bookbinder.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	Miner.....	1	.....	8	.....	9
Bookkeeper.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	Minister.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Bootblack.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	Motorman.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Bricklayer.....	3	.....	1	.....	4	Musician.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Butcher.....	4	.....	5	.....	9	News dealer.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7
Butler.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	No occupation.....	25	7	53	55	140
Cabman.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	Nurse.....	1	.....	1	9	11
Carpenter.....	3	.....	3	.....	6	Painter.....	7	.....	7	.....	14
Carpet cleaner.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	Paper hanger.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Carpet layer.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	Peddler.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Chambermaid.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	Photographer.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Charwoman.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	Physician.....	2	.....	3	.....	5
Clerk.....	5	.....	11	.....	16	Plasterer.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Coachman.....	1	.....	8	.....	9	Plumber.....	2	.....	2	.....	4
Collector.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	Policeman.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Conductor.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	Porter.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15
Confectioner.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	Press feeder.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Cooper.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	Printer.....	2	.....	2	.....	4
Cook.....	2	2	21	25	50	Pupil.....	12	1	90	30	133
Coppersmith.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	Sailmaker.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Dairyman.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	Sailor.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Dog doctor.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	Salesman.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Domestic.....	.....	20	.....	756	776	Seamstress.....	.....	2	.....	9	11
Dressmaker.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	Shoemaker.....	1	.....	6	.....	7
Driver.....	7	.....	25	.....	32	Soldier.....	6	.....	5	.....	11
Dyer.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	Steam fitter.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Engineer.....	2	.....	4	.....	6	Stonecutter.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Errand boy.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	Storekeeper.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Expressman.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	Tailor.....	1	.....	3	.....	4
Farmer.....	3	.....	28	.....	31	Teacher.....	.....	.....	4	7	11
Fireman.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	Teamster.....	3	.....	9	.....	12
Florist.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	Tinsmith.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Gardener.....	1	.....	5	.....	6	Trained nurse.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
Glass molder.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	Undertaker.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Grocer.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	Unknown.....	2	.....	3	4	9
Hairdresser.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	Upholsterer.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Hatter.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	Vendor.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Hostler.....	1	.....	7	.....	8	Waiter.....	.....	.....	34	.....	34
Huckster.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	Watchman.....	1	.....	4	.....	5
Iceman.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	Weaver.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Iron worker.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	Well driller.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Janitor.....	1	.....	3	.....	4						
Jockey.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1						
						Total.....	184	33	1,065	965	2,247

Table showing nativity of patients.

Nativity.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Nativity.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Alabama	1	....	9	2	12	South Carolina.....	....	....	24	6	30
California.....	1	....	2	....	3	Tennessee.....	....	....	4	3	7
Colorado.....	....	....	1	....	1	Texas.....	1	....	4	1	6
Connecticut.....	....	....	....	1	1	Unknown.....	2	....	6	2	10
Delaware.....	2	....	1	1	4	Vermont.....	1	....	....	....	1
District of Columbia..	51	13	274	258	596	Virginia.....	25	9	405	421	860
Florida.....	....	....	2	2	4	West Virginia.....	....	2	9	5	16
Georgia.....	....	....	8	1	9	Wisconsin.....	1	....	1	1	3
Illinois.....	....	....	2	....	2	Wyoming.....	....	....	1	....	1
Indiana.....	1	....	1	1	3	British Guiana.....	....	....	....	1	1
Indian Territory.....	....	....	1	....	1	Canada.....	1	....	....	....	1
Iowa.....	....	....	1	....	1	China.....	....	....	1	....	1
Kansas.....	....	....	1	....	1	England.....	1	....	1	1	3
Kentucky.....	1	....	6	1	8	France.....	1	....	....	....	1
Louisiana.....	1	....	2	....	3	Germany.....	13	....	....	....	13
Maine.....	....	1	....	....	1	Greece.....	1	....	....	....	1
Maryland.....	14	4	207	205	430	Ireland.....	19	....	....	....	19
Massachusetts.....	1	....	....	1	2	Italy.....	2	....	....	....	2
Michigan.....	1	....	1	1	3	Norway.....	1	....	....	....	1
Mississippi.....	....	....	2	2	4	Nova Scotia.....	....	1	....	....	1
Missouri.....	2	....	4	....	6	Portland.....	1	....	....	....	1
New Jersey.....	2	....	1	1	4	Sweden.....	1	....	....	....	1
New Hampshire.....	1	....	....	....	1	Switzerland.....	1	1	....	....	2
New York.....	8	....	10	5	23	Wales.....	1	....	....	....	1
North Carolina.....	1	....	53	18	72	West Indies.....	....	....	5	5	10
Ohio.....	3	....	3	3	9						
Pennsylvania.....	18	2	10	16	46	Total.....	184	33	1,065	965	2,247
Rhode Island.....	2	....	2	....	4						

Number admitted each year for the past twenty-seven years.

Year ending June 30—	Num-ber.	Year ending June 30—	Num-ber.	Year ending June 30—	Num-ber.
1875.....	190	1884.....	1,509	1893.....	2,422
1876.....	319	1885.....	1,794	1894.....	2,801
1877.....	500	1886.....	1,923	1895.....	2,476
1878.....	519	1887.....	2,017	1896.....	2,596
1879.....	642	1888.....	1,997	1897.....	2,815
1880.....	819	1889.....	2,074	1898.....	2,355
1881.....	892	1890.....	2,392	1899.....	2,374
1882.....	1,102	1891.....	2,373	1900.....	2,427
1883.....	1,373	1892.....	2,331	1901.....	2,414

APPENDIX.

REPORT OF TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL,
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1901.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the annual report of this training school for nurses for the year ending June 30, 1901.

The final examinations of the graduating class were not completed until the latter part of May. The graduating exercises took place in the Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel, May 7, 1901, at which time the graduates, sixteen in number, were presented with diplomas by Dr. J. E. Rankin, president of Howard University.

Several of the nurses have had slight ailments from time to time in the course of the year, but nothing of a prolonged or serious nature except one instance. One having contracted smallpox while quarantined in a ward where a case had developed, was sent to the smallpox hospital.

The resignation of Miss Sarah C. Ebersole, the former efficient superintendent of nurses, and the appointment of two successors to the position within a year, necessarily made some interruption and irregularity in recitations and practical class work.

The regular lectures by the staff of physicians and the lectures and demonstrations on massage were continued without interruption. Judging from the examination papers, the class did not fall below the usual average.

It is gratifying to state that the nurses almost without exception manifest an interest in their work and are earnest and faithful in their effort to receive and to apply to their work the instruction given, as well as to cooperate with the authorities in measures taken to maintain the standard of the school.

Number of applications received during the year	192
Number of applicants taken into the school on probation	20
Number accepted	18
Number rejected	2
Number dismissed for cause	1
Number graduated	16
Number of nurses on staff June 30, 1901	29
Number of probationers	2
Number of male assistants	3

I desire to thank the physicians who have placed us under obligations by their kindly assistance in various ways, especially in the matter of lectures and instruction to the nurses. It is not amiss to mention Dr. E. A. Balloch personally for his faithful attendance upon sick nurses from time to time whenever they were in need of medical attention.

The faculty for the year was as follows, viz:

A. M. Curtis, A. M., M. D., gynecology and abdominal nursing.

E. A. Balloch, A. M., M. D., general surgery and bandaging.

W. A. Warfield, M. D., anatomy.

E. O. Belt, M. D., diseases of the eye and ear.

N. R. Jenner, M. D., obstetrics and care of infants.

J. W. Mitchell, M. D., materia medica.

William A. Jack, jr., M. D., physiology.

C. I. West, M. D., bacteriology and urinalysis.

F. E. Maxcy, M. D., hygiene and general medical nursing.

Miss Annie R. Combs, massage.

Miss S. C. Ebersole and Dr. E. A. Reynolds, dietetics.

Respectfully submitted.

SARA I. FLEETWOOD,
Superintendent of Training School.

W. A. WARFIELD, M. D.,
Acting Surgeon in Chief.

Graduates of 1901.

Margaret Anise Allen	Lexington, Ky.
Susan Cosler Barks	Bedford, Pa.
Berry N. Bowen Campbell	Montgomery, Ala.
Mary Louise Dey	Portsmouth, Va.
Mamie E. Hackley	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Carrie L. Hanson	Baltimore, Md.
Catherine S. Harrell	Greensburg, La.
Bessie Hunter	Purceleville, Va.
Eliza Ann Jackson	Richmond, Va.
Mary Jeannette Jones	Uniontown, Ala.
Gussie D. Powell	Richmond, Va.
Charlotte S. Rhone	Newbern, N. C.
Frances Adelle Robinson	Portsmouth, Va.
Bertha J. Thomas	Bellefonte, Pa.
Louisa Marion Walcott	Rockhill, S. C.
Florena Adelaide Whitley	Newbern, N. C.

List of graduates and their present occupation and whereabouts.

1896.

Name.	Occupation.	Residence.
Ashton, Luci V.	Superintendent of nurses, Douglas Hospital....	Kansas City, Mo.
Blackburn, N. L.	Private nurse	Philadelphia, Pa.
Burke, Julia	Now Mrs. Phillips	Jacksonville, Fla.
Fleetwood, Sara I.	Superintendent of Training School, Freedmen's Hospital.	Washington, D. C.
Foust, Isabella L.	Private nurse	Winston, N. C.
Gibson, Katherine C.	Government Printing Office	Washington, D. C.
Green, Anna M.	Private nurse	New York, N. Y.
Owens, Laura A.	do	Washington, D. C.
Pierce, Letitia	Now Mrs. Blair	Do.
Ricks, Antoinette M.	Private nurse	Cleveland, Ohio.
Robinson, Annie B.	Superintendent and matron, Good Samaritan Hospital.	Charlotte, N. C.
Shorter, Sarah A.	Private nurse	Groton, Conn.
Simms, Annie A.	Matron, Freedmen's Hospital	Washington, D. C.
Smith, Gertrude	Now Mrs. Thorn	Washington, D. C.
Tyler, Elizabeth	Private nurse	Northampton, Mass.

1897.

Caldwell, Amanda J.	Now Mrs. Darrell	Dallas, Tex.
Combs, Annie R.	Massage specialist	Washington, D. C.
Green, Lucille	Now Mrs. Tibbs	St. Paul, Minn.
Griffin, G. Josephine	Private nurse	Washington, D. C.
Haithcock, Ada	do	Do.
King, Annie C.	do	Northampton, Mass.
Rollins, Willie M.	do	Washington, D. C.
Smith, S. May	Head nurse, Tuskegee Institute	Tuskegee, Ala.
Thomas, Annie M.	Private nurse	Washington, D. C.
Thompson, Della R.	Now Mrs. Davis	Vienna, Va.
Underhill, Katherine P.	Now Mrs. Wm. Moten	Washington, D. C.
Webb, Eva P.	Nurse, Edward Waters University	Jacksonville, Fla.
Warner, Florence A.	Private nurse	Springfield, Mass.
Young, Lola E. M.	do	Greenville, S. C.

1898.

Bannister, Carrie J.	Private nurse	Washington, D. C.
Bennett, Florence R.	do	Baltimore, Md.
Cabannis, Martha E.	do	Washington, D. C.
Carter, Edith M.	do	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Davis, Annie M.	do	Shelbyville, Tenn.
Ennis, Sarah J.	Now Mrs. Brooks	Washington, D. C.
Gaines, Mary R.	Head nurse, Providence Hospital	Baltimore, Md.
Geder, Isabella	Private nurse	Binghamton, N. Y.
Hurlong, Mary A.	do	Asheville, N. C.
King, Carrie M.	Now Mrs. Foreman	Buffalo, N. Y.
Robinson, Amelia A.	Private nurse	Nashville, Tenn.
Russell, Ruby E.	do	Charlottesville, Va.
Stanton, Priscilla	Now Mrs. Todd	Pittsburg, Pa.
Sumby, Lillie May	Private nurse	Washington, D. C.
Valentine, J. Ella	do	Lebanon, Ind.
Whitson, Clara E.	do	Rhinecliff, N. Y.

List of graduates and their present occupation and whereabouts—Continued.

1899.

Name.	Occupation.	Residence.
Banks, Effie P	Private nurse	Indianapolis, Ind.
Brown, Agnes M	do	Meyersdale, Pa.
Coleman, Georgia A	do	Atlanta, Ga.
Dismond, S. Matthew	Head nurse, Provident Hospital	St. Louis, Mo.
Francies, Bertha A	Private nurse	Nashville, Tenn.
Hairston, Lula C	Nurse, Slater School	Winston, N. C.
Hankins, Mintha C	Private nurse	Cleveland, Ohio.
Hendricks, Eliza R	do	Washington, D. C.
Henry, Lillian M	do	Philadelphia, Pa.
Hoge, Carrie M	do	Washington, D. C.
Keemer, Jessie E	Head nurse, Dr. Francis's sanitarium	Do.
McEwen, Irene O	Now Mrs. Green	Pensacola, Fla.
Rich, Anna	Private nurse	Hartford, Conn.
Scott, Helen V	Now Mrs. Cole	Swansboro, Ga.
Thompson, Isabella	Private nurse	New Orleans, La.
Wilson, Emma C	do	Montgomery, Ala.
Williams, Almira E	do	Lansingburg, N. Y.

1900.

Clarke, Mary F	Private nurse	Richmond, Va.
Hamilton, Priscilla	do	Montgomery, Ala.
Hawkins, Nannie E	do	Charlotte, N. C.
Hunton, Mary A	do	Washington, D. C.
Johnson, Hattie B	do	Mount Pleasant, N. C.
Lewis, Eva P	do	Manassas, Va.
Moody, Annie L	do	Washington, D. C.
Mickens, Macella C	do	Pittsburg, Pa.
Middleton, Haga H	do	Charleston, S. C.
Smith, Cora V	do	Petersburg, Va.
Winfield, Laura	do	Ware, Mass.

1901.

Allen, Margaret A	Private nurse	Lexington, Ky.
Barks, Susan C	do	Bedford, Pa.
Campbell, B. N	do	Montgomery, Ala.
Dey, Mary L	do	Still in the school.
Hackley, Mamie E	do	Do.
Hanson, Carrie L	do	Baltimore, Md.
Harrell, Catherine S	do	Greensburg, La.
Hunter, Bessie	do	Still in the school.
Jackson, Eliza A	do	Richmond, Va.
Jones, Mary J	do	Uniontown, Ala.
Powell, Gussie D	do	Still in the school.
Rhone, Charlotte S	do	Newbern, N. C.
Robinson, Frances A	do	Still in the school.
Thomas, Bertha J	do	Do.
Walcott, Louisa M	do	Rock Hill, S. C.
Whitley, Florence A	do	Still in the school.

CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION SENT APPLICANTS.

The Freedmen's Hospital Training School for Nurses is established to give a two years' course of training to women who desire to enter the profession of nursing.

Applicants may be received at any time during the year when there is a vacancy. Those wishing to obtain this course of instruction must apply to the surgeon in chief of the Freedmen's Hospital, and printed instructions will be furnished respecting the personal information to be given by applicants. Letters of application should be accompanied by a statement from a clergyman testifying to good moral character, and from a physician certifying to sound health and unimpaired faculties. Applicants must be between 21 and 35 years of age, of at least average height and physique, and must give satisfactory evidence of a general fitness of disposition and temperament for the work of nursing. It has been the practice of the hospital to appoint only unmarried colored women (this term includes widows). Upon the recommendation of the superintendent of the nurses and the approval of the surgeon in chief, they will be received one month on probation. During the month of trial and previous to being accepted as a pupil in the school the applicant must be prepared for an examination in reading, penmanship, simple arithmetic, and English

dictation. The examination is to test the applicant's ability to read aloud well, to write legibly and accurately, to understand arithmetic as far as fractions and per cent. and take notes of lectures. This amount of education is indispensable for a member of the school, but applicants are reminded that women of superior education and cultivation will be preferred.

During the probationary month, board, lodging, and laundry work are provided by the school. The probationer provides her own dress.

The training-school authorities reserve the right to terminate the connection of a pupil with the school at any time in case of misconduct, inefficiency, or neglect of duty. Those who prove satisfactory are accepted as pupils after signing a written agreement to remain at the school for two years, including the probationary month, and during that time to obey the rules of the school and hospital and to be subordinate to the authorities governing the same. Pupils reside at the home and serve as assistants in various departments of the hospital for the full two years. They are also expected to perform any duty assigned to them by the superintendent of nurses.

After the month of probation pupils are required, when on duty, to wear the dress prescribed by the hospital, which is a blue gingham, simply made, with white apron and cap and linen collar and cuffs. Probationers are not allowed to wear this dress.

In addition to their board and lodging, and a reasonable amount of laundry work, the nurses will be provided with uniforms, the necessary note and text books, also \$5 per month. This sum is not given as pay for services rendered, it being considered that their education during that time is a full equivalent for their services.

The day nurses are on duty from 7.30 a. m. to 7.30 p. m., with an hour off for dinner and additional time for exercise or rest. The pupils have a right to one-half of Sunday and are often given a half day in the week. A vacation of two weeks is allowed each year during the summer. In sickness the pupils are cared for gratuitously, but the time lost must be made up.

The course of instruction is given by visiting and resident physicians and surgeons at the bedside of the patients and by the superintendent and head nurse. A regular course of lectures, recitations, and demonstrations is also given, with examinations at stated periods. When the full term of two years is ended the nurses receive, if they pass the examination and are otherwise satisfactory, a diploma certifying to the course of training and practice.

Course of training.

The instruction includes:

- (1) The dressing of blisters, burns, sores, wounds; the application of fomentations, poultices, cups.
- (2) The administration of enemias and use of catheter.
- (3) The management of appliances for uterine complaints.
- (4) The best method of friction to the body and extremities.
- (5) The management of helpless patients; making beds, moving, changing, giving baths in bed, preventing and dressing bed sores, and managing positions.
- (6) Bandaging, making bandages and rollers, lining of splints.
- (7) The preparing, cooking, and serving of delicacies for the sick.

They will also be given instruction in the best practical methods of supplying fresh air, warming and ventilating sick rooms in the proper manner, and are taught to take care of rooms and wards, to keep all utensils perfectly clean and disinfected, to make accurate observations and reports to the physician of the state of the secretions, expectoration, pulse, skin, appetite, temperature of the body, intelligence as to delirium or stupor, breathing, sleep, condition of wounds, eruptions, formation of matter, effect of diet, or of stimulants, or of medicine, and to learn the management of convalescents.

The teaching will be given by visiting or resident physicians and surgeons at the bedside of the patients, and by the superintendent. Lectures, recitations, and demonstrations will take place from time to time, and examinations at stated periods.

When the full term of two years is ended, the nurses thus trained, on passing a satisfactory examination, each receive a diploma.

Questions to be answered by candidates.

- (1) Name in full.
- (2) Are you a single woman or widow?
- (3) If a widow, have you children; how many; their ages; how are they provided for?
- (4) Are you otherwise free from domestic responsibility so that you are not liable to be called away during the two-years' course?
- (5) Your present occupation or employment.

- (6) Your former employment, if any.
- (7) Your age on last birthday.
- (8) Date and place of birth.
- (9) Height.
- (10) Weight.
- (11) In what schools and places were you educated; and state what your advantages have been.
- (12) Have you ever been in any other hospital or training school?
- (13) Are you strong and healthy, and have you always been so?
- (14) Are your sight and hearing good?
- (15) Have you any physical defects?
- (16) Have you any tendency to pulmonary complaint?
- (17) Have you ever had any uterine disease?
- (18) The names in full of two persons to be referred to, not relatives; and state how long each has known you; if previously employed, one of these must be the last employer.
- (19) Have you read and do you clearly understand the regulations?

Contract signed by pupil nurses on entering the school.

WASHINGTON, D. C., ———, 190—.

I, ——— ———, the undersigned, do hereby agree to remain two years, from date, a pupil of the above-named institution, and promise during that time to obey the rules of school and hospital and to be subordinate to the authorities governing the same.

REPORT OF THE COLUMBIA HOSPITAL.

Officers.—Nathaniel Wilson, president; Louis W. Ritchie, M. D., George Truesdell, vice-presidents; Rev. Alfred Harding, secretary; John McChesney, treasurer.

Medical board.—Gynæcologists, Isaac S. Stone, M. D., J. Wesley Bovée, M. D., Julian M. Cabell, M. D.; obstetricians, H. D. Fry, M. D., John F. Moran, M. D.; medical superintendent, Julian M. Cabell, M. D., U. S. A., retired.

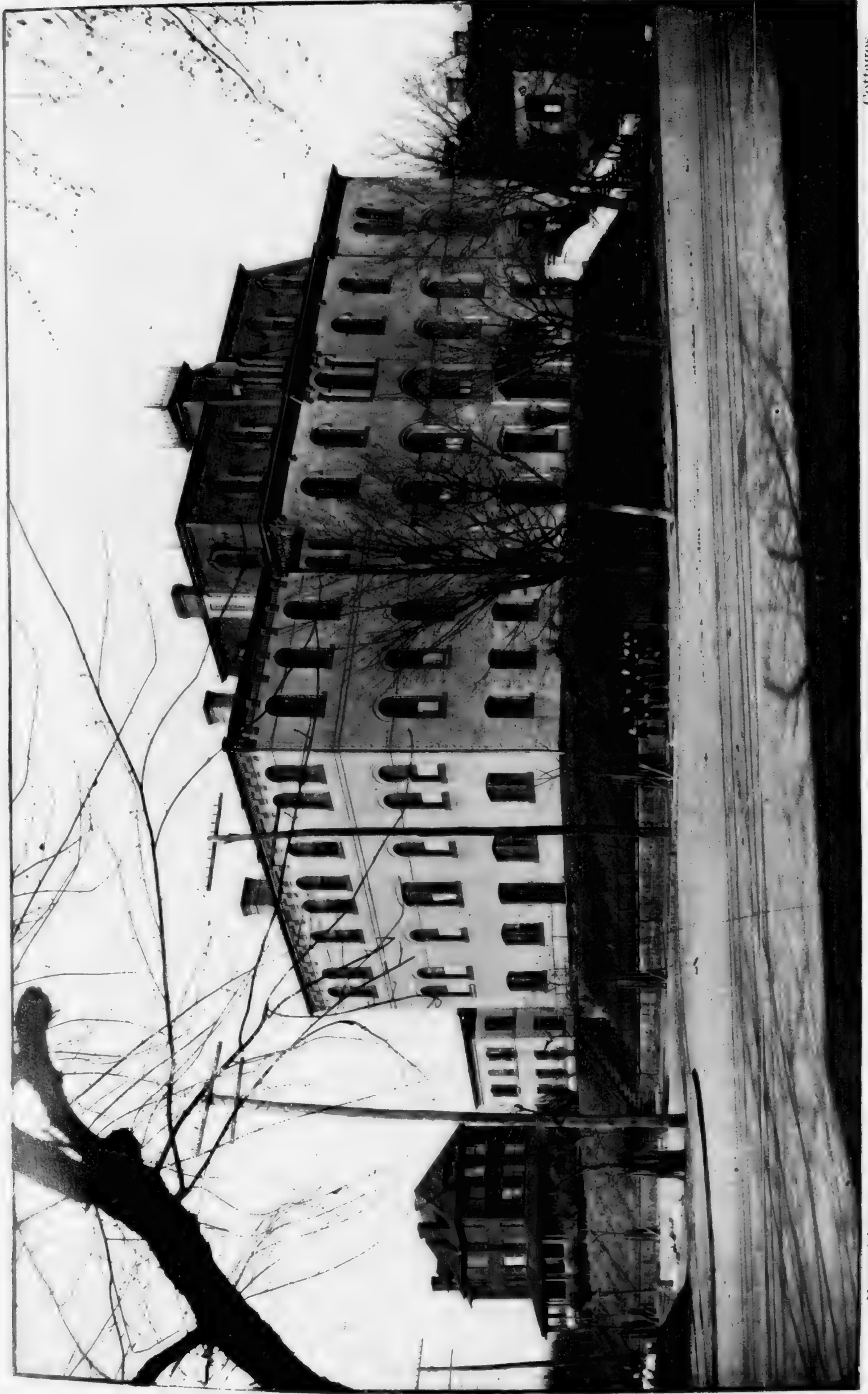
House staff.—Selma M. Mason, M. D., J. E. Gill, M. D., J. Lewis Riggles, M. D.; dispensary physicians, Charles S. White, M. D., Clarence E. Yunt, M. D.; superintendent of nurses, Mrs. Ella D. Cumberland; pharmacist, Giles B. Cook; matron, Miss M. G. Skinner.

Directors.—Hon. Louis E. McComas, U. S. Senate; Hon. John K. Stewart, House of Representatives; Hon. L. F. Livingston, House of Representatives; Hon. John W. Ross, District Commissioner; F. H. Smith, 1408 New York avenue; Louis D. Wine, 1304 F street; John T. Mitchell, 3234 N street; A. S. Solomons, 1205 K street; Louis W. Ritchie, M. D., 3259 N street; Nathaniel Wilson, 912 17th street; John D. McChesney, U. S. Geological Survey; Rev. Alfred Harding, 920 23d street; George Truesdell, Wyatt Building; Thomas R. Jones, 1216 Connecticut avenue; Surg. Gen. George M. Sternberg, U. S. A.; Right Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, D. D., 1407 Massachusetts avenue; Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U. S. A., 1773 Massachusetts avenue; Hon. Myron M. Parker, 1418 F street; E. Southard Parker, 613 Fifteenth street.

Committees.—Executive, Nathaniel Wilson, president; Rev. Alfred Harding, secretary; John D. McChesney, treasurer; F. H. Smith, Thomas R. Jones. Rules, the president of the board (ex officio), Hon. Louis E. McComas, Surg. Gen. George M. Sternberg, U. S. A.; George Truesdell. Expenditures, F. H. Smith, Myron M. Parker, Thomas R. Jones; audit, Louis D. Wine, A. S. Solomons; personal property, John T. Mitchell, Louis W. Ritchie, M. D. Ways and means, the treasurer (ex officio), George Truesdell, Hon. John W. Ross, Surg. Gen. George M. Sternberg, U. S. A.; Hon. John K. Stewart. Annual report, the president of the board (ex officio); Rev. Alfred Harding, John D. McChesney. Lady visitors, John T. Mitchell, Hon. L. F. Livingston.

Visiting committees.—January, February, and March, Hon. Louis E. McComas, George Truesdell, Hon. L. F. Livingston, John D. McChesney, Right Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, D. D. April, May, and June, Hon. John W. Ross, John T. Mitchell, Thomas R. Jones, A. S. Solomons, Surg. Gen. George M. Sternberg, U. S. A. July, August, and September, L. W. Ritchie, M. D., Louis D. Wine, Surg. Gen. George M. Sternberg, U. S. A. October, November, and December, A. S. Solomons, Nathaniel Wilson.

Board of Lady Visitors.—Mrs. F. L. Moore, president, 1680 Thirty-first street NW.; Mrs. John D. McChesney, vice-president, 2903 Thirteenth street NW.; Mrs. John Poor, secretary, 1724 Connecticut avenue NW.; Mrs. Arthur Fendall, treasurer, 1729 P street NW.; Mrs. Louis Kingsley, 1823 I street NW.; Mrs. Nathaniel Wilson, 912 Farragut square; Mrs. Florence Cairns, 1301 K street NW.; Mrs. Charles H. Poor, 1614 Twenty-first street NW.; Miss Helen L. Henry, 1406 M street NW.; Miss Anna Abbot, 3028 N street NW.; Mrs. Charles Bird, 2019 N street NW.; Mrs. Augustus Jackson, 2121 H street NW.; Mrs. Francis S. Nash, 1225 Fifteenth street NW.; Mrs. Joseph Beale, 2012 Massachusetts avenue NW.; Mrs. William P. Manning, 1511 Rhode Island avenue NW.; Mrs. C. Powell Grady, 1521 Twenty-ninth street NW.; Mrs. William N. Suter, 1718 I street NW.; Mrs. Diana Powell, 1734 K street NW.; Mrs. Martha W. Goddard, 1630 Connecticut avenue NW.; Mrs. Charles Moore, 2013 R street NW.; Mrs. J. B. Parker, 1139 New Hampshire avenue NW.; Miss Viola W. Myer, 1627 I street NW.; Mrs. Clarence Green Mitchell, 1718 Rhode Island avenue NW.



Nurses' home.

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL.

Cottages.



WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 30, 1901.*

BOARD OF CHARITIES.

GENTLEMEN: I transmit herewith the reports of the medical superintendent, the superintendent of the training school, the report of lady visitors, and the report of the treasurer of Columbia Hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

The report of the medical superintendent shows that the number of admissions to the hospital, the number of surgical operations performed, the number of births, the daily average of patients, and the amounts received from pay patients were greater than in any previous year. During the same period the dispensary service has been greatly increased and improved.

On account of the crowded condition of the obstetrical department, a new ward containing fourteen beds is now in process of construction, and will be completed early in August. The cost of this improvement will be paid out of the pay-patients fund.

It is believed that the hospital is now in a better condition and is equipped to render greater and more satisfactory service to those for whose benefit it is maintained than at any previous time in its history.

The appropriation of \$1,000, made for the current year, will not be sufficient for the construction of an elevator and for making the repairs required. It is, therefore, earnestly recommended that an appropriation of \$2,500 be asked for the construction and equipment of an electric-power elevator, and for other necessary repairs.

A request and recommendation for an appropriation of \$25,000 for the maintenance of the hospital, including the heating and lighting of the nurses, home building connected therewith, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, is respectfully urged.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

NATHL. WILSON,
President Board of Directors.

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN,
Washington, D. C., July 16, 1901.

GENTLEMEN: The medical board begs leave to herewith submit its report of the medical conduct of the hospital during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

Very respectfully,

I. S. STONE, M. D.
J. WESLEY BOVÉE, M. D.
HENRY L. FRY, M. D.
JOHN D. MORAN, M. D.
JULIAN M. CABELL, M. D.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS, COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, etc.

Classification of patients.

Patients in hospital July 1, 1900.....	59
Patients admitted during the year.....	840
Total.....	899
Discharged or left during the year.....	795
Died	39
Remaining under treatment July 1, 1901.....	65
Total.....	899
Death rate, per cent, during the year.....	4.33
Prescriptions compounded	10,795
Daily average of patients.....	56.99
Daily average of babies.....	11.77
Total daily average.....	68.76

COLOR OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

White.....	454
Colored	386
Total.....	840

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

Alabama	3	Massachusetts	3
Bulgaria	1	Missouri	2
California	1	New Jersey	5
Canada	2	New York	19
Delaware.....	1	North Carolina	9
Denmark	1	Ohio.....	9
District of Columbia	220	Pennsylvania	25
England.....	4	Russia.....	5
France	1	South Carolina	5
Georgia.....	6	Scotland.....	1
Germany.....	27	Sweden	2
Illinois	4	Switzerland	1
Iowa	3	Tennessee	2
Ireland	9	Turkey	1
Italy.....	3	Unknown	2
Kentucky	3	Vermont	3
Louisiana	1	Virginia	299
Maine	4	West Virginia	14
Maryland	133	Wisconsin	3
Michigan.....	2	Total	840
Minnesota.....	1		

RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

District of Columbia.....	689	Ohio.....	2
Georgia.....	3	Pennsylvania	6
Germany	1	Tennessee	1
Illinois	2	Texas	1
Iowa	1	Virginia	91
Maryland	29	West Virginia	3
Maine	1	Total	840
New York	8		
New Jersey.....	2		

Report of gynecological department.

Patients in house July 1, 1900.....	30
Patients admitted during the year	481
Total.....	511
Discharged or left	449
Died ¹	34
In hospital July 1, 1901	28
Total.....	511

COLOR OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

White.....	320
Colored	161
Total.....	481

¹ Two from patients in hospital July 1, 1900.

Report of gynecological department—Continued.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CASES.

Diseases.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	In house.	Died.	Total.
Abortion	2						2
Abortion, missed	1						1
Abortion, retained placenta	2						2
Abortion, sapræmia	1						1
Abortion, threatened	2						2
Abortion, tubal, appendages diseased and adherent	1						1
Abscess, appendiceal	3						3
Abscess, ischio-rectal	2						2
Abscess of liver, hysterical paralysis						1	1
Abscess of ovary	1						1
Abscess of ovary, cyst of ovary	1						1
Abscess of ovary, large pelvic abscess						1	1
Abscess, pelvic	1						1
Abscess, pelvic, multiple						1	1
Abscess, perinephritic	1						1
Abscess, peritoneal	1						1
Abscess, peritoneal, multiple					1		1
Abscess, recto-vaginal	1						2
Abscess, tubo-ovarian, hydrosalpinx	1						1
Abscess, vulvo-vaginal	2						1
Abscess, vulvo-vaginal, gonorrheal vaginitis	1						1
Adeno-carcinoma, breast	1						3
Adeno-carcinoma, uterus	1						1
Adhesions, pelvic	3						1
Adhesions, pelvic, catarrhal appendicitis	1						1
Adhesions, pelvic, sclero-cystic ovaries	1						1
Adhesions, pelvic, cystic ovaries	1						2
Adhesions, pelvic, mitral insufficiency, aortic stenosis			1				1
Amenorrhea, endometritis	1						1
Anemia, neurasthenia		1					1
Anemia, ovarian neuralgia		1					1
Anteflexion, endometritis	2						1
Anteflexion, ovaries enlarged, adherent	1						1
Appendages, prolapsed, adherent		1					1
Appendicitis	4						4
Appendicitis, endocervicitis	1						1
Appendicitis, sclero-cystic ovary	2						2
Appendicitis, mitral insufficiency, angina pectoris					1		1
Appendicitis, varicose ovary, tube, and broad ligament	1						1
Bronchitis, acute	1						1
Carcinoma, breast and axillary glands	1	1					2
Carcinoma, general abdominal			1				1
Carcinoma, liver						1	1
Carcinoma, liver, mesentery, ovarian cyst						1	1
Carcinoma, mesocolon			1				1
Carcinoma, pelvis, recurrence			1				1
Carcinoma, uterus	5	2	6	3			16
Carcinoma, uterus, phlebitis, septicemia			1			1	1
Carcinoma, uterus and vagina			1				1
Carcinoma, uterus, tubercular pleurisy		1					1
Carcinoma, vagina			1				1
Cholelithiasis	1						1
Chorea, paresis			1				1
Colitis, chronic					1		1
Constipation	1						1
Cyst of broad ligament, salpingitis, retroversion, appen- dicitis	1						
Cyst of ovary	1	1			1		3
Cyst of ovary, adhesions	4	1					5
Cyst of ovary, colloid	2						2
Cyst of ovary, dermoid	1						1
Cyst of ovary, degenerated ovary, appendix adherent	1						1
Cyst of ovary, hydrosalpinx	1						1
Cyst of ovary, lacerated cervix	1						1
Cyst of ovary, multilocular; pneumonia	1						1
Cyst of ovary, multiple fibroid of uterus	1						1
Cyst of ovary, neurasthenia		1					1
Cyst of ovary, occlusion of tubes	2				1		3
Cyst of ovary, retroversion, endometritis	1						1
Cyst, parovarian	1						1
Cystitis	2	3					5
Cystitis, cellulitis of ankle joint	1						1
Cystitis, chronic, contracted bladder						1	1
Cystitis, chronic, urethral papilloma		2					2
Cystocele, lacerated perineum	1						1
Cystocele, rectocele, lacerated perineum, procidentia uteri	1						1
Cystocele, rectocele, prolapsus uteri					1		1
Duodenitis	1						1

Report of gynecological department—Continued.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CASES—Continued.

Diseases.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	In house.	Died.	Total.
Dyspepsia, acute	1						1
Enciente				3			3
Enciente, cyst of ovary				1			1
Emesis gravidarum		1					1
Endocarditis, chronic, chronic nephritis						1	1
Endometritis	14				3		17
Endometritis, cystic ovaries		1					1
Endometritis, chronic inflammation of adnexa						1	1
Endometritis, erosion of cervix	1						1
Endometritis, fibroid of uterus	1						1
Endometritis, fissure in ano		1					1
Endometritis, fistula in ano	1						1
Endometritis, fungous	2						2
Endometritis, hemorrhagic	1						1
Endometritis, hemorrhoids	2						2
Endometritis, hypertrophied cervix	1						1
Endometritis, lacerated cervix	4						4
Endometritis, lacerated cervix and perineum	6				2		8
Endometritis, lacerated cervix and perineum, papilloma at meatus urinarius	1						1
Endometritis, lacerated cervix, hydrosalpinx cystic ovaries	1						1
Endometritis, ovaries cystic and adherent	1						1
Endometritis, lacerated cervix and perineum, cystic and prolapsed ovary	1						1
Endometritis, lacerated cervix, fistula in ano	1						1
Endometritis, lacerated cervix and perineum, hemorrhoids	1						1
Endometritis, lacerated cervix and perineum, retroversion	1	1					2
Endometritis, lacerated cervix and perineum, retroversion nephroptosis	1						1
Endometritis, lacerated cervix and perineum, retroversion, cystic ovaries, adhesions	2						2
Endometritis, lacerated cervix, pyosalpinx, salpingitis, appendicitis	1						1
Endometritis, lacerated perineum	1						1
Endometritis, ovarian hematoma, retroversion, appendicitis	1						1
Endometritis, double ovarian papilloma	1						1
Endometritis, neurasthenia		1					1
Endometritis, pelvic adhesions	1						1
Endometritis, prolapsus uteri			1				1
Endometritis, retroversion, cyst of ovary	1						1
Endometritis, retroversion, sclero-cystic ovaries, hydrosalpinx	1						1
Endometritis, salpingitis, appendicitis	1						1
Endometritis, salpingitis, cystic ovaries	1						1
Endometritis, retroversion, prolapsed ovary		1					1
Epistaxis	1						1
Erosion of cervix				1			1
Febriola	1						1
Fibroid of uterus	5		1	4	1	1	12
Fibroid of uterus, adhesions	1						1
Fibroid of uterus, appendicitis	3						3
Fibroid of uterus, cystic ovaries, adhesions	2						2
Fibroid of uterus, hydrosalpinx	1						1
Fibroid of uterus, hydrosalpinx, appendiceal adhesions	1						1
Fibroid of uterus, hysteria		1					1
Fibroid of uterus, ovarian hematoma, appendiceal adhesions	1						1
Fibroid of uterus, peritoneal cyst, ovarian cyst	1						1
Fibroid of uterus, pyosalpinx, cystic ovary, appendicitis	1						1
Fibroid of uterus, retroversion, ovary enlarged and adherent	1						1
Fibroid of uterus, salpingitis					1		1
Fibroid of uterus, sclerotic ovaries	2						2
Fibroid of uterus, syphilis		1					1
Fibromyoma of uterus	4						4
Fissure in ano	1						1
Fissure in ano, hemorrhoids	1						1
Fistula in ano	1			1			2
Fistula, perirectal	1						1
Fistula, vesicovaginal	2						2
Gastralgia	1						1
Gonorrhea		1					1
Hematoma of ovary	1						1
Hematoma of ovary, cyst of ovary, endometritis	1						1
Hematoma, suppurating of broad ligament, septicemia						1	1
Hemorrhage, pelvic peritonitis-puerperal					1		1
Hemorrhoids	2						2

Report of gynecological department—Continued.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CASES—Continued.

Diseases.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	In house.	Died.	Total.
Hemorrhoids, coccygodynia.....		1					1
Hernia, femoral, urethrocele, endometritis.....	1						1
Hernia, inguinal.....	1						1
Hernia, ventral.....	4				1		5
Hernia ventral, rectocele, cystocele, lacerated perineum..					1		1
Hydronephrosis, ureteral calculus.....					1		1
Hydrosalpinx.....						1	1
Hydrosalpinx, cystic ovaries, adhesions.....	1						1
Hydrosalpinx, cystic ovaries, fibroid of uterus, appen- dicitis.....	1						1
Hypertrophy of cervix, appendages diseased and adher- ent, pelvic abscess.....						1	1
Hypertrophy of labia.....				1			1
Hysteria.....		1					1
Incontinence of urine.....		1					1
Infected glands, vulvo-vaginal and inguinal.....	1						1
Influenza, epidemic.....	1						1
Keloid, abdominal wall.....	1						1
Kidney enlarged, movable.....		1					1
Lacerated cervix.....	3			1			4
Lacerated cervix, annular stricture of vagina.....	1						1
Lacerated cervix, neurasthenia.....		2					2
Lacerated and eroded cervix.....				1			1
Lacerated perineum.....	1						1
Laryngitis, acute.....	1						1
Lipoma of breast.....	1						1
Lipoma of scapular region.....	1						1
Lipoma of thigh.....	1						1
Malarial fever.....	1						1
Malformation of penis.....		2					2
Malignant disease of anal outlet.....	1						1
Maligner.....				1			1
Menopause, premature.....			1				1
Mitral insufficiency.....		1					1
Metrorrhagia.....	4						4
Metrorrhagia, lacerated perineum.....	1						1
Metrorrhagia, mastitis.....	1						1
Myoma of uterus.....	1	1					2
Myoma of uterus, cystic degeneration.....	1						1
Myofibroma of uterus.....	1						1
Myofibroma of uterus, lacerated perineum.....					1		1
Nephritis, chronic interstitial.....		2					2
Neuralgia, ovarian.....		1					1
Neurasthenia.....	4	7	1				12
Neurasthenia, catarrhal enteritis.....					1		1
Neurasthenia, pelvic congestion.....					1		1
Neuritis.....	1	1					2
Obstruction, intestinal.....						1	1
Ovaritis, salpingitis.....	1						1
Ovary, sclero-cystic, pelvic adhesions, appendicitis.....	1						1
Papilloma of vulva.....		1					1
Pelvic congestion.....	1						1
Pelvic inflammation, malarial fever.....		1					1
Peritonitis, tubercular, adhesions.....			1				1
Placenta praevia.....	1						1
Polyneuritis, asthenia.....						1	1
Polypus uteri.....	1						1
Polypus uteri, fibroid of uterus, lacerated perineum, hemorrhoids.....		1					1
Pregnancy, tubal, hemorrhage.....	1						1
Pregnancy, tubal, ruptured, hemato-salpinx.....	1						1
Pregnancy, tubal, periappendicitis.....	1						1
Procidentia uteri.....	3			1			4
Procidentia uteri, appendicitis.....	1						1
Proctalgia, fissure in ano, caruncles.....	1						1
Prolapsed ovary, cystic.....		1					1
Prolapsus vaginae.....					1		1
Prolapsus recti.....	1						1
Pyo-salpingo-oophoritis, appendicitis.....	1						1
Pyosalpinx.....	8	8		4	1	1	22
Pyosalpinx, adhesions.....	2						2
Pyosalpinx, adhesions, cyst parovarian.....	1						1
Pyosalpinx, adhesions, septicemia.....						1	1
Pyosalpinx, appendicitis.....	1						1
Pyosalpinx, appendicitis, intestinal obstruction.....						1	1
Pyosalpinx, cystic ovaries, adhesions.....	3						3
Pyosalpinx, cystic ovaries, appendicitis.....	1					1	2
Pyosalpinx, degenerated ovaries.....	1						1
Pyosalpinx, disorganized ovaries, appendicitis.....	1						1

Report of gynecological department—Continued.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CASES—Continued.

Diseases.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	In house.	Died.	Total.
Pyosalpinx, febricula		1					1
Pyosalpinx, ovarian abscess	3					1	4
Pyosalpinx, ovarian abscess, nephritis, shock						1	1
Pyosalpinx, ovarian abscess-phlebitis	1						1
Pyosalpinx, ovarian abscess, appendicitis	1					1	2
Pyosalpinx, ovarian hematoma, appendicitis	1						1
Pyosalpinx, ovarian hematoma, cystic ovary, appendix diseased, lacerated cervix, endometritis	1						1
Pyosalpinx, ovarian abscess, fistula in ano	1						1
Pyosalpinx, ovarian abscess, pelvic abscess						1	1
Pyosalpinx-oophoritis	2						2
Pyosalpinx, pelvic abscess	1						1
Pyosalpinx, pelvic abscess, appendicitis	1						1
Pyosalpinx, pelvic peritonitis	1					1	2
Rectocele, neurasthenia, melancholia		1					1
Retained membranes	6						6
Retained placenta	6				1		7
Retained placenta, submucous fibroid, septicemia						1	1
Retained secundines, pyosalpinx, appendicitis	1						1
Retroversion		1					1
Retroversion, adhesions	4	1	1	1			7
Retroversion of pregnant uterus, appendicitis	1						1
Retroversion, appendicitis, lacerated cervix and perineum	1						1
Retroversion, appendicitis, endometritis, lacerated cervix and perineum	1						1
Retroversion, cyst of ovary	3						3
Retroversion, cystic ovary, adhesions, appendicitis	2						2
Retroversion, cystic ovaries, endometritis	2						2
Retroversion, cystic ovary, endometritis, lacerated cervix	1						1
Retroversion, cystic ovaries, hydrosalpinx, endometritis	1						1
Retroversion, elongated cervix, lacerated perineum	1						1
Retroversion, enciente		1					1
Retroversion, endometritis, lacerated cervix	1						1
Retroversion, lacerated cervix		1					1
Retroversion, lacerated cervix and perineum			1				1
Retroversion, endometritis, lacerated cervix, prolapsed ovaries, appendicitis	1						1
Retroversion-oophoritis				1			1
Retroversion, peri-salpingitis, adhesions	1						1
Retroversion, pyosalpinx			1				1
Rheumatism, subacute		1					1
Salpingitis		3			1		4
Salpingitis, appendicitis, pelvic peritonitis, endometritis	1						1
Salpingitis, cystic ovaries	1						1
Salpingo-oophoritis	4	1			1		6
Salpingo-oophoritis, adhesions, respiratory paralysis						1	1
Salpingo-oophoritis, appendix adherent					1		1
Salpingo-oophoritis, fecal fistula, sinus between broad ligaments		1					1
Salpingitis, pyosalpinx, appendicitis	1						1
Sarcoma, abdominal wall, acute mania						1	1
Sarcoma, ovary						1	1
Sarcoma, external oblique, lacerated cervix					1		1
Sarcoma, vagina, endothelial			1				1
Sciatica, lacerated cervix		1					1
Sclerotic appendages, adhesions, appendicitis	1						1
Septicemia, puerperal	1					2	3
Sinus, ischio-rectal	1						1
Sinus, tubercular, of broad ligament, above symphysis pubis					1		1
Stricture of rectum		1					1
Stricture of rectum, cyst of broad ligament, salpingo-oophoritis	1						1
Stricture of rectum, recto-vaginal and recto-dermal fistulae, tubercular			1				1
Tuberculosis of tube and ovary	1						1
Tuberculosis, uterus, appendages, peritoneum			1				1
Tubercular glands of neck		1					1
Typhoid fever	2					1	3
Typhoid fever, perforation						1	1
Ulceration of cervix	1						1
Uremia enciente	1						1
Uterus bicornis, pyosalpinx, ovarian abscess	1						1
Vaginitis, gonorrheal cystitis		2					2
Vaginitis, subacute bronchitis	1						1
Total	299	74	24	24	28	32	481

Report of gynecological department—Continued.

DISEASES FOR WHICH OPERATIONS WERE REQUIRED.

Diseases.	Operation.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	In house.	Died.	Total.
Abortion missed	Curettage	1					1
Abortion, retained placenta	Curettage	2					2
Abortion, tubal, appendages diseased and adherent.	Hysterectomy, double salpingo-oöphorectomy.	1					1
Abscess, appendiceal	Incision and drainage	3					3
Abscess, ischio-rectal	Incision and drainage	2					2
Abscess, peritoneal	Vaginal incision and drainage	1					1
Abscess, pelvic	Vaginal incision and drainage	1					1
Abscess, pelvic, multiple	Vaginal incision and drainage					1	1
Abscess, ovarian	Abdominal incision and drainage	1					1
Abscess of ovary, cyst of ovary	Double salpingo-oöphorectomy	1					1
Abscess of ovary, large pelvic abscess.	Exploratory incision and drainage					1	1
Abscess, perinephritic	Exploratory abdominal and lumbar incisions and drainage.	1					1
Abscess, peritoneal, multiple	Exploratory incision and drainage				1		1
Abscess, recto-vaginal	Incised	1					1
Abscess, tubo-ovarian, hydrosalpinx.	Hysterectomy, double salpingo-oöphorectomy, appendectomy.	1					1
Adeno-carcinoma of breast	Amputation of breast	1					1
Adeno-carcinoma of uterus	Hysterectomy, double salpingo-oöphorectomy.	1					1
Adeno-carcinoma of cervix	Removal of cervix	1					1
Adhesions, pelvic	Liberated under anesthesia (bimanual)	2					2
Do	Double salpingo-oöphorectomy appendectomy.	1					1
Adhesions, pelvic, catarrhal appendicitis.	do	1					1
Adhesions, pelvic, sclero-cystic ovaries.	do	1					1
Adhesions, pelvic, cystic ovaries ..	Adhesions liberated, cysts punctured, appendectomy.	1					1
Amenorrhœa, endometritis	Dilatation and curettage	1					1
Anteflexion, endometritis	Curettage	2					2
Anteflexion, ovaries enlarged and adherent.	Dilatation, liberation of adhesions (bimanual).	1					1
Appendicitis	Appendectomy, liberation of adhesions	2					2
Appendicitis, acute	Appendectomy, intestines sutured	1					1
Appendicitis, endocervicitis	Appendectomy, curettage	1					1
Appendicitis, adhesions	Appendectomy, resection of cæcum ..					1	1
Appendicitis, sclero-cystic ovaries.	Appendectomy, salpingo-oöphorectomy	2					2
Appendicitis, varicose ovary, tube and broad ligament.	do	1					1
Carcinoma breast and axillary glands.	Amputation of breast and axillary glands.	1	1				2
Carcinoma, general abdominal	Exploratory incision			1			1
Carcinoma of liver	Exploratory incision, evacuation of fluid.					1	1
Carcinoma, liver, mesentery, ovarian cyst.	Ovariectomy					1	1
Carcinoma, meso-colon	Exploratory incision			1			1
Carcinoma, uterus	Curettage			1			1
Do	Curettage and cauterization		2	1			3
Do	Vaginal hysterectomy	4					4
Do	Hysterectomy (combined method) ..	1					1
Do	Double salpingo-oöphorectomy	1				1	2
Carcinoma, uterus, tubercular pleurisy.	Cauterization, aspiration of fluid		1				1
Cholelithiasis	Cholecystotomy	1					1
Cyst of broad ligament, salpingitis, retroversion of uterus, appendicitis.	Evacuation of cyst, salpingo-oöphorectomy, salpingectomy, ventro-fixation, appendectomy.	1					1
Cyst of ovary	Salpingo-oöphorectomy	1					1
Do	Double salpingo-oöphorectomy, appendectomy.				1		1
Cyst of ovary, adhesions	Ovariectomy	1					1
Do	Salpingo-oöphorectomy	2					2
Cyst of ovary, adhesions	Hystero-salpingo-oöphorectomy		1				1
Do	Salpingo-oöphorectomy, exsection of ovary.	1					1
Cyst of ovary, colloid	Salpingo-oöphorectomy	2					2
Cyst of ovary, dermoid	do	1					1
Cyst of ovary, degenerated ovary, appendix adherent.	Salpingo-oöphorectomy, exsection of ovary, appendectomy.	1					1
Cyst of ovary, hydrosalpinx	Salpingo-oöphorectomy	1					1

Report of gynecological department—Continued.

DISEASES FOR WHICH OPERATIONS WERE REQUIRED—Continued.

Diseases.	Operation	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	In house.	Died.	Total.
Cyst of ovary, lacerated cervix....	Salpingo-oöphorectomy, trachelorrhaphy.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cyst of ovary, multilocular.....	Double salpingo-oöphorectomy	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cyst of ovary, fibroid of uterus	Hysterectomy, double salpingo-oöphorectomy.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cyst of ovary, occlusion of tubes ..	Cystectomy, resection of tubes	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cyst of ovary, occlusion of tube ...	Salpingo-oöphorectomy, resection of tube.	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Cyst of ovary, retroversion of uterus, endometritis.	Salpingo-oöphorectomy, appendectomy, curettage.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cyst, parovarian.....	Ovariectomy	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cystitis, chronic, contracted bladder.	Dilatation of bladder .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Cystocele, lacerated perineum	Anterior colporrhaphy, perineorrhaphy.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cystocele, rectocele, lacerated perineum, procidentia uteri.	Anterior colporrhaphy, perineorrhaphy, ventro-fixation, curettage, trachelorrhaphy.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cystocele, rectocele, prolapsus uteri.	Elevation of bladder, posterior colporrhaphy.	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Endometritis	Curettage.....	14	.....	.....	2	.....	16
Endometritis, chronic inflammation of adnexa (pernicious vomiting).	Curettage, double salpingo-oöphorectomy.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Endometritis, erosion of cervix...	Curettage.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Endometritis, fibroid of uterus....	do.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Endometritis, fissure in ano.....	Curettage, dilatation of rectum.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Endometritis, fistula in ano.....	Curettage, tract dissected out.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Endometritis, fungous	Curettage	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Do	Vaginal hysterectomy.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Endometritis, hemorrhagic	Curettage.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Endometritis, hemorrhoids.....	Curettage, excision of hemorrhoids....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Endometritis, hypertrophied cervix.	Curettage, trachelorrhaphy	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Endometritis, lacerated cervix....	do.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Do.....	Curettage, amputation of cervix.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Endometritis, lacerated cervix and perineum.	Curettage, trachelorrhaphy, perineorrhaphy.	5	.....	.....	2	.....	7
Do.....	Curettage, amputation of cervix, perineorrhaphy.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Endometritis, lacerated cervix and perineum, papilloma at meatus urinarius.	Curettage, trachelorrhaphy, perineorrhaphy, excision of growth.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Endometritis, lacerated cervix, hydrosalpinx, cystic ovaries.	Hystero-salpingo oöphorectomy, appendectomy.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Endometritis lacerated cervix, ovaries cystic and adherent.	Curettage, trachelorrhaphy, rupture of cyst, liberation of adhesions.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Endometritis, lacerated cervix and perineum, cystic and prolapsed ovary.	Curettage, trachelorrhaphy, perineorrhaphy ovarian suspension, appendectomy.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Endometritis, lacerated cervix, fistula in ano.	Curettage, trachelorrhaphy, fistula excised.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Endometritis, lacerated cervix and perineum, hemorrhoids.	Curettage, trachelorrhaphy, perineorrhaphy, excision of hemorrhoids.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Endometritis, lacerated cervix and perineum, retroversion of uterus.	Curettage, trachelorrhaphy, perineorrhaphy, ventro-suspension, appendectomy.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Endometritis, lacerated cervix and perineum, retroversion of uterus, nephroptosis.	Curettage, trachelorrhaphy, anterior colporrhaphy, perineorrhaphy, ventro-fixation, nephorrhaphy.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Endometritis, lacerated cervix and perineum, retroversion of uterus, cystic ovaries, adhesions.	Curettage, trachelorrhaphy, perineorrhaphy, ovariectomy, ventro-suspension.	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Endometritis, lacerated cervix pyo-salpinx, salpingitis, appendicitis.	Curettage, hysterectomy, double salpingo-oöphorectomy, appendectomy.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Endometritis, lacerated perineum.	Curettage, perineorrhaphy	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Endometritis, ovarian hematoma, retroversion of uterus, appendicitis.	Curettage, incision of hematoma, ventro-suspension, appendectomy.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Endometritis, double ovarian papilloma.	Appendectomy, curettage, double salpingo-oöphorectomy.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Endometritis, pelvic adhesions....	Curettage, adhesions, separated, appendectomy.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Endometritis, prolapsus uteri	Curettage .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Endometritis, neurasthenia	do .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1

Report of gynecological department—Continued.

DISEASES FOR WHICH OPERATIONS WERE REQUIRED—Continued.

Diseases.	Operation.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	In house.	Died.	Total.
Endometritis, retroversion of uterus, cyst of ovary.	Curettage, ventro-suspension, cyst punctured.	1					1
Endometritis, lacerated and degenerated cervix.	Curettage, amputation of cervix	1					1
Endometritis, retroversion of uterus, prolapsed ovary.	Curettage		1				1
Endometritis, retroversion of uterus, serous cystic ovaries, hydrosalpinx.	Curettage, salpingo-oöphorectomy, ovary resected, appendectomy.	1					1
Endometritis salpingitis, cystic ovaries.	Curettage, double salpingo-oöphorectomy.	1					1
Endometritis salpingitis, appendicitis.	Curettage, salpingo-oöphorectomy, appendectomy.	1					1
Endocarditis, chronic, nephritis, chronic.	Paracentesis abdominis					1	1
Fibroid of uterus	Hysterectomy, double salpingo-oöphorectomy.	2					2
Do	Myomectomy, shortening round ligaments (intraabdominal).	1					1
Do	Hystero-salpingo-oöphorectomy	1					1
Do	Hysterectomy, abdominal	1					1
Do	Exploratory incision				1		1
Fibroid of uterus, adhesions	Hysterectomy, double salpingo-oöphorectomy.	1					1
Fibroid of uterus, appendicitis	Hystero-salpingo-oöphorectomy, appendectomy.	2					2
Do	Hysterectomy, double salpingo-oöphorectomy, appendectomy.	1					1
Fibroids of uterus, cystic ovaries, adhesions.	Hysterectomy, double salpingo-oöphorectomy.	2					2
Fibroid of uterus, hydrosalpinx...	do	1					1
Fibroids of uterus, hydrosalpinx, appendiceal adhesions.	Hysterectomy, double salpingo-oöphorectomy, appendectomy.	1					1
Fibroid of uterus, ovarian hematoma, appendiceal adhesions.	Hysterectomy, double salpingo-oöphorectomy, appendectomy.	1					1
Fibroid of uterus, peritoneal cyst, ovarian cyst.	do	1					1
Fibroid of uterus, pyosalpinx, cystic ovaries, appendicitis.	do	1					1
Fibroid of uterus, retroversion of uterus, ovary enlarged and adherent.	Myomectomy, salpingo-oöphorectomy, appendectomy.	1					1
Fibroid of uterus, retroversion of uterus, cystic ovary.	Appendectomy myomectomy, salpingo-oöphorectomy, ventro-suspension.	1					1
Fibroid of uterus, schrotic ovaries.	Hysterectomy, double salpingo-oöphorectomy.	2					2
Fibromyoma of uterus	do	4					4
Fissure in ano	Dilatation, cauterization	1					1
Fissure in ano, hemorrhoids	Fissure closed, hemorrhoids excised ..	1					1
Fistula in ano	Incision of fistula	1					1
Fistula, peri-rectal	Curettage of fistula	1					1
Fistula, vesico-vaginal	Fistula closed	2	1				3
Hematoma of ovary	Salpingo-oöphorectomy, ventro-suspension.	1					1
Hematoma of ovary, cyst of ovary, endometritis.	Salpingo-oöphorectomy, exsection of ovary.	1					1
Hematoma of broad ligament, suppurating.	Abdominal incision and drainage					1	1
Hemorrhage, pelvic peritonitis, puerperal.	Vaginal incision; uterus and cul-de-sac packed.				1		1
Hemorrhoids	Excision of hemorrhoids	2					2
Hernia, femoral, urethrocele, endometritis.	Herniotomy, anterior colporrhaphy curettage.	1					1
Hernia, inguinal	Herniotomy	1					1
Hernia, ventral	do	4			1		5
Do	Herniotomy, double salpingo-oöphorectomy.	1					1
Hernia, ventral, rectocele, cystocele, lacerated perineum.	Herniotomy, anterior and posterior colporrhaphy perineorrhaphy.				1		1
Hydronephrosis, ureteral calculus.	Stone removed, broad ligament sutured				1		1
Hydrosalpinx	Double salpingo-oöphorectomy, appendectomy.					1	1
Hydrosalpinx, cystic ovaries, adhesions.	Double salpingo-oöphorectomy	1					1
Hydrosalpinx, cystic ovaries, fibroid of uterus, appendicitis.	Appendectomy, hysterectomy, double salpingo-oöphorectomy.	1					1

Report of gynecological department—Continued.

DISEASES FOR WHICH OPERATIONS WERE REQUIRED—Continued.

Diseases.	Operation.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	In house.	Died.	Total.
Hypertrophy of cervix appendages diseased and adherent, pelvic abscess.	Hysterectomy (combined method).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Incontinence of urine.....	Artificial meatus urinarius narrowed .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Infected vulvo-vaginal and inguinal glands.	Curettage and cauterization.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Keloid, abdominal cicatrix.....	Excised	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Lacerated cervix.....	Trachelorrhaphy	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Do.....	Amputation of cervix	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Lacerated cervix, annular stricture of vagina.	Trachelorrhaphy.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Lacerated perineum.....	Perineorrhaphy	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Lipoma of breast.....	Enucleation.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Lipoma of scapular region.....	do	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Lipoma of thigh.....	do	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Malformation of penis.....	Circumcision, formation of urethra.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Do.....	True and false meatus connected.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Malignant disease of anal outlet.	Excision	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Metrorrhagia.....	Curettage	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Myoma of uterus.....	do .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Do.....	Hystero-salpingo-oöphorectomy	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Myoma of uterus, cystic degeneration.	Hysterectomy	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Myo-fibroma of uterus.....	Hystero-salpingo-oöphorectomy	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Myo-fibroma of uterus, lacerated perineum.	Perineorrhaphy hystero-salpingo-oöphorectomy.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
*Obstruction, intestinal.....	Exploratory incision, drainage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Obstruction, intestinal, secondary	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Ovary, sclero-cystic, pelvic adhesions, appendicitis.	Salpingo-oöphorectomy, appendectomy.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Ostitis, tubercular of ilia.....	Exploration and drainage.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Peritonitis, tubercular, adhesions.	Exploratory incision, drainage .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Placenta prævia.....	Delivery, curettage, trachelorrhaphy ..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Polypus uteri.....	Curettage	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Polypus uteri, fibroid of uterus, lacerated perineum, hemorrhoids.	do .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Pregnancy tubal, hemorrhage	Double salpingo-oöphorectomy	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pregnancy tubal ruptured, hematosalpinx.	do	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pregnancy tubal, peri-appendicitis.	Salpingo-oöphorectomy, appendectomy.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Procidentia uteri.....	Anterior colporrhaphy, perineorrhaphy.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Do.....	Le Fort's operation perineorrhaphy.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Do.....	Anterior colporrhaphy perineorrhaphy, ventro-fixation appendectomy.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Procidentia uteri appendicitis	Ventro-fixation appendectomy.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Proctalgia, fissure in ano, caruncles.	Dilatation, cauterization, excision of caruncles.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Prolapsus vaginae	Le Fort's operation.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Prolapsus recti	Dilatation, cauterization.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pyo-salpingo-oöphoritis, appendicitis.	Double salpingo-oöphorectomy, appendectomy.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pyosalpinx.....	Double salpingo-oöphorectomy	7	.....	.....	.....	1	8
Do.....	Salpingo-oöphorectomy	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pyosalpinx.....	Double salpingo-oöphorectomy, appendectomy.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Pyosalpinx, adhesions.....	Double salpingo-oöphorectomy	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Pyosalpinx, adhesions, cyst parovarian.	do	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pyosalpinx, adhesions, septicemia.	Hysterectomy, double salpingo-oöphorectomy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Pyosalpinx, appendicitis	Appendectomy hysterectomy, double salpingo-oöphorectomy.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Do.....	Double salpingo-oöphorectomy, appendectomy.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pyosalpinx, cystic ovaries, adhesions.	Double salpingo-oöphorectomy	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Do.....	Appendectomy, ventro-suspension, salpingo-oöphorectomy.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pyosalpinx, cystic ovaries, appendicitis.	Appendectomy, double salpingo-oöphorectomy.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Do.....	Appendectomy, hysterectomy, double salpingo-oöphorectomy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1

* In extremis on admission.

Report of gynecological department—Continued.

DISEASES FOR WHICH OPERATIONS WERE REQUIRED—Continued.

Diseases.	Operation.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	In house.	Died.	Total.
Pyosalpinx, cystic ovaries, endometritis, lacerated cervix.	Curettage, trachelorrhaphy, double salpingo-oöphorectomy, appendectomy.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pyosalpinx, degenerated ovaries..	Double salpingo-oöphorectomy	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pyosalpinx, disorganized ovaries, appendicitis.	Salpingo-oöphorectomy, appendectomy	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pyosalpinx, ovarian abscess	Hepterectomy, double salpingo-oöphorectomy.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pyosalpinx, ovarian abscess, salpingitis.	Double salpingo-oöphorectomy	3	.....	.....	.....	1	4
*Pyosalpinx, ovarian abscess, appendicitis.	Double salpingo-oöphorectomy, appendectomy.	1	.....	.....	.....	*1	2
Pyosalpinx, ovarian hematoma, appendicitis.	Double salpingo-oöphorectomy, ventro-fixation, appendectomy.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pyosalpinx, ovarian abscess, fistula in ano.	Radical cure for fistula double salpingo-oöphorectomy.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pyosalpinx, oophoritis	Salpingo-oöphorectomy, salpingectomy	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Do	Double salpingo-oöphorectomy	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
*Pyosalpinx, ovarian abscess, pelvic abscess.	Hysterectomy, double salpingo-oöphorectomy.	1	.....	.....	.....	*1	2
Pyosalpinx, pelvic abscess, appendicitis.	Salpingo-oöphorectomy, appendectomy	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pyosalpinx, pelvic peritonitis.....	Double salpingo-oöphorectomy	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Retained membranes	Curettage	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Retained placenta	do	6	.....	.....	1	.....	7
Retained placenta, submucous fibroid, septicemia.	Curettage, removal of fibroid.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Retained secundines, pyosalpinx, appendicitis.	Curettage .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Retroversion of uterus, adhesions..	Adhesions liberated under anesthesia..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Do	Appendectomy, double salpingo-oöphorectomy.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Do	Ventro-suspension, salpingo-oöphorectomy, exsection of ovary.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Retroversion of pregnant uterus, appendicitis.	Shortening round ligaments, appendectomy.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Retroversion of uterus, appendicitis, lacerated perineum and cervix.	Ventro-suspension appendectomy, trachelorrhaphy, perineorrhaphy.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Retroversion of uterus, appendicitis, endometritis, lacerated cervix, and perineum.	Ventro-suspension appendectomy, curettage, trachelorrhaphy, perineorrhaphy.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Retroversion of uterus, cyst of ovary.	Ventro-suspension, rupture of cyst	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Do	Ventro-suspension, salpingo-oöphorectomy.	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Retroversion of uterus, cystic ovaries, adhesions, appendicitis.	Liberation of adhesions, cysts punctured, appendectomy.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Do	Double salpingo-oöphorectomy, appendectomy.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Retroversion of uterus, cystic ovaries, endometritis.	Double salpingo-oöphorectomy, appendectomy, ventro-suspension, curettage.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Do	Curettage, salpingo - oöphorectomy, ventro-suspension.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Retroversion of uterus, cystic ovaries, endometritis, lacerated cervix.	Curettage, trachelorrhaphy, salpingo-oöphorectomy, shortening round ligaments.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Retroversion of uterus, cystic ovaries, hydrosalpinx, endometritis.	Appendectomy, salpingo - oöphorectomy, resection of ovary.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Retroversion of uterus, elongated cervix, lacerated perineum.	Ventro-suspension, amputation of cervix, perineorrhaphy.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Retroversion of uterus, endometritis, lacerated cervix.	Curettage, trachelorrhaphy .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Retroversion of uterus, endometritis, lacerated cervix, prolapsed ovaries, appendicitis.	Curettage, trachelorrhaphy, appendectomy, shortening utero-sacral and round ligaments, ventro-suspension.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Retroversion of uterus, perisalpingitis	Salpingo - oöphorectomy, ventro-suspension.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Rupture of bladder.....	Abdominal and lumbar incisions and drainage.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Salpingitis.....	Salpingo-oöphorectomy, salpingectomy	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Salpingitis, appendicitis, pelvic peritonitis, endometritis.	Appendectomy, liberation of adhesions, curettage.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

Report of gynecological department—Continued.

DISEASES FOR WHICH OPERATIONS WERE REQUIRED—Continued.

Diseases.	Operation.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	In house.	Died.	Total.
Salpingitis, cystic ovaries.....	Salpingo-oöphorectomy	1					1
Salpingo-oöphoritis	do	3			1		4
Do	Double salpingo-oöphorectomy	2				1	3
Salpingo-oöphoritis, appendix ad- herent.	Double salpingo - oöphorectomy, ap- pendectomy.				1		1
Salpingo-oöphoritis, fecal fistula, sinus between broad ligaments.	Double salpingo-oöphorectomy, fistula and sinus closed.		1.				1
Salpingitis, pyosalpinx, appendi- citis.	Salpingo - oöphorectomy, appendec- tomy.	1					1
Sarcoma of abdominal wall.....	Exploratory incision					1	1
Sarcoma of ovary.....	do					1	1
Sarcoma of external oblique, lac- erated cervix.	Enucleation of tumor, trachelorrhaphy.				1		1
Sarcoma of vagina, endothelial...	Excision of section for examination ...				1		1
Sclerotic appendages, adhesions, appendicitis.	Double salpingo - oöphorectomy, ap- pendectomy.	1					1
Septicæmia, puerperal	Curettage					1	1
Sinus, tubercular, of broad liga- ment, above symphysis pubis	Incision and drainage				1		1
Stricture of rectum, cyst of broad ligament, salpingo-oöphoritis.	Dilatation of rectum, cystectomy	1					1
Tuberculosis of tube and ovary ...	Salpingo-oöphorectomy	1					1
Tuberculosis of uterus, append- ages, and peritoneum.	Adhesions separated, salpingo-oöpho- rectomy, drainage.			1			1
Tubercular glands of neck	Incision and curettement		1				1
Ulcer, granulating, of breast.....	Skin graft		1				1
Ulceration of cervix	Curettage of cervix.....	1					1
Uterus bicornis, pyosalpinx, ova- rian abscess.	Amputation of cornua, salpingo-oöpho- rectomy.	1					1
Total		264	22	10	22	25	343

Report of obstetrical department.

Patients in house July 1, 1900:		Presentations:	
Delivered	15	Head	291
Undelivered.....	14	Breech	16
Total	29	Not known (abortions)	3
Patients admitted during the year.....	359	Total	310
Total	388	Operations:	
Patients in the house June 30, 1901:		Abscess, alveolar; incision and drainage.	1
Delivered	18	Abscess, breast; incision and drainage...	5
Undelivered.....	19	Abscess, labium; incision and drainage..	1
Total	37	Abscess, arm; incision and drainage.	1
Threatened abortion	9	Amputation, supernumerary digits	3
Left undelivered during the year.....	21	Cœliotomies	2
Died, delivered	5	Curettage	9
Discharged, delivered	301	Episiotomy	2
Discharged, undelivered	12	Forceps, inferior strait	3
Admitted after delivery.....	3	Forceps, middle strait	4
Total	388	Forceps, superior strait.....	4
Sex and color of children:		Ligature varicose vein labium	2
Males—		Paracentesis abdominis	1
White	50	Perineorrhaphy, primary.....	37
Colored.....	104	Spinal anæsthesia (cocaine)	6
Females—		Trachelorrhophy, primary	1
White	55	Version, podalic.....	2
Colored.....	99	Total	84
Not known (abortions).....	2	Maternal diseases:	
Total	310	Abortion	10
Twins	3	Abortion, incomplete.....	1
		Abortion, threatened	9
		Abscess, labium	1
		Adherent placenta	5
		Albuminuria	3
		Albuminuria, with casts.....	7

Report of obstetrical department—Continued.

Maternal diseases—Continued.

Ascaris lumbricoides	1
Ascaris lumbricoides, with catarrhal jaundice	1
Anæmia	8
Chancroids	3
Eclampsia	4
Enteritis, catarrhal	2
Epilepsy	2
Gastritis, catarrhal	1
Glycosuria	1
Gonorrhea	9
Hemorrhoids	2
Influenza	5
Intermittent fever	7
Mastitis	4
Mastitis, suppurative	4
Necrosis, inferior maxilla	1
Nephritis, acute, with intermittent fever	1
Nephritis, chronic, with organic heart disease	1
Placenta prævia, centralis	1
Placenta prævia, marginalis	3
Puerperal septicæmia—	
Bacillus aerogenes capsulatus (gas bacillus), followed by mixed infection	1
Staphylococcus albus, followed by colon bacillus	1
Tertian malaria, staphylococcus, followed by colon bacillus	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis	1
Pseudoeyesis	5
Retained placenta	3
Sapræmia	12
Syphilis	4
Tania saginata	1
Typhoid fever	2
Total	128

Infantile diseases:

Abscess, arm	1
Abscess, breast	1
Acute enteritis	3
Atelectasis	1
Congenital malformation of bile ducts	1
Congenital shortening femur	1
Congenital syphilis	5
Congenital syphilis with croupous pneumonia	1
Coryza	11
Dactylitis	1
Gastritis	3
Hemorrhagic disease	1
Icterus	10

Infantile diseases—Continued.

Inanition	1
Marasmus	9
Ophthalmia neonatorum	5
Ophthalmia neonatorum, gonorrheal	4
Phimosis	2
Purpura hemorrhagica	1
Talipes equino varus (double)	1
Thrush	1
Total	64

Infantile mortality:

Acute enteritis	3
Asphyxia neonatorum	1
Atelectasis	1
Congenital malformation bile ducts	1
Congenital syphilis	3
Congenital syphilis with croupous pneumonia	1
Marasmus	4
Premature separation of placenta	1
Premature birth	16
Placenta prævia marginalis	1
Purpura hemorrhagica	1
Total	33

Cause of stillbirths:

Abortions	3
Influenza	2
Miscarriage	2
Nephritis (chronic) with organic heart disease	1
Placental apoplexy	1
Placenta prævia centralis	1
Placenta prævia marginalis	2
Premature rupture of membranes	1
Premature separation placenta	1
Pressure on cord	3
Prolapse cord	1
Prolapse cord, breech presentation	2
Syphilis	1
Unknown	10
Total	31

Maternal mortality:

Puerperal septicæmia—	
Admitted in labor, macerated foetus ..	2
Admitted in labor, stillborn foetus ..	1
Puerperal eclampsia, admitted in labor ..	2
Total	5

Report of dispensary.

Quarter.	New cases.	Total number of visits.	Prescriptions compounded.
First, 1901	367	1,240	1,199
Second, 1901	308	1,240	1,117
Thrd, 1901	290	1,009	1,326
Fourth, 1901	360	1,368	1,561
Total	1,325	4,857	5,203

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT RELATIVE TO THE HOSPITAL.

JUNE 30, 1901.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901:

The number of admissions, the number of births, the daily average of patients, and the amount collected from pay patients were all greater than in any previous year.

Eight hundred and forty patients were admitted during the year, 165 more than last year and 145 more than any previous year. The daily average of patients was

56.99, as against 43.99 last year. The number of births was 310, as against 246 last year.

The number of surgical operations was 343, as against 292 last year. Two hundred and six laparotomies were performed during the year.

Four thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven visits were made by patients to the dispensary, an increase of 2,401 over last year. The morning dispensary, which was opened for the first time at the beginning of the year, is now fairly well attended, and the attendance is increasing. Two hundred and forty-nine pay patients were treated during the year and \$7,233.72 was collected from pay patients.

On account of the overcrowding of the obstetrical department permission was granted to erect a 14-bed ward. The construction was begun during June and will probably be completed early in August. A well-appointed bathroom adjoins the ward. The amount of pay-patient fund saved during the year is more than enough to pay for this addition.

During the year the front and ends of the main building and a part of the interior of the cottage and main building were painted. The operating room was painted and refitted with excellent instruments. Most of the private rooms were painted and refitted.

The rear of the main building and all of the exterior of the cottage are greatly in need of paint. The kitchen range should be replaced by a new one. Most of the wards and halls should be refloored.

Very respectfully,

JULIAN M. CABELL,
Medical Superintendent.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS COLUMBIA HOSPITAL,
Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF MONEYS RECEIVED FROM PAY PATIENTS.

JUNE 30, 1901.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of moneys received from pay patients during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901:

1900.		1901.	
July.....	\$641.70	January	\$441.00
August	506.00	February	747.00
September	504.50	March	628.00
October.....	575.00	April	792.02
November	510.00	May.....	588.00
December.....	340.50	June	960.00
		Total	7,233.72

Very respectfully,

JULIAN M. CABELL,
Medical Superintendent.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS, COLUMBIA HOSPITAL,
Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL OF NURSING OF COLUMBIA AND THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

GENTLEMEN: Allow me to present the report of the training school for the year ending June 30, 1901. It is now ten years since the school was established by Miss Pope.

On June 14 last fourteen nurses received their diplomas. The commencement exercises were held at Columbian University hall. The Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce made a very happy address, in which he said much that was encouraging and flattering to the nurses.

Mr. Nathaniel Wilson then presented the diplomas.

Miss Julia A. Nicholls, who has had charge of our maternity department for the last two and a half years, leaves us to take the position of superintendent of nurses of the University Hospital, Ann Arbor, Mich., and Miss Myrta Woodson has been

appointed in her place. Notwithstanding the large number of nurses added to our register last year we are yet unable to supply the calls for private cases. I must again thank the physicians for their continued interest in the welfare of the nurses.
Respectfully submitted.

ELLA D. CUMBERLAND,
Superintendent of Nurses of Columbia Hospital.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS, COLUMBIA HOSPITAL,
Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF BOARD OF LADY VISITORS.

JUNE, 1901.

GENTLEMEN: The board of lady visitors submits the following report:

The regular visits of inspection have been paid, and monthly meetings held from November to June, as usual, during the past year. After the latter date, however, it being impossible to secure a quorum, owing to the absence from the city of many of the board, the meetings are discontinued, but the visits are kept up from time to time by those remaining through the summer. The ladies have only commendation for the present administration, whose care of both the house and of the patients seems most satisfactory. The patients express themselves as fully content with the attention bestowed by both doctors and nurses, as well as with the food provided. Not a complaint has been reported by any visitor during the past year.

The Sabbath services have been regularly held, but more in the form of familiar talks by ladies accustomed to such work than in that of a stated service. A much larger attendance has been the result and more interest has been evinced, which seems to prove the wisdom of the change. The Bibles provided have evidently been appreciated, since they have disappeared in about an even ratio with the number of patients returning to their homes. The ladies, however, console themselves with the thought that while accessories to the "larceny" they thereby become "city missionaries," and they will endeavor to keep the supply equal to the demand.

The supply box has been kept up, 152 garments having been given to outgoing patients during the year. A place as cook has been found for a colored convalescent and a home as permanent seamstress for a homeless white woman of advanced years, and plans are now being perfected to send another to the seashore for a few weeks, in order that she may again be competent to take up the care of her young family. The ladies note with pleasure an improvement in the class of young women being admitted as pupil nurses, and strongly recommend that higher educational qualifications be required, as they believe the future success and standing of our school of nursing depends largely upon care in this direction. They would also urge that the instructors of our nurses be recommended to impress upon them the importance of the fact that they go as helpers rather than as additional burdens into the families requiring their services. One of our graduates has been recently highly complimented in this particular, thereby reflecting credit upon our school.

Respectfully,

VIRGINIA C. MOORE, *President.*

TO BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF COLUMBIA HOSPITAL.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1901.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of receipts and disbursements of moneys on account of Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

Items.	United States appropriations, 1901.		Pay-patient fund.	Total.
	For maintenance, 1901.	For repairs, 1901.		
RECEIPTS.				
Balance in hand July 1, 1900.....			\$1,172.93	\$1,172.93
Amount appropriated by District act approved June 6, 1900.....	\$20,000.00	\$1,000.00		21,000.00
Amount received from pay patients during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.....			7,233.72	7,233.72
Amount received from children's hospital, being half cost of printing 100 diplomas for nurses' training school			20.00	20.00
Amount received from matron, being proceeds of sale of old material.....			13.00	13.00
Amount received from medical superintendent, being amount received from various sources.....			173.87	173.87
Amount received from Union Savings Bank, being interest on deposits.....			26.77	26.77
Total amount on hand and received.....	20,000.00	1,000.00	8,640.29	29,640.29
DISBURSEMENTS.				
Services.....	8,101.69		800.00	8,901.69
Marketing	2,949.06		373.65	3,322.71
Rent of telephone	12.50		37.50	50.00
Gas.....	53.10		192.50	245.60
Fuel	1,740.99		396.30	2,137.29
Ice	104.63		423.33	527.96
Groceries and provisions.....	4,186.86		194.16	4,381.02
Repairs		1,000.00	618.57	1,618.57
Furniture and housekeeping supplies	445.59		1,187.71	1,633.30
Books, journals, stationery, and printing.....	89.11		223.31	312.42
Medical and surgical supplies	2,153.97		414.30	2,568.27
Electric lighting, etc.....	162.50		600.87	763.37
Insurance on furniture			78.95	78.95
Incidentals			351.13	351.13
Total expended.....	20,000.00	1,000.00	5,892.28	26,892.28
Balance on hand June 30, 1901.....			2,748.01	2,748.01
Total.....	20,000.00	1,000.00	8,640.29	29,640.29

ESTIMATE.

For the necessary support and maintenance of Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, including the heating and lighting, etc., of the nurses' home building connected therewith, for the fiscal year ending June, 1903, the sum of \$25,000 will be required.

For the construction and equipment of an electric-power elevator, \$2,500.

Jno. D. McCHESNEY, Treasurer.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS, COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN,
Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.**REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.**

The following reports are herewith submitted, viz: Report of the medical staff; report of the superintendent on the school of nursing; report of the board of lady visitors; report of the treasurer.

The number of patients received during the year was 427, the number treated in the dispensary 1,858; making a total of 2,285.

As will be seen by the report of the treasurer, legacies and donations have amounted to \$800, and subscriptions for annual dues to about the same amount. It is a matter for congratulation that our receipts, including the liberal aid given us by the board of lady visitors, have enabled us this year to close our books without a deficit. Under the new rules governing the board of charities of the District of Columbia for the disbursement of Congressional appropriations, we are now at liberty to receive a limited number of pay patients. It is feared, however, that the promise of large legacies, which if ever realized must be in the far distant future, is giving a wrong impression in the community as to our financial condition. Our resources are being strained to the utmost to meet not only the interest on our heavy debt, but also the enlarged expenditures, greater this year than ever before, because of the increased prices of both fuel and provisions.

During the past year the hospital has sustained a severe loss in the death of one of its oldest friends, the chairman of our executive committee and of the medical staff, Dr. J. W. H. Lovejoy, who, by his earnest work and untiring energy for many years, contributed largely to the growth and prosperity of the hospital.

While we have cause, we think, to feel encouraged by the record of the past year, we must not lose sight of the fact that strong effort is still needed, not only to meet our current expenses, but also to lift the heavy debt by which we find ourselves so greatly hampered from year to year.

FREDERIC L. MOORE, *President.*

JUNE 30, 1901.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditures.	Amount.
Balance last report, June 30, 1900.....	\$779.88	Pay roll	\$6,163.15
Board of lady visitors for painting....	150.00	Table supplies.....	5,638.38
Board of lady visitors (charity ball).. <td>1,609.55</td> <td>Medical and surgical supplies.....</td> <td>908.81</td>	1,609.55	Medical and surgical supplies.....	908.81
Mrs. C. R. Paxton (through Miss Mil- ler), to name bed	500.00	Fuel and light.....	1,900.66
Miss Looker, to name Rogers cot	100.00	Furniture and repairs.....	421.50
Miss Beam, to name bed in memory of Henry Semken.....	500.00	Other expenses.....	1,337.38
Bequest of William Wall, through Mr. A. F. Fox, executor	200.00	Interest on mortgage (\$20,000 at 4 per cent)	800.00
Error in checks	.07		17,169.88
Contributions.....	804.17		
Hall funds	4,000.00		
Congressional appropriation.....	10,000.00	Balance	1,473.79
Total receipts.....	18,643.67		18,643.67

Approved:
F. B. McGUIRE,
Chairman Finance Committee.

W. S. THOMPSON, Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL STAFF.

To the BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL:

The medical staff offer the following report, containing a tabulated statement of the diseases and injuries treated in the hospital and dispensary during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

Respectfully submitted.

W. W. JOHNSTON,
Chairman Medical Staff.

Report for fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

Number of patients in the hospital July 1, 1900.....	61
Admitted during the year	366
Total treated.....	427
Number of patients treated in the baby ward during the year	60
Total treated in hospital and baby ward	487

	Admitted.	Discharged.			Died.	Remain- ing.
		Cured.	Improved.	Unim- proved.		
White:						
Male	95	73	17	4	7	9
Female	79	60	11	3	5	10
Colored:						
Male	103	76	28	2	11	9
Female	89	50	15	8	18	10
Total.....	366	259	71	17	41	38

Monthly average attendance in hospital.

July	62.90	January	52.80
August	64.20	February	57.50
September.....	58.50	March	57.80
October.....	57.20	April	64.30
November.....	63.70	May	59.70
December	56.20	June.....	46.80

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 395

Number of dispensary cases.

White:		
Male		305
Female		395
Colored:		
Male		450
Female		708
Total.....		1,858

Condensed statement.

Total number of patients treated in hospital, dispensary, and baby ward	2,84
Surgical operations:	
Hospital and dispensary	368
Prescriptions compounded:	
House	6,190
Dispensary	2,507
Outdoor	96
Percentage of deaths, including tuberculosis	9.10
Percentage of deaths, excluding tuberculosis	4.60
Number of deaths from tuberculosis	21
Total number of deaths	41
Percentage of deaths, including baby ward	12.50
Percentage of deaths in baby ward	31.60

Diseases treated in the hospital during the year ending June 30, 1901.

Diseases.	Total treated.	Discharged.			Died.	Re- main- ing.
		Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.		
SPECIFIC, INFECTIOUS.						
Acute:						
Fever, intermittent	23	22	1			
Fever, remittent	6	5	1			
Fever, enteric	28	23			4	1
Influenza, epidemic	6	6				
Rheumatism, acute	4	2	1			1
Rheumatism, gonorrhæal	1	1				
Pertussis	1	1				
Chronic:						
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	26		3	8	14	1
Tuberculosis, general miliary	2				2	
Syphilis, acquired	1		1			
BLOOD.						
Anæmia, secondary	2	1		1		
RESPIRATORY.						
Lungs:						
Asthma, spasmodic	1	1				
Bronchitis	12	10				2
Pneumonia, lobar	13	13				
Pneumonia, lobular	2	2				
Pleura:						
Pyothorax	1					1
Pleurisy with effusion	1	1				
DIGESTIVE ORGANS.						
Tonsils:						
Tonsillitis, hypertrophic	3	3				
Œsophagus:						
Stricture of œsophagus	4		3			1
Stomach:						
Gastritis, acute	2	2				
Intestines:						
Enteritis	1	1				
Enterocolitis	4	3			1	
Indigestion, intestinal	9	9				
Appendicitis	3		1		12	
Gastro-enteritis	2	2				
Obstruction, intestinal	2	2				
Animal parasites:						
Tænia saginati	2	2				
Ascaris lumbricoides	2	1	1			

¹ With general peritonitis.

396 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Diseases treated in the hospital during the year ending June 30, 1901—Continued.

Diseases.	Total treated.	Discharged.			Died.	Re- main- ing.
		Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.		
DIGESTIVE ORGANS—continued.						
Peritoneum:						
Peritonitis, tubercular	1	1				
Peritonitis with appendicitis	1				11	
URINARY ORGANS.						
Bladder:						
Enuresis	9	7	2			
Cystitis, gonorrheal	1	1				
Liver:						
Cirrhosis hypertrophic	1			1		
Jaundice, catarrhal	1	1				
SKIN.						
Eczema capitis	1		1			
Eczema corporis	1					1
Eczema facialis	5	4				1
Tinea capitis	4	2	1			1
Herpes simplex	1	1				
Psoriasis	1		1			
Impetigo contagiosa	3	2			21	
Furunculosis	1		1			
NERVOUS SYSTEM.						
Hysteria	1	1				
Meningitis, tubercular	1				1	
Anterio-poliomyelitis	4		3			1
Chorea	10	6	3			1
Neuritis multiple	1		1			
Grand mal	2			2		
Paralysis (post diphtheritic)	1	1				
Torticollis	1	1				
HERNIA.						
Inguinal (oblique)	2				31	1
MENTAL DISEASES.						
Nymphomania	1	1				
RECTUM.						
Prolapsed rectum	5	5				
BONES.						
Caries, vertebræ	2		2			
Dactylitis, syphilitic	3	1	2			
Necrosis humerus	1	1				
Osteomyelitis	5	4	1			
Sacro-iliac disease	2		1		41	
JOINTS.						
Arthritis, simple	1	1				
Arthritis, elbow, tubercular	1	1				
Arthritis, knee, gonorrheal	1	1				
Arthritis, shoulder, tubercular	1	1				
Morbus coxæ	14	2	1			11
Synovitis, simple	1	1				
DEFORMITIES.						
Deflected septum	2		2			
Knee joint	1	1				
Genu valgum	3	2	1			
Harelip, double	1	1				
Adhesion, finger (cicatrix)	1		1			
Hypospadias	1	1				
Scoliosis	1	1				
Phimosis	21	21				
Anterior tibial curvature	1	1				
Vicious union	1	1				
Talipes equino-varus	2		2			
CONSTITUTIONAL.						
Diabetes melitus	1		1			
Arthritis reformans	1		1			

¹With general peritonitis.²Cerebral congestion.³Shock.⁴Inoperable.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 397

Diseases treated in the hospital during the year ending June 30, 1901—Continued.

Diseases.	Total treated.	Discharged.			Died.	Re- main- ing.
		Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.		
NUTRITIONAL.						
Inanition	3			1	2	
Rachitis.....	6	3	1		2	
Scorbutus	1	1				
SURGICAL DISEASES.						
Abscesses:						
Cervical.....	1	1				
Inguinal.....	2	2				
Orbital.....	1	1				
Psoas.....	3	2				1
Cellulitis:						
Finger.....	1	1				
Ulcers:						
Knee.....	1	1				
Tumors:						
Fibroid, tongue	1	1				
Gumma, hand.....	1			1		
Angioma, neck.....	1	1				
Sarcoma, kidney	1			1		
Cystic sarcoma.....	1	1				
Cystic sarcoma mesentery	1				1	
Lymphatic:						
Adenitis, cervical	18	9	5	1		3
Adenitis, inguinal	1	1				
DISEASES OF GENITALS.						
Gonorrhœa	7	6	1			
Stricture, urethra	1	1				
Vaginitis.....	7	5			2	1
Hydrocele	3	2	1			
SURGICAL INJURIES.						
Fracture:						
Forearm	4	4				
Femur	4	2			3	1
Tibia.....	5	5				
Nasal bones.....	1	1				
Humerus	4	4				
Concussion, brain	1	1				
Sprain:						
Ankle.....	2	2				
Wrist.....	1	1				
Wounds:						
Infected	1					1
Lacerated.....	1	1				
Burns:						
First degree.....	2				4	
Second degree	7	2	3		1	1
Powder	1	1				
EYE.						
Prolapse iris	1					1
Ophthalmia neonatorum	2	2				
Blepharitis.....	5	3	2			
Spring catarrh	1		1			
Conjunctivitis	8	4	3		5	
Strabismus, internal	3	3				
Wound of cornea	1		1			
Keratitis, simplex.....	5		1			4
Keratitis, scrofulosa.....	5	1	4			
Keratitis, ulcerosa	1		1			
EAR.						
Otitis media, suppurative	3		1		5	1
Otitis media, with pulmonary phthisis.....	1				5	
FOREIGN BODIES.						
In alimentary canal	1	1				
Total.....	427	259	71	17	41	38

¹Inoperable.

²Rupture duodenum.

³Taxæmia.

⁴Two-thirds body.

⁵With pulmonary tuberculosis.

Surgical operations done in the house.

Abscess incised and drained:		Extirpation of—	
Brain.....	1	Glands (adenitis).....	7
Cervical.....	9	Sarcoma (face).....	1
Jaw.....	1	Sarcoma cystic.....	1
Groin.....	3	Lipoma.....	1
Knee.....	1	Gastrotomy.....	1
Thigh.....	2	Herniotomy, inguinal hernia.....	1
Mastoid.....	1	Injection into—	
Adhesions broken up.....	4	Joint.....	2
Aspiration joint (synovitis).....	1	Hydrocele.....	1
Amputations:		Intussusception.....	1
Shoulder.....	1	Laparotomy:	
Application of plaster casts:		Appendicitis.....	3
Anterior tibial curvature.....	1	Rupture duodenum.....	1
Fractures:		Osteo-myelitis, drained.....	1
Femur.....	2	Osteotomy (genu valgum).....	4
Tibia.....	3	Osteotomy, curved tibia.....	1
Humerus.....	2	Paracentesis (empyema).....	1
Arthritis (gonorrheal) knee.....	1	Plastic operations:	
Genu valgum.....	1	Hypospodias.....	1
Morbus coxæ.....	1	Hare-lip.....	1
Application nitric acid:		Prolapse rectum.....	1
Prolapse recti.....	6	Skin graft.....	1
Application of actual cautery:		Deformity, nose.....	2
Angioma face.....	2	Ranular excised.....	1
Tongue.....	1	Splints applied and fractures reduced—	
Application of actual cautery to prolapsed rectum.....	1	Forearm.....	2
Circumcision (phimosis).....	33	Clavicle.....	1
Curettement of glands.....	3	Radius.....	2
Curettement, sinus (osteo-myelitis).....	1	Humerus.....	1
Currettement, sacro-iliac disease.....	1	Femur.....	1
Enucleation eye in compound comminuted fracture.....	1	Staphylorrhaphy.....	2
Extension applied, morbus coxæ.....	9	Sinus hip curetted.....	1
Enterorrhaphy.....	1	Trephine skull (traumatic meningitis).....	7
Erasion, knee joint.....	1	Tenotomy (talipes).....	2
Exploratory incision.....	1	Tenotomy, internal strabismus.....	3
Excisions:		Tonsillotomy.....	3
Cyst of shoulder.....	1	Talipes (Phelp's operation).....	1
Hip joint.....	4	Urethrotomy, internal.....	1
Rib (empyema).....	2	Wounds punctured, sutured, and dressed..	1
		Total.....	149

Nativity of dispensary patients.

District of Columbia.....	1,695	Pennsylvania.....	11
Maryland.....	15	Virginia.....	120
North Carolina.....	7	West Virginia.....	7
New York.....	3		

Diseases treated in baby ward.

Disease.	Total treated.	Discharged.			Died.	Re- main- ing.
		Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.		
SPECIFIC—INFECTIOUS.						
Fever, intermittent	1	1				
Tuberculosis, pulmonary.....	3		2			1
INTESTINAL.						
Icterus neonatorum.....	1				1	
Indigestion, intestinal	4		1		1	2
Enteritis	9	5	2	1	1	
Gastro-enteritis	8	4			3	1
RESPIRATORY.						
Pneumonia, lobar	3	2			1	
Pneumonia, broncho.....	4	3			1	
Bronchitis, diffuse	2		1		1	
NUTRITIONAL.						
Inanition	2	2	1		5	1
Rickets	1		1			
UNCLASSIFIED.						
Syphilis, congenital.....	7		2		5	

Diseases treated in baby ward—Continued.

Disease.	Total treated.	Discharged.			Died.	Re- main- ing.
		Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.		
SURGICAL.						
Mastoid abscess	1	1				
Sarcoma nose	1			1		
DEFORMITIES.						
Talipes equino-varus	8	1	2			
Phimosis.....	2	2				
DISEASES OF EAR.						
Otitis media, suppurative	1					1
Total	60	21	12	2	19	6

Patients located in dispensary.

SPECIFIC INFECTIOUS DISEASES.		DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.	
Diphtheria	1	Bronchitis:	
Gonorrhea, genito-urinary	6	Acute	375
Malaria:		Chronic	1
Intermittent fever	58	Subacute	1
Remittent fever	4	Broncho-pneumonia	4
Measles	14	Coryza, acute	3
Parotitis, epidemic	4	Nasal catarrh:	
Pneumonia, lobar	4	Acute	3
Rheumatic fever	4	Chronic	8
Syphilis, congenital	28	DISEASES OF BLOOD AND DUCTLESS GLANDS.	
Tuberculosis:		Anæmia:	
Pulmonary	1	Primary	8
Lymphatic system	33	Secondary	3
Meningeal	2	Scorbutus	1
Typhoid fever	6	DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.	
Varicella	16	Mitral incompetency	1
Whooping cough	54	DISEASES OF GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM.	
DISEASES DUE TO ANIMAL PARASITES.		Amenorrhœa	1
Helminthiasis	80	Anuria	3
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.		Enuresis	15
Debility	2	Leucorrhœa	1
Diabetes mellitus	1	Polyuria	1
Inanition	9	DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.	
Marasmus	2	Cephalalgia	1
Rachitis	44	Chorea, acute	7
DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.		Epilepsy (petit mal)	4
Cirrhosis, hypertrophic	1	Hysteria	1
Colitis	3	Imbecility	1
Constipation	36	Infantile convulsions (eclampsia)	1
Enteritis	135	Insanity	1
Entero-colitis	13	Meningitis, simple	1
Gastralgia	2	Neuralgia:	
Gastritis, acute	54	Local	2
Gastro-duodenitis, acute	14	Multiple	1
Gastro-enteritis, acute	10	Spastic paralysis (infantile)	5
Gingivitis	1	Tetany	1
Intestinal indigestion	60	DISEASES OF SKIN.	
Inte-tinal toxæmia	1	Acne vulgaris	1
Peri-tonsillitis	1	Dermatitis	1
Pharyngitis:		Dermatitis vesiculosa	1
Acute	6	Ecthyma	3
Chronic	1	Eczema	8
Tonsillitis:		Eczema, auriculæ	1
Acute	17	Eczema capitis	3
Chronic	12	Eczema facialis	34
Follicular	43	Eczema papulosa	4
Stomatitis:			
Aphthous	5		
Parasitic	8		
Simple	6		

Patients located in dispensary—Continued.

DISEASES OF SKIN—continued.	
Eczema pustulosa	4
Eczema vesiculosa	1
Erysipelas facialis	2
Furunculosis	2
Herpes labialis	1
Herpes simplex	1
Herpes zoster	5
Impetigo	2
Impetigo contagiosum	28
Leucoderma	3
Pediculosis capitis	2
Pernio	2
Psoriasis	2
Rhus toxicodendron	2
Scabies	4
Tinea capitis	7
Tinea circinata	2
Tinea facialis	12
Tinea tonsurans	8

DISEASES OF EYE.	
Abscess of lid	2
Blepharitis marginalis	1
Blepharitis squamosa	1
Blepharitis ulcerosa	4
Conjunctivitis:	
Catarrhal	39
Oedematous	1
Phlyctenular	4
Purulent	2
Scrofulosa	3
Traumatic	3
With ulcer cornea	1
Granular lids	1
Hordeolum	5
Iritis	1
Keratitis	2
Facet	2
Interstitial	2
Phlyctenular	24
Ulcerosa	9
Leucoma	4
Meibomian cyst	14
Spring catarrh	2
Staphylocoma, anterior	1

DISEASES OF EAR.	
Otalgia	1
Otitis media	6
Acute, nonsuppurative	8
Acute, suppurative	5
Chronic, suppurative	1
Otorrhea:	
Acute	16
Chronic	5

UNCLASSIFIED.	
Cyclic vomiting	1
Granulating cord	1
Indigestion	1
Jaundice, catarrhal	3
Malingering	5
Opium poisoning	2
Ozena	1
Spina bifida	1

SURGICAL DISEASES.	
Prolapsus recti	1
Undescended testicle	1
Sarcoma, cystic (neck)	1
Excoriation, nose	1
Tight ring removed	1
Adhesio fræni lingual	3
Hydrocephalus	1
Abscess:	
Alveolar	1
Ankle	1
Cervical	13
Eyelid	3
Head	1
Hip	1

SURGICAL DISEASES—continued.	
Abscess—Continued.	
Inguinal	1
Jaw	4
Knee	1
Lumbar	1
Nose	1
Peri-tonsillar	1
Post-pharyngeal	1
Sternum	2
Submaxillary	1

SURGERY OF JOINTS AND BURSÆ.	
Arthritis knee	7
Arthritis, tubercular:	
Knee	6
Hip	1

SURGERY OF GENITO-URINARY TRACT.	
Cystitis	1
Gonorrhea	7
Hypospadias	1
Para-phimosis	1
Phimosis	1

HERNIA AND HYDROCELE.	
Hernia:	
Inguinal	5
Inguinal, double	1
Umbilical	4
Hydrocele	1

TUMORS.	
Cyst, sebaceous	1
Ranula	1

UNCLASSIFIED.	
Adentitis:	
Cervical	36
Inguinal	3
Cellulitis, foot	1
Myalgia	1
Rachitis	2
Sprain:	
Knee	1
Side	1

SURGICAL INJURIES.	
Fractures:	
Barton's	1
Clavicle	2
Finger (supra-condylar)	1
Nose	2
Radius	1
Radius and ulna	2
Sprains:	
Ankle	2
Arm	1
Knee	2
Shoulder	1
Side	1
Wrist	2
Contusion:	
Ankle	1
Wounds:	
Contused	8
Contused, arm	4
Contused, back	1
Contused and lacerated	4
Incised	7
Incised and lacerated	4
Infected	25
Lacerated	4
Punctured	8
Punctured and lacerated	2
Abrasions	1
Foot	1

Patients located in dispensary—Continued.

DEFORMITIES.		BONE DISEASES.	
Genu valgum.....	2	Arthritis hip, tubercular.....	4
Kyphosis.....	1	Curvature, anterior tibial.....	1
Pes planus.....	2	Osteo-myelitis.....	1
Poly-dactylism.....	2	Peri-ostitis.....	1
Scoliosis.....	5		
Spondylitis.....	8	Total.....	1,858
Syndactylism.....	2		
FOREIGN BODIES.			
Foot.....	1		
Heel.....	1		
Nose.....	1		

Surgical operations in dispensary during the year ending June 30, 1901.

Abscess:		Hemorrhages, secondary, stopped.....	1
Incised and drained.....	11	Hypospadias.....	1
Hip.....	1	Papilloma removed.....	1
Knee, tubercular.....	1	Para-phimosis.....	1
Peri-tonsilar.....	1	Phimosis, circumcisions.....	31
Scalp.....	1	Ranula, incised and drained.....	1
Shoulder.....	2	Sarcoma.....	1
Adhesio fræni linguæ incised.....	13	Stitches removed.....	1
Amputations:		Suturing.....	1
Finger.....	2	Syndactylism.....	1
Supernumerary fingers.....	4	Wounds:	
Casts applied.....	40	Contused.....	10
(Plaster jackets).....	11	Incised.....	3
Concretions under clitoris removed.....	1	Infected.....	11
Epistaxis stopped.....	1	Lacerated.....	4
Excoriation lips.....	1	Punctured.....	1
Furuncle, incised.....	2	Cauterized.....	3
Foreign bodies removed.....	2	Cleaned and dressed.....	23
Fractures:		Opened and drained.....	1
Barton's, reduced and splint.....	1	Sutured.....	6
Clavicle, reduced.....	3		
Humerus (supra-condyloid).....	1	Total.....	209
Nasal bones, reduced.....	1		
Radius (Colle's).....	2		

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF LADY VISITORS.

The work of the past year has been always directed, after careful consideration, to the greatest need among the many claiming the attention of the board. It has been difficult at times to decide what especial improvement, along with the routine work always demanding thoughtful administration, it would be wisest in which to engage. One of the first improvements in the summer of 1900 was the painting of the reception room, hall, library, front hall, and vestibule, at a cost of \$150. New shades and muslin curtains, refurnishing of table and chairs, a mantel picture, and minor details render the reception room more nearly what it is desired it should be. The doctor's room was also repapered through the generosity of Mr. Joseph Dieter.

Nearly 100 mattresses and 60 pillows were remade in the spring and the complement of hospital linen kept up by monthly supplies, which constitute one of the strongest features of our work.

The diet-kitchen instruction has been maintained, with the usual satisfactory results. By careful management the only expense incurred has been the salary of the teacher. Generous contributions have supplied all the materials used during the year, and the Washington Gaslight Company donated a new gas stove when the former one was worn out.

After some years of intermission the kindergarten instruction was taken up again, with resulting benefit. Two afternoons each week the children are happy in the visit of the kindergartner, who is provided for them by this board, materially aided by the generosity of Mrs. George Lothrop Bradley.

The charity ball, given again at the Arlington, was a brilliant social and financial success, the hard work attendant upon its arrangement securing a result of \$1,600.55. Much of this difficult work was accomplished through the untiring efforts of the chairman of the ball committee, Mrs. Sheridan, who was ably assisted by other members of the board. To her much of the success was due.

No entertainment was given during the year, the one contemplated in the spring being abandoned because of the generous check for \$464 brought in by children who

had worked for it all the winter, reaping the benefits of their work at a fair held at the residence of Mrs. Munn.

In the death of Mrs. Fanny Ricketts last December the hospital lost one of its best friends and helpers. Her generous impulses, her wise judgment, and great executive powers furthered its interests through many years of its history. To her eloquent presentation of its great work and needs before legislature and the public the hospital is indebted for many of its benefits to-day.

The efforts of the committee appointed for Thanksgiving Day brought a good result in groceries and money.

The entertainment committee gave the usual beautiful Christmas tree and happy Christmas to the sick children, and also the Easter festival, which, however, had to be held a little later this year on account of the existence of measles. The usual supplying of ice cream by this committee during the summer was never more gratefully appreciated than in the excessive heat of the past year of 1900, when it helped through many otherwise almost unbearable days.

To Mr. J. E. Berry and Mr. G. W. Knox the thanks of this hospital are due for their generosity in giving the children pleasant drives through the heated weather.

The various guilds are constantly visiting the hospital and in their quiet way helping to secure what it needs and to meet its wants. To St. Mary's Guild, the Children's Hospital Guild, St. Katherine's Guild, this board makes grateful acknowledgment of the unseen hands that help in carrying the burden of their work. The junior sewing class has given very material aid, not only in work done by them, but by donations as well, their last donation being \$25, given for particularly sick children for luxuries during the hot summer.

A fine sterilizer costing \$500 and a mangle costing \$50 were put in by this board during the winter. Both are doing good work and giving general satisfaction. Miss Miller secured several donations for the sterilizer; \$100 was contributed by Mrs. Westinghouse, \$200 by St. Mary's Guild, and \$25 by Mrs. Huidekoper for this purpose, the board working hard to pay the remainder of the cost.

The next improvement of consequence contemplated is a large X-ray apparatus which the board at present is taking steps to secure and which will greatly advance and further up-to-date work in the clinic.

The year closes with the commencement of the school of nurses. This present class made a higher average than any attained before. This, with the daily administrations of skilled physicians and the unprecedented record of our resident physician at his university, should stimulate the ambition for the best equipment we can give the hospital in the future.

ESTHER D. HAMMOND, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL OF NURSING CONNECTED WITH THE CHILDREN'S AND COLUMBIA HOSPITALS.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to present the report of the school of nursing for the year ending June 30, 1901.

At the ninth annual commencement 14 pupil nurses were presented for graduation. The exercises were held at the Columbian University hall June 14, 1901, Mr. Nathaniel Wilson, president of the board of directors, Columbia Hospital, presiding. The Rev. Alfred Harding opened the exercises with prayer. A very appropriate and pleasing address was delivered by Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, of Washington, D. C., and the announcement of graduates and conferring of diplomas by Dr. George N. Acker, dean of the training school.

There are at present 40 pupil nurses under training in both hospitals, an additional one being added to the number of last year, by the consent of the executive committee, to supply the call for another nurse to the Columbian University Hospital, in January, 1901.

We have had a large number of applicants during the year; 10 accepted into the school, 2 resigned, and 1 dismissed. We have 100 graduates, including this year's class; 18 holding hospital positions, 3 still in army hospital service, 12 married, 1 deceased, and the remainder doing private nursing in this city and elsewhere.

The registries for nurses at both hospitals are in a good condition. Although having a large number of nurses, we frequently have more calls than we can supply.

The alumnae association of the school has increased in members the past year, and is now represented in the National Associated Alumnae of the United States.

The school has sustained a great loss by the death of Dr. J. W. H. Lovejoy, he having held the position of dean of the training school since its organization.

To the board of directors and the ladies' board of visitors we extend our sincere thanks; also to the present dean and lecturing staff for their instructions and kindnesses shown the nurses during the year.

Respectfully submitted.

PERON E. JENNINGS,
Superintendent.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

Graduating class, 1901.

Children's Hospital.—Emma Carr Allen, Mary Irena Hess, Maggie S. Linkenhoker, Lucy I. Mullinnix, Bertha McKay Ohr, Edythe Irene Peale, Olive Ann Washington.

Columbia Hospital.—Mabel Allen, Claudia Case Curtiss, Estelle Weaver Fitz, Anna Lee Laughlin, Cathryn E. Poste, Minnie Webb, Myrta M. Woodson.

Report of the treasurer of the board of lady visitors for the year ending June 30, 1901.

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditures.	Amount.
July 1, 1900, balance forward	\$697.23	Cooking lessons	\$72.00
Charity ball, net receipts	1,609.55	Hospital supplies	330.89
Fines	245.50	Dry goods	349.65
Charity box	17.65	Seamstress	144.00
Interest on deposits	10.41	Kindergarten	91.20
General contributions	978.95	Painting	150.00
Thanksgiving donations	360.00	Printing	18.25
		General purchases	9.00
		Ice cream and delicacies for sick children	50.00
		Sterilizer	500.00
		Net proceeds of charity ball paid to W. S. Thompson, treasurer of board of directors	1,609.55
		Balance on hand July 1, 1901	594.75
Total	3,919.29	Total	3,919.29

S. T. POSTLETHWAITE, *Treasurer.*

Audited and found correct:

IDA M. GALE,

JOSEPHINE DOUGLASS STRONG.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with your request, I have the honor to submit to you herewith the annual report of the National Homeopathic Hospital Association for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1900, and ending June 30, 1901.

It will be seen by the accompanying reports of the treasurer that the receipts and expenditures were as follows:

Received:

Congressional appropriation.....	\$8,500.00
Auxiliary aids.....	1,979.26
From patients in private rooms.....	7,023.80
From nurses (outside nursing from training school).....	1,034.78
From all other sources.....	531.69
Total	19,069.53

Expended:

For maintenance (salaries, food, supplies, medicines, fuel, etc.).....	16,409.56
For hospital appliances	478.54
For repairs.....	380.60
For sundries	1,401.52
Total	18,670.22

The medical and surgical reports show:

Total number of patients treated	1,114
Medical	471
Surgical	643
White	450
Colored.....	664
Cured	1,043
Improved.....	49
Died (surgical, 9; medical, 15).....	24

Dispensary, or out department:

New patients.....	2,173
Old patients.....	3,398
Surgical cases	1,620
Total	7,191

The staff made 1,576 visits to the hospital.

The board of trustees wish to emphasize the work done in the dispensary as being of a far-reaching nature, and for which no aid is given by the Government.

The ambulances brought 245 cases to the hospital during the past year, many of which were of a very serious nature. This work we think should receive some recognition from your board. The present contract and plan seems to be working satisfactorily, and if the average number of patients continues as it has during July and August the hospital will be able to exceed the present appropriation by over \$1,000.

We hope the board of charities will investigate this matter before recommending to Congress the amount of our appropriation for next year, and, if possible, increase the same to \$10,000.

Respectfully submitted.

RALPH JENKINS, M. D.,
President of the Board of Trustees.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

*Report of the receipts and disbursements of the National Homeopathic Hospital Association
from July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901.*

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURES.		
Balance in Columbia National Bank July 1, 1900.....		\$70.74	For maintenance:		
From Congress for maintenance, appropriation for fiscal year 1901.....		8,500.00	Salaries and wages of officers and employees.....	\$6,447.88	
From auxiliary aids:			Food supplies.....	6,110.95	
Ladies' Aid Association.....	\$1,200.00		Medical supplies.....	780.41	
Wordhoff Guild.....	704.26		Surgical instruments and supplies.....	758.76	
St. Felicitas Guild.....	75.00	1,979.26	Wood and coal.....	877.25	
From patients:			Ice.....	383.61	
July, 1900.....	\$530.05		Gas.....	702.63	
August, 1900.....	399.65		Liquors and mineral waters.....	112.85	
September, 1900.....	569.00	1,498.70	Stationery, printing, advertising, etc.....	233.32	
October, 1900.....	765.60		Postage.....	1.90	\$16,409.56
November, 1900.....	595.50		For hospital appliances:		
December, 1900.....	452.75	1,813.85	Furniture and repairs of same, and bedding.....	182.41	
January, 1901.....	717.55		Hardware.....	47.15	
February, 1901.....	474.80		Electrical supplies.....	19.60	
March, 1901.....	403.90	1,596.25	Engineer's supplies.....	39.47	
April, 1901.....	662.21		Dry goods and house furnishings.....	189.91	478.54
May, 1901.....	669.16		For sundries:		
June, 1901.....	783.63	2,115.00	Telephone.....	125.25	
From nurses, compensation for outside nursing.....		7,023.80	Insurance.....	98.00	
From interest.....		1,034.78	Bills payable.....	480.00	
From membership dues.....		450.00	Interest.....	311.40	1,014.65
From donations.....		16.00	For repairs, etc:		
From miscellaneous sources.....		46.20	General repairs.....	67.00	
Total.....		19,140.27	Repairs to heating apparatus.....	147.10	
			Installing water tank for high service.....	166.50	380.60
			For laundry work.....		37.43
			For miscellaneous items.....		349.44
			Balance in Columbia National Bank.....		470.05
			Total.....		19,140.27

MEDICAL CASES.

	Cases.	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Recovered.	Improved.	Died.
Asthma.....	2		2	1	1	1	1	
Abortion.....	2		2	1	1	2		
Alcoholism.....	22	17	5	21	1	22		
Anæmia.....	1		1	1			1	
Aortic sterosis.....	3	1	2		3		2	1
Atelectasis.....	1	1			1			1
Appendicitis.....	1		1		1	1		
Births.....	55	27	28	25	30	54		1
Biliary colic.....	2		2		2	2		
Bronchitis, simple.....	6		6	5		5	1	
Bronchitis, capillary.....	1		1	1				1
Carcinoma of liver.....	1	1		1				1

*Reports of the receipts and disbursements of the National Homeopathic Hospital Association
from July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901—Continued.*

MEDICAL CASES—Continued.

	Cases.	Male.	Fe- male.	White.	Col- oored.	Recov- ered.	Im- proved.	Died.
Cellulitis.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Cephalalgia.....	2	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Cerebral effusion.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Colic, abdominal.....	10	6	4	3	7	10	.....	.....
Colic, renal.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Coma, uræmic.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Congestion of brain.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Cystitis.....	3	1	2	2	1	3	.....	.....
Dementia.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Dermatitis.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Diabetes mellitus.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Diarrhea.....	2	.....	2	1	1	2	.....	.....
Dysmenorrhea.....	6	.....	6	2	4	6	.....	.....
Empyema.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Enteritis.....	6	.....	6	3	3	6	.....	.....
Epilepsy.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....
Fever, typhoid.....	11	5	6	7	4	10	.....	1
Fever, malarial.....	12	4	8	5	7	12	.....	.....
Gastritis.....	11	6	5	10	1	11	.....	.....
Gastralgia.....	2	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Hæmatemesis.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Hemorrhage:								
Nose.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....
Cerebral.....	2	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Post partum.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Heat prostration.....	6	4	2	4	2	6	.....	.....
Hemiplegia.....	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Hysteria.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Inanition.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Influenza.....	16	4	12	10	6	16	.....	.....
Iritis.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Mania.....	3	1	2	2	1	2	1	.....
Meningitis.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Melancholia.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Menorrhagia.....	3	.....	3	1	2	3	.....	.....
Miscarriages.....	18	4	14	10	8	18	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.....	81	43	38	63	18	77	1	3
Mitral insufficiency.....	3	1	2	3	.....	1	2	.....
Morphine habit.....	3	2	1	3	.....	1	2	.....
Nephritis, acute.....	5	2	3	3	2	5	.....	.....
Neurasthenia.....	12	.....	12	11	1	6	5	1
Neuritis.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Ophthalmia.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Otitis media.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Panophthalmitis.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Paresis.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Parturient.....	73	.....	73	27	46	73	.....	.....
Peritonitis.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Pharyngitis.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Phthisis.....	8	3	5	5	3	2	5	1
Pleurisy.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Pneumonia.....	5	3	2	4	1	5	.....	.....
Poisoning:								
Ammonia.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Carbolic.....	9	8	1	5	4	8	.....	1
Gas.....	3	2	1	2	1	3	.....	.....
Pseudo angina pectoris.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Pulmonary oedema.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Retinitis, neurotic.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Rheumatism, inflammatory.....	5	1	4	3	2	3	2	.....
Senile debility.....	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Stillbirths.....	6	.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Shock.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Tuberculosis:								
General.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Enteric.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Tonsillitis follicular.....	4	.....	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....
Total.....		174	297	283	188	412	38	15

*Report of the receipts and disbursements of the National Homeopathic Hospital Association
from July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901—Continued.*

SURGICAL CASES.

	Cases.	Male.	Fe- male.	White.	Col- ored.	Recov- ered.	Im- proved.	Died.
Abscess:								
Coccygeal.....	1	20	13	20	13	33		
Digital.....	6							
Iliac.....	1							
Ischio-rectal.....	3							
Labial.....	2							
Neck.....	1							
Palmar.....	1							
Perifollicular.....	1							
Perirectal.....	2							
Periurethral.....	1							
Perineal.....	1							
Pelvic.....	6							
Retro-renal.....	2							
Miscellaneous.....	5							
Adenoids.....	3	1	2	3		3		
Adenitis, tubercular.....	8	3	5	3	5	7	1	
Appendicitis:								
Acute.....	6	4	2	6		6		
Chronic.....	24	4	20	20	4	24		
Gangrenous.....	3	2	1	3		1		2
Arthritis.....	3	3		2	1	3		
Bites.....	4	2	2	2	2	4		
Burns:								
Arms.....	5	14	10	9	15	22		2
Body.....	5							
Eyes.....	3							
Face.....	8							
Leg.....	2							
Neck.....	1							
Calculus, vesical.....	1		1		1	1		
Carbuncle.....	4	4		2	2	4		
Cervix lacerations.....	32		32	20	12	32		
Cystitis.....	3	1	2	3		2	1	
Cystocele.....	4		4		4	4		
Dacryocystitis.....	1		1	1		1		
Dislocations:								
Elbow.....	1	5	4	4	6	9		
Finger.....	4							
Humerus.....	2							
Jaw.....	2							
Endometritis.....	47		47	35	12	47		
Eye, surgical:								
Perforated cornea.....	2	1	1	1	1	2		
Enucleation of eye.....	1	1		1		1		
Exophthia.....	1		1	1		1		
Iridectomy.....	1	1		1		1		
Cataract.....	1		1	1		1		
Foreign body:								
Arm.....	1	22	7	18	11	29		
Ear.....	1							
Eye.....	7							
Foot.....	7							
Finger.....	6							
Hand.....	3							
Knee.....	1							
Nostril.....	1							
Throat.....	2							
Fistula:								
Anal.....	3	2	3	4	1	4	1	
Rectal.....	1							
Recto perineal.....	1							
Fractures:								
Clavicle.....	4	18	11	23	6	29		
Condyle.....	1							
Colles.....	4							
Femur.....	2							
Humerus.....	2							
Jaw.....	1							
Nose.....	1							
Olecranon.....	1							
Patella.....	1							
Scapula.....	2							
Ribs.....	4							
Tibia.....	4							
Ulna.....	2							
Gallstones.....	1		1	1		1		
Hammer toe.....	1	1		1		1		

*Report of the receipts and disbursements of the National Homeopathic Hospital Association
from July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901—Continued.*

SURGICAL CASES—Continued.

	Cases.	Male.	Fe- male.	White.	Col- ored.	Recov- ered.	Im- proved.	Died.
Hernia:								
Inguinal	5	5		5		5		
Femoral	1		1		1	1		
Hemorrhoids	9	6	3	8	1	9		
Hydrocele	1	1		1		1		
Hypertrophied tonsils	1	1		1		1		
Infected wound of scrotum	1	1		1		1		
Necrosis:								
Tibia	2	1	1	2		1	1	
Maxillary	1	1		1		1		
Orchitis	1	1		1		1		
Oophoro salpingitis	10		10	9	1	10		
Osteo myelitis	3	2	1	3		3		
Ovaries:								
Cystic	16		16	13	3	16		
Suppurative	2		2	2		2		
Paraphimosis	1	1		1		1		
Phimosis	19	19		16	3	19		
Perineum lacerations	18		18	18		18		
Peritonitis, septic	1		1		1			1
Pregnancy, extra uterine	1		1		1			1
Pyosalpinx	9		9	9		9		
Polypus of rectum and vagina	1		1		1	1		
Procidentia	3		3	3		2	1	
Rectal polypus	1	1		1		1		
Rectal stricture	1		1	1		1		
Rectocele	7		7	7		7		
Recto vesico utero ptosis	1		1		1	1		
Synovitis	4	3	1	4		4		
Septal spur	1	1		1		1		
Sprains:								
Ankle	4							
Wrist	9	11	3	7	7	14		
Knee	1							
Talipes equino-varus	1	1		1		1		
Teeth extracted	12	8	4	6	6	12		
Tubercular joints	4	3	1	1	3	3	1	
Tubercular peritonitis and perfo- rated bowel	1		1	1		1		
Tumors:								
Cancer of bladder	1		1		1	1		
Cancer of breast	7		7	5	2	7		
Cancer of cervix	4		4	4		4		
Cancer of rectum	2		2	2		2		
Epithelioma of thigh	2		2	2		2		
Epithelioma of lip	1	1		1		1		
Carcinoma of apillary glands	1		1	1		1		
Carcinoma of ovary, pyosalpinx, and adhesion	1		1	1				1
Carcinoma of cervix and pelvic viscera	1		1	1			1	
Carcinoma of intestines	2		2		2	1	1	
Carcinoma of uterus	2		2	1	1	2		
Cyst of neck	1	1		1		1		
Cyst of labia	1		1	1		1		
Intraligamentous cysts	1		1	1		1		
Multilocular cysts of broad ligament	1		1	1				1
Sarcoma of chest	1		1	1		1		
Tarsol cyst	1	1		1		1		
Wen of eyelid	1		1	1		1		
Wen of hand	1	1		1		1		
Keloid of ears	1	1		1		1		
Ulcer of leg	7	3	4	6	1	5	2	
Varicocele	6	6		6		6		
Transfusions	57	15	42	32	25	57		
Wounds:								
Contused—								
Arm	8	55	30	28	57	85		
Back	6							
Body	12							
Eyelid	8							
Eyeball	2							
Face	12							
Foot	6							
Head	20							
Hip	5							
Leg	6							

*Report of the receipts and disbursements of the National Homeopathic Hospital Association
from July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901—Continued.*

SURGICAL CASES—Continued,

	Cases.	Male.	Fe- male.	White.	Col- ored.	Recov- ered.	Im- proved.	Died.
Wounds—Continued.								
Incised and lacerated—								
Arm	13	140	120	80	180	260		
Abdomen	2							
Breast	3							
Ear	5							
Face	16							
Finger	32							
Foot	5							
Hand	25							
Leg	16							
Neck	2							
Nose	7							
Scalp	111							
Spleen	1							
Lip	12							
Stab wounds:		11	7	2	16	17		1
Abdomen	3							
Apex of lung	1							
Back	7							
Breast	3							
Leg	1							
Side	2	1						
Scalp	1							
Total		411	488	489	410	880	10	9

Number of surgical cases, 643; number of surgical operations, 899.

Dispensary report.

	New.	Old.	Surgi- cal.		New.	Old.	Surgi- cal.
July	230	270	176	February	157	255	128
August	140	198	119	March	187	310	140
September	172	224	153	April	175	346	158
October	194	297	138	May	118	233	117
November	195	284	129	June	245	339	106
December	140	268	102				
January	220	294	154	Total	2,173	3,398	1,620

1,576 visits by the staff; 245 ambulance cases.

REPORT OF PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL.

PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL,
Washington, D. C., September 16, 1901.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request we beg to submit the following report for the year ending June 30, 1901. Our regular annual report has heretofore been made on the 31st of October in each year, and we submit herewith, and as a part hereof, our annual report for the year ending October 31, 1900. Hereafter our annual report will be made to conform with your fiscal year ending June 30.

Between the dates of July 1, 1900, and June 30, 1901, we received and cared for 2,692 patients. Of this number 2,607 were treated in main building and 85 in isolation building. The duration of treatment of these patients varied, as will be more fully set forth in our regular annual report.

It has ever been the aim of Providence Hospital to never refuse admission and treatment to worthy sick. During the past year we have been compelled, owing to the crowded condition of our wards and lack of space, to crowd patients together, contrary to our best judgment of hygienic principles that patients suffering from different diseases should be separated as much as possible. Every available space in the building, including the hallways, is utilized as emergency wards, dining rooms, etc.

Realizing some time ago that this condition must continue, but in a greater degree, we had plans prepared for a nurses' home and power-house building, where all the nurses could be housed separate and apart from the patients when the nurses were not on duty, and in the same building apparatus for heating and lighting the entire institution will be provided for. We hope that this building will be soon erected, Congress having appropriated \$50,000 toward its construction and equipment. Congress also authorized us to borrow \$200,000 to be used in the enlargement of the present building and generally increasing our accommodations. This sum we borrowed from the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. The new addition is now under way, and when it will be completed, together with the nurses' home and power house, it will more than double our present capacity for patients. We believe that when these improvements are made we will have the most complete hospital in the world. All of the modern hospitals in the United States and in Europe were visited before the final adoption of the plans for the new buildings, the end being in view to provide Washington with a hospital in keeping with its greatness as the capital city of the United States and the finest city in the world. It is the purpose to have in this new Providence Hospital everything known to science for successfully alleviating the sufferings and treatment for the sick.

During the alterations and improvements we have fixed up temporary quarters for attendants in the hospital grounds and have rented a house near the hospital for the accommodation of some of the nurses, so that the efficiency of the hospital will not be impaired nor the accommodations for patients diminished during the construction work.

Last year we received from Congress \$19,000. This was to support an average daily number of 95 destitute patients. As a matter of fact, the average daily number of destitute patients in our hospital has been 133. We are enabled to do this additional work of mercy by receipts of money from private rooms and by observing the strictest economy in everything pertaining to the institution consistent, of course, with the character of work which we endeavor to perform. We have no fixed income or source of revenue, except that which we receive from Congress and the revenue from private rooms. The Sisters of Charity in charge of the hospital labor seventeen hours each day, and, of course, receive no monetary compensation for their services.

In conclusion, we pray that we may be enabled to continue our labor of love and contribute our services and efforts to help the poor and alleviate the sufferings of the afflicted, that being our mission, and we only ask such appropriations or contributions as are consistent or commensurate with the work being done for the public good by our institution, based upon your observation and record of facts which we have submitted to your board quarterly.

Yours, very respectfully,

S. LOUISE, *President.*

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT, FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1899, TO OCTOBER 31, 1900.

GENERAL INFORMATION CONCERNING THE HOSPITAL.

Providence Hospital, established in 1861, is located on the square bounded by Second and Third and D and E streets SE., having a high and commanding position on an eminence, with a broad view in every direction. The front faces a large reservation, giving not only a fine view to the north, but on the west the southern portion of the city is overlooked—Georgetown, the Long Bridge, Arlington Heights, Alexandria, and a wide sweep of the Potomac and the blue hills beyond, constituting a fine view from the windows of the public wards. The elevation of the hospital above the surrounding grounds and buildings exposes it to the breezes from every quarter, by which it is cooled in summer and the air kept fresh at all times.

The humane work of the hospital has always been highly appreciated by public men and private citizens, as well as by the many thousands that have been brought back to health within its walls. During the recent war with Spain the hospital cared for a very large number of sick and injured soldiers from the camp in the vicinity of the city and from the stations in the South, as well as from Cuba and Porto Rico. It also sent a considerable number of its sisters and nurses to the front to care for the disabled. The patriotism of the late Sister Beatrice, superioress of the hospital, was unbounded, and she regretted that her health and age were incompatible with work in the army hospital.

The special departments of medicine, such as laryngology, gynecology, and diseases of the eye and ear are in charge of well-known specialists, so that by this division of the work, added to the regular medical and surgical staff, patients admitted to this hospital can feel they will receive the most careful and thorough treatment.

The appropriation for the hospital, which provides only for nonresidents, is limited, and is at a very small per diem rate. The treatment of a large additional number of sick poor is made possible by receipts of money from private wards. No cases, except those of insanity, are refused admission, thus fulfilling the requirements of a general hospital.

To the public wards patients are admitted on the order of the Surgeon-General of the United States Army and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, where they receive every care and attention. There are also private wards and rooms into which patients are admitted on the payment of \$7, \$10, \$15, \$20, or \$25 per week.

Sailors are admitted to the marine ward and treated by a medical officer of the Marine-Hospital Service.

The hospital building is heated by steam and careful attention is paid to ventilation. The average air space to each patient is 896 cubic feet, exclusive of the halls, which would increase this average to 1,677 cubic feet.

The members of the attending staff will visit and prescribe for patients in private rooms. Such patients, when able to pay for medical services, will be required to do so. The clinical advantages of this hospital are great. Clinical, medical, and surgical lectures are given regularly by the attending staff.

The operating room—a semidetached building—is especially designed for the purpose and is equipped for modern surgical work. This building is in charge of one of the Sisters, who devotes her time to it and the preparation of surgical dressings and all preparations for surgical work. The amphitheater has a seating capacity of 150.

The contagious wards are now in operation, and during the year 89 patients have been treated in them with but one death.

The necessity for a central heating and power station is becoming more and more apparent. The disagreeable effect of the proximity of the heating boilers to some portions of the hospital is particularly noticeable in the summer months. The overcrowding of the building has been for some time a matter for serious consideration. Installation of an electric plant for lighting and elevator power is much desired. An ice plant is very desirable. All these improvements can be secured by the erection of a suitable building, the plans for which have been made. This building should contain the heating apparatus for the whole hospital; dynamos for generating all necessary electric power; an ice plant sufficiently large to make all ice used in the institution; a cold-storage system; sterilizers for clothing; bedding, including hair mattresses and other materials.

The appended report of the superintendent of nurses shows the progress and present status of the training school for nurses in connection with the hospital. Its condition is such as to render pride on our part pardonable.

Our extreme gratitude is due the many kind remembrances of a number of friends of the hospital. Especially do we gladly acknowledge the kindness of Mr. N. S. Simpkins and his friends for installing electric bells throughout the house and an X-ray apparatus, and Mr. John R. Galloway for the work in connection therewith. We also beg to acknowledge the thoughtful kindness of the Ladies of Charity in sending clothing, etc.; of Col. Theodore A. Bingham, U. S. A., Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, in sending flowers, which help to lighten the sufferings of the afflicted, and of many other friends who have aided us.

All communications should be addressed to Sister Louise, superioress.

REPORT OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

The training school for nurses, established six years ago, continues in successful and harmonious operation, and has provided a course of training from its very beginning, which has kept pace with the increasing demand of modern medicine and surgery. This school was the first in Washington to adopt the three years' course which is now obligatory in most of the large hospitals in the country. Through the hearty cooperation of the members of the medical staff the school has been enabled to reach a degree of eminence equal to that of any institution of similar kind, and has provided for the hospital a staff of skillful nurses and a corps of graduates upon whom there has been an ever-increasing demand. Applicants for training must be between the ages of 23 and 30, must possess a good common-school education, and present letters of recommendation as to their character and physical fitness to undertake the arduous duties of the profession. If approved, applicants are received for two months' probation. At the end of this period, if they have shown an adaptability for nursing, they assume the full duties and obligations of the school. A monthly allowance of \$5 is given for books and incidentals. This is not considered as wages—the training which they receive being deemed ample compensation for their services as pupil nurses. Two weeks' vacation is allowed annually. The night force now consists of five nurses under the charge of a night sister superintendent, who are assisted by night orderlies. The pupil nurses are divided into classes of juniors, intermediates, and seniors, which meet twice a week for class instruction and attend lectures by members of the medical staff. Additional instruction is given in massage and obstetrics, the latter by outdoor cases under the direction of staff physicians. Written and oral examinations are held at the close of the school year, followed by commencement exercises.

At the last commencement addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Stafford and by Dr. J. W. Bayne, after which the following nurses were awarded the medals of the school: Miss Belle Moore, Miss Ella Sheehan, Washington, D. C.; Miss Annie Gallagher, New York; Miss Margaret Ryan, New York; Miss Katherine Bowen, New York; Miss Katharine Douglass, Washington, D. C.; Miss Evelyn Ridgeway, Maryland; Miss Mary Ridgeway, Maryland.

During the past year there have been over 200 applications to the school. Of this number 42 were accepted on probation, a majority of whom were subsequently admitted to the school, which now has a membership of 40. With the increase in the number of nurses additional dormitories have been provided, with separate apartments on the upper floor for night nurses. A dining hall, with an adjacent breakfast room for night nurses, has been fitted up on the third floor.

Lectures are now held in the amphitheater twice a week at 7 p. m., this arrangement having proved more satisfactory to the members of the staff and interfering less with the administration of the hospital affairs.

During the coming year the following lectures will be given: Dr. Luce, anatomy and physiology, October 22, 29; November 5, 12, 19, 26. Dr. Marbury, infant feeding, etc., October 24, 31; November 7, 14, 21. Dr. Cuthbert, fevers and contagious diseases, December 3, 10, 17. Dr. Brown, the teeth and their care, December 20 and January 3. Dr. Kerr, surgical dressings and technique, January 2, 9, 16, 23, 30. Dr. Vincent, medicine, January 7, 14, 21, 28. Dr. Mallan, surgery, February 6, 13, 20, 27; March 6. Resident physicians, hygiene and urinalysis, February 4, 11, 18. Dr. Parker, pathology and bacteriology, February 25, March 5. Dr. Richardson, larynx, March 11, 18. Dr. Bovée, obstetrics and gynecology, March 13, 20, 27; April 3. Dr. Hawkes, materia medica, May 1, 6, 13. Dr. Burnett, eye, April 10, 17.

Very respectfully,

SISTER CAMILLA,
Superintendent of Training School.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

After a thorough inspection of the institution we are pleased to report that it in every way sustains its reputation for cleanliness, order, and thoroughness. The many improvements are manifest, an increase in the number of house doctors, and, still further, a greater increase in the number of nurses, which latter now number 40, bring the institution abreast with similar institutions of the land. It is evident, however, that there is not sufficient room for all patients making application for admission, since during the past year space used for other purposes has been used to accommodate the excess, but no deserving sick have been refused admission. During the past year there has been over 20 per cent increase in the number of patients, which condition has taxed the institution to its fullest capacity, and makes more manifest the necessity for the erection of a building to be used as a nurses' home, for a heating plant, ice plant, cold storage, etc.

The grand work for which the hospital is intended is being most nobly performed, and that, for the relief of suffering humanity, as near perfection has been attained as is possible in human work.

FRANK HUME, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE MEDICAL BOARD.

DECEMBER 15, 1900.

GENTLEMEN: The work of the hospital for the past year has been satisfactory in the highest degree. The number of patients treated was 2,640, as compared with 2,180 for the previous year. The mortality rate, though higher than we would wish, is lower than for previous years, and compares favorably with similar institutions throughout the country. In the contagious wards especially fortunate was this feature. There were treated 63 cases of scarlatina with but 1 death, and 15 cases of measles, 4 of diphtheria, and 7 of erysipelas, with no deaths. An externe staff of four physicians has been put in operation, which, with the excellent service of the two resident physicians, has made the work of the hospital more satisfactory to all concerned. Clinical laboratories have been established in every ward for routine work. This feature is an important one in every well-conducted hospital. An emergency operating room has been installed on the first floor, thus ridding the regular surgical amphitheater from danger of infection from such cases. This was a

very necessary departure, as the emergency work of this hospital has increased at an enormous rate during the past few years and now forms a large percentage of the work done.

The necessity for more room has been apparent to every person connected with the institution, and it seems more urgent every succeeding day. The necessity for more careful classification of patients according to the diseases from which they suffer is now fully recognized, and steps are being put forward to more fully accomplish this purpose.

The erection of a new building for purposes of heating and lighting the hospital is urgently needed, particularly as it may be employed partly as a dormitory for nurses, thus relieving the crowded condition. The 40 nurses now occupy four wards for sleeping and dining rooms that might be otherwise used for the care of sick people. The value of electric light in modern diagnosis and treatment of disease need only to be mentioned to bring to your minds the advantages to be derived from such an electric-light and power plant. This building as planned will contain not only a cold-storage plant and an ice plant, but a very important adjunct, a sterilizing apparatus, in which even the hair mattresses may be successfully renovated and cleaned. The removal of the boilers from the main building will also give additional space for storage and cold storage, and render some of the wards more comfortable in the heated summer season. The estimated cost of this building is \$75,000, and it is earnestly hoped the friends of the institution will come to its rescue in this time of need, as without financial assistance this very essential structure can not be erected.

The medical report of the hospital for the year ending October 31, 1900, as prepared by the resident physicians, under the direction of your committee, is hereby submitted. The following statement is a general summary of the work done in that time:

General statement.

Number of patients in hospital November 1, 1899:

White—	
Males	83
Females	44
Colored—	
Males	11
Females	12
Total	150

Admitted during the year ending October 31, 1900:

White—	
Males	1,642
Females	554
Colored—	
Males	159
Females	135
Total	2,490
Total treated	2,640

Discharged:

Cured—	
White—	
Males	1,143
Females	398
Colored—	
Males	121
Females	88
Total	1,750

Improved:

White—	
Males	317
Females	93
Colored—	
Males	26
Females	17
Total	453

Unimproved:

White—

Males	49
Females	26

Colored—

Males	4
Females	7

Total	86
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Deaths:

White—

Males	114
Females	40

Colored—

Males	12
Females	17

Total	183
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Remaining:

White—

Males	102
Females	41

Colored—

Males	7
Females	18

Total	168
-------------	-----

Total	2,640
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Number of deaths	183
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Percentage of deaths	6.89
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Percentage of deaths, deducting deaths occurring within forty-eight hours after admission	5.41
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Deaths within first forty-eight hours after admission	40
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Deaths within first five days after admission	63
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Deaths within first ten days after admission	95
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Total number of operations	599
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Your committee begs to note the excellent service rendered by Drs. D. J. McCarthy, Sothoron Key, and E. M. Power as resident physicians, and the continuous attentiveness to duty of the externes of the hospital.

Respectfully submitted.

J. WESLEY BOVÉE.
WM. H. HAWKES.
CHARLES W. RICHARDSON.

MEDICAL BOARD OF PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL.

REPORT OF THE RESIDENT PHYSICIANS.

To the COMMITTEE ON THE REPORT:

We have the honor to present the following tabulated report of the work done by the hospital for the year ending October 31, 1900. The death rate for the year was 6.89 per cent, being slightly lower than that of the year previous. It is pleasing to report that there has been an increase in the number of patients treated of over 20 per cent as compared with last year.

Respectfully submitted.

SOTHORON KEY, M. D.,
EDMUND M. POWER, M. D.,
Resident Physicians.

Tabulated statement of the hospital from

Diseases.	Number treated.	In hospital November 1, 1899.				Admitted during year.			
		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
GENERAL DISEASES.									
Acute infections:									
Influenza	34					21	8	4	1
Typhoid fever.....	97	9	5	1	1	50	20	5	6
Malarial fever—									
intermittent	90	5	3		1	62	6	7	6
remittent	57	4	1			34	12	4	2
Scarlet fever	63					19	32	2	10
Malarial cachexia	20		1			10	6	1	2
Measles	15					4	11		
Erysipelas.....	8					3			3
Diphtheria.....	4					2	2		
Variola	2							2	
Erysipelas and gonorrhœa.....	1							1	
Tetanus	1						1		
Diathetic:									
Arthritis deformans.....	3		1				2		
Diabetes—									
insipidus.....	1								1
mellitus.....	2					2			
Diabetic coma	1						1		
Gout, chronic	1					1			
Lumbago	11	1				9	1		
Rheumatism—									
acute articular.....	33	3	2		1	17	3	6	1
acute articular and keratitis.....	1					1			
chronic articular.....	31	2	2		2	20	3	2	
gonorrhœal	2					2			
muscular.....	10	1				9			
subacute	12		1			6	4	1	
Pleurodynia	3					3			
Torticollis	3	1				2			
Diseases of the blood:									
Anæmia.....	7	1				2	3		1
Anæmia, pernicious	1					1			
Chlorosis.....	1								1
Leucocythæmia.....	1			1					
Lithæmia	6					6			
Septicæmia	2					1		1	
Diseases of digestive organs:									
Mouth, fauces, and pharynx—									
Stomatitis—									
acute simple	5					4		1	
ulcerative.....	6					6			
Tonsillitis—									
catarrhal.....	8					2	1		
follicular.....	7					4	1	1	1
suppurative.....	2					1	1		
Stomach—									
Carcinoma	4					2	2		
Dyspepsia, atonic	3					1	2		
Gastralgia	10					9	1		
Gastrectasis.....	3					1		2	
Gastritis—									
acute	46					42	4		
chronic	49	2				39	8		
subacute.....	19					19			
toxic	8					6	1	1	
Gastro-enteritis, acute	17					12	3	1	1
Ulcer.....	2					1	1		
Intestines and peritoneum:									
Appendicitis.....	18	1				13	3	1	
Appendicitis, fulminating, cholecysto ap-									
pend. abscess	1						1		
recurring	8		1			2	5		
Carcinoma of—									
colon	1					1			
sigmoid flexure.....	1					1			
Enteritis—									
acute	16					13	3		
chronic	13					11	2		
Entero-colitis—									
acute	13					8	4	1	
chronic	10					9	1		
Colitis—									
acute	2					2			
mucous	1					1			

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 417

November 1, 1899, to October 31, 1900.

Cured.				Improved.				Unimproved.				Died.				Remaining.			
White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
20	7	4	1									1					1		
39	20	4	5									10	2	2		10	3		2
61	7	7	6													6	2		1
32	12	3	2									1				5	1	1	
17	30	2	10									1				1	2		
8	6	1	2	1	1											1			
4	11																		
3			3																
2	1																1		
		1								2									
													1						
					2				1										
							1												
				2									1						
												1							
9	1															1			
19	5	5	2			1										1			
1				19	3	2		2								1	2		2
				1												1			
7				3															
4	4	1		2					1										
2																1			
2				1															
2	2		1													1	1		
												1							1
						1													
3				3															
		1										1							
4		1																	
5				1															
2	1																		
4	1	1	1																
1																			
	1							1	1				1						
				1	2														
9	1					2													
																1			
40	4			1												1			
5	3			29	5			4								2			
15				4								1							
6	1	1																	
12	2	1	1														1		
					1							1							
13	3			1										1					
													1						
2	5				1														
												1							
												1							
13	3																		
				7	1			1				3	1						
8	4	1																	
1				6				2						1					
1				1															
				1															

Tabulated statement of the hospital from November

Diseases.	Number treated.	In hospital November 1, 1899.				Admitted during year.			
		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
GENERAL DISEASES—continued.									
Diseases of digestive organs—Continued.									
Intestines and peritoneum—Continued.									
Dysentery—									
acute	11					8			
chronic	4					9	2		
subacute	6					2	1		1
Fæcal impaction	4					3	2		1
Intestinal obstruction	1					3	1		
Proctitis	3					1			
Tenia saginata						3			
Liver—									
Abscess	1					1			
Carcinoma	1						1		
Chololithiasis	2					1	1		
Cirrhosis	10	1				9			
Hepatic hyperæmia	9	1				8			
Impacted gallstone	1		1						
Pancreas, carcinoma	1					1			
Diseases of the kidneys:									
Cystic tumor of	1						1		
Floating kidney	1						1		
Hyperæmia, active	4					4			
Nephritis—									
acute, parenchymatous	16					13	2	1	
chronic, interstitial	11	1				9	1		
parenchymatous	15					10	5		
Pyelitis, tubercular	1					1			
Renal calculi	3	1				2			
Renal colic	3					3			
Pyonephrosis	2					1	1		
Pyonephrosis, tubercular	1					1			
Uræmia—									
acute	4					3	1		
chronic	3						2		1
Diseases of the eye:									
Amaurosis, hysterical	1					1			
Cataract	3					3			
Conjunctivitis	6					4	2		
Dacryo-cystitis	1						1		
Foreign body in eye	6					5		1	
Glaucoma—									
acute	1						1		
chronic	1					1			
Iritis	3			1		2			
Keratitis—									
interstitial	1						1		
simple	2		1			1			
Panophthalmitis, traumatic	1					1			
Strabismus	1					1			
Blepharitis	2					2			
Diseases of the ear:									
Mastoiditis	5					3	2		
Mastoiditis, double	1					1			
Otitis media	3					3			
Otitis media, suppurative	1					1			
Diseases of the respiratory organs:									
Nose and larynx—									
Catarrh, naso-pharyngeal	7					4	3		
Deflected septum	1					1			
Laryngitis—									
Simple	4					3	1		
Tubercular	3					3			
Nasal cysts	1					1			
Ozæna	1					1			
Lungs and pleura—									
Abscess of lung	1					1			
Asthma	19	3				12	3	1	
Bronchitis—									
Acute	61	3				48	3	4	3
Chronic	37		1			29	5	1	1
Subacute	2					2			
Empyema	1					1			
Hæmoptysis	1			1					
Phthisis	108	3	1	1	1	57	13	11	21
Pleurisy with effusion	10					4		2	
Pleurisy, chronic	3					3			

Tabulated statement of the hospital from November

Diseases.	Number treated.	In hospital November 1, 1899.				Admitted during year			
		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
GENERAL DISEASES—continued.									
Diseases of the respiratory organs—Continued.									
Lungs and pleura—Continued.									
Pneumonia—									
Lobar	27					19	6	1	1
Lobular	12					7	4		1
Pneumo-thorax	1					1			
Diseases of heart and pericardium:									
Angina pectoris	3					3			
Aortic insufficiency	11			1		9		1	
Aortic stenosis	2					2			
Bradycardia	3					3			
Mitral insufficiency	27		1			12	8	4	
Mitral stenosis	2					2			
Mitral and aortic insufficiency	5					3	1		1
Mitral insufficiency and aortic stenosis	4					4			
Pericarditis—									
Acute	2					2			
Chronic	1					1			
Myocarditis	8	1	1			4	2		
Tachycardia	3					3			
Diseases of nervous system:									
Brain—									
Abscess	1					1			
Cephalalgia	11	1				8	2		
Concussion	5					5			
Dementia	10		1			6	3		
Coma, alcoholic	2					2			
Embolism	4					4			
Hemicrania	3					3			
Hemorrhage	17	1	1			12	3		
Insomnia, simple	15					8	7		
Mania-a-potu	7					7			
Mania—									
Acute	2					1	1		
Post-typhoid	1					1			
Hyperæmia	10					9		1	
Meningitis—									
Cerebro-spinal, simple	5					5			
Lepto	1					1			
Monoplegia	2						2		
Paranoia	2					2			
Paresis	1					1			
Paralysis agitans	1						1		
Thrombosis	1						1		
Cord—									
Locomotor ataxia	3	2				1			
Multiple lateral sclerosis	1	1							
Myelitis—									
Chronic	3						2	1	
Transverse	1	1							
Polio-myelitis anterior—									
Acute	1						1		
Chronic	1						1		
Pseudo-hypertrophic muscular paralysis	1					1			
Nerves:									
Coccygodynia	1						1		
Neuralgia:									
Cervico-occipital	11					10			1
Intercostal	6					5		1	
Supra-orbital	13					10	2		1
Neuritis:									
Alcoholic	6					6			
Arm and hand	1						1		
Multiple	1						1		
Peripheral, simple	8	1				3	4		
Of stump	13	2				11			
Tobacco	1					1			
Paralysis, facial	1						1		
Para-myoclonus multiplex	1								
Sciatica	8					1			
Tic douloureux and senility	1					1			
Neuroses:									
Chorea	5					3	1		1
Epilepsy	7	1	2			4			
Hysteria	10				1		7	1	1
Hysterical hypochondriasis	1						1		
Melancholia	7					4	2	1	

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 421

1, 1899, to October 31, 1900—Continued.

[illegible]

Tabulated statement of the hospital from November

Diseases.	Number treated.	In hospital November 1, 1899.				Admitted during year.			
		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
GENERAL DISEASES—continued.									
Diseases of the nervous system—Continued.									
Neuroses—Continued.									
Melancholia hypochondriacal.....	1					1			
Neurasthenia.....	55		1			20	32		2
Writers' cramp.....	1					1			
Raynaud's disease.....	1					1			
Intoxications:									
Alcoholism, acute.....	49	3				44	1		1
Dipsomania.....	27	1				23	2	1	
Morphinism, chronic.....	5					2	3		
Opium poisoning.....	4					1	3		
Plumbism—									
Acute.....	2					2			
Chronic.....	6					6			
Ptomaine poisoning.....	2					2			
Stramonium poisoning.....	2						2		
Disease of the female generative organs:									
Abortion.....	2						1		1
Adhesions of appendages and retroversion of uterus.....	2		1						1
Amenorrhœa.....	1						1		
Abscess—									
Abdominal.....	1						1		
Ovarian.....	1						1		
Pelvic.....	8						7		1
Ovarian double and pyosalpinx.....	1						1		
Tubo-ovarian.....	1						1		
Carcinoma of uterus.....	8		2				4		2
Cyst—									
Broad ligament.....	1						1		
Ovarian dermoid.....	1						1		
Ovarian.....	2						1		1
Ovarian multilocular.....	1						1		
Cystic degeneration of ovary.....	2						2		
Cystic degeneration of ovary and appendicitis.....	1						1		
Endometritis.....	36						29		7
Endometritis, adhesions, and retroversion of uterus.....	1						1		
Endometritis and lacerated cervix.....	3						3		
Endometritis and lacerated cervix and perineum.....	2						2		
Endometritis and lacerated perineum.....	2						2		
Endometritis and pelvic abscess.....	1						1		
Endometritis, pelvic abscess, and cystic degeneration of ovary.....	1						1		
Endometritis, pyosalpinx, and retroversion of uterus.....	1								1
Endometritis and relaxed sacro-uterine ligaments.....	1				1				
Endometritis and retroversion of uterus.....	1		1						
Fibroid—									
Uterine.....	6				1		2		3
Uterine calcareous.....	1						1		
Uterine and pregnancy.....	1								1
Foreign body in vagina.....	1								1
Hæmatocele, pelvic.....	1						1		
Lacerated cervix.....	5		1				4		
Lacerated cervix and perineum.....	2						2		
Lacerated cervix and procedentia.....	1						1		
Lacerated perineum.....	1								1
Lacerated perineum and cervix, relaxed post-vaginal wall, and retroversion of uterus.....	1						1		
Lacerated perineum, elongated cervix, and prolapse of uterus.....	1						1		
Lacerated perineum and retroversion of uterus.....	1		1						
Myo-fibroma, retro-peritoneal.....	1								1
Pelvic adhesions.....	1						1		
Pelvic adhesions and chronic appendicitis.....	1						1		
Pelvic peritonitis.....	2						1		1
Polypi, uterine.....	1						1		
Pregnancy (confinement).....	4						3		1
Pyosalpinx—									
Double.....	8						7		1
Double and appendicitis.....	2								2
Double and ovarian abscess, double.....	2						1		1
Single.....	5		1				4		

Tabulated statement of the hospital from November

Diseases.	Number treated.	In hospital November 1, 1899.				Admitted during year.			
		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
GENERAL DISEASES—continued.									
Diseases of the female generative organs—Cont'd									
Pyosalpinx—Continued.									
Single and appendicitis.....	1								1
Single ovarian abscess and ovarian cyst.....	1						1		
Double and ovarian abscess	2						1		1
Retained secundines	1						1		
Retroversion of uterus.....	3						1		2
Sarcoma of uterus	1						1		
Stenosis of cervix and endometritis	1						1		
Tubal pregnancy	1						1		
Tubal pregnancy, ruptured.....	1								1
Vaginismus.....	1						1		
Vaginitis, gonorrhœal	2						2		
SURGICAL DISEASES.									
Abscesses:									
Alveolar	1						1		
Arm	3						2		1
Axillary	3						3		
Face	9						5		4
Finger	6						4		2
Foot	3						3		
Gluteal	3						3		
Hand	8						6		1
Inguinal (bubo)	20				1	13	1	4	1
Inter-scapular	1						1		
Ischio-rectal	1						1		
Knee	2						2		
Leg	3						2	1	
Lumbar.....	1						1		
Mammary	2						1	1	
Multiple	1	1							
Perineal	5						4		1
Ulcers:									
Arm	1								1
Foot	4	1					2		1
Foot, diabetic.....	1						1		
Forehead	1						1		
Leg	32	1	1		1	22	3	2	2
Stump	4						4		
Trunk	1							1	
Diseases of skin:									
Acne.....	4						4		
Carbunculosi	5						5		
Dermatitis, toxic	4						4		
Eczema—									
Rubra.....	4						2	2	
Papulosum.....	2						2		
Squamosum.....	2						1	1	
Squamosum, general	1							1	
Furunculosis	1							1	
Perdiculosis capitis	1							1	
Scabies.....	3						3		
Sycosis, nonparasitica	2						2		
Diseases of genito-urinary systems:									
Balanitis.....	4								4
Carcinoma of bladder	1						1		
Chancroid and bubo.....	1						1		
Cystitis—									
Acute	14						11	3	
Chronic	13	1					11	1	
Epididymitis.....	1						1		
Epididymitis and orchitis	2						2		
Gonorrhea, acute	5						5		
Herpes preputialis	1						1		
Hydrocele	1						1		
Hypertrophy of prostate gland	5	1					4		
Hypospadias.....	1						1		
Orchitis.....	7						7		
Orchitis, tubercular	1						1		
Phimosis.....	4						3		1
Prostatitis, acute.....	1						1		
Retention of urine.....	2								1
Stricture—									
Urethral	10						9		
et fistula, urethral	3						3		

1, 1899, to October 31, 1900—Continued.

Cured.				Improved.				Unimproved.				Died.				Remaining.			
White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
			1																
	1																		
	1		1																
	1																		
	1		2																
	1																		
	1																		
	1		1																
	1																		
	2																		
1																			
2		1																	
2																1			
5		4																	
4		2																	
3																			
2												1							
6		1	1																
13	1	3	2															1	
1																			
1																			
2																			
1	1															1			
1																			
	1															1			
								1											
3		1										1							
		1										1							
2		1										1							
				1															
1																			
21	4	2		1											1	1			2
2				2															
	1																		
4																			
4																1			
4																			
2	1																1		
2																			
1	1																		
	1												1						
	1																		
1				2															
				2															
		3				1													
												1							
1																			
8	3			2				1											
4				6	1			2											
1																			
1																1			
4																1			
1																			
1																			
				2												1			
								2											
6								1											
																1			
																1			
3		1																	
1																			
		1	1																
7		1		2															
1				1												1			

Tabulated statement of the hospital from November

Diseases.	Number treated.	In hospital Novem-ber 1, 1899.				Admitted during year.			
		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
SURGICAL DISEASES—continued.									
Diseases of genito-urinary systems—Continued.									
Urethritis, simple.....	1					1			
Syphilis—									
primary.....	2					1	1		
secondary.....	15	1				7	5	1	1
tertiary.....	14	1				10	1	1	1
Varicocele.....	12					12			
Vesical calculi.....	2					2			
Diseases of the rectum:									
Carcinoma.....	2					1	1		
Fistula in ano.....	13	1				8	4		
Fistula in recto-vaginal.....	1						1		
Fissure of anus.....	1						1		
Hemorrhoids—									
external.....	14					11	3		
external and varicocele.....	1					1			
internal.....	14		1			11	2		
internal and fistula in ano.....	2					1	1		
Proctitis, tubercular.....	1	1							
Polypi, rectal.....	1						1		
Diseases of areolar tissue:									
Cellulitis—									
Arm.....	1					1			
Foot.....	1					1			
Diseases of arteries and veins:									
Aneurism, popliteal.....	1							1	
Arteritis, acute.....	2					2			
Varicose veins of leg.....	3					2	1		
Varicose veins of leg and varicose ulcer.....	1					1			
Varicose veins of leg and varicocele.....	2					2			
Diseases of lymphatic system:									
Adenitis—									
neck, tubercular.....	11					6	3	1	1
mesenteric, tubercular.....	1					1			
Diseases of the bone:									
Necrosis—									
metatarsal.....	2					2			
rib.....	2					2			
tibia.....	2	1				1			
Osteo-myelitis—									
Femur, tubercular.....	2	1				1			
Sacrum.....	1					1			
Pott's disease.....	2							2	
Whitlow.....	1		1						
Diseases of joints:									
Ankylosis, phalangeal.....	1					1			
Arthritis—									
elbow, tubercular.....	3			1				2	
hip, tubercular.....	2					2			
knee, tubercular.....	3					2	1		
Bursitis, acute (bunion).....	1					1			
Hallux varus.....	2						2		
Synovitis—									
acute, knee.....	2					2			
chronic, knee, tubercular.....	1					1			
acute, hip.....	1					1			
Talipes, equino-varus, double.....	1							1	
Tumors:									
Adenoma, breast.....	1						1		
Carcinoma, breast.....	12		2				7		3
Cyst—									
axillary, multiple.....	1						1		
sebaceous.....	1					1			
Epithelioma—	2					2			
cheek.....									
nose.....	4		1			2	1		
Eye, external angle.....	1						1		
Forearm.....	1						1		
Foot.....	1					1			
Lip.....	3	1					2		
Penis.....	1					1			
Exostosis, tibia.....	1					1			
Lipoma—									
Breast.....	1						1		
Thigh.....	1					1			
Nævus vasiculosus.....	1					1			
Sarcoma, ulna.....	1						1		

Tabulated statement of the hospital from November

Diseases.	Number treated.	In hospital November 1, 1899.				Admitted during year.			
		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
SURGICAL DISEASES—continued.									
Herniæ:									
Inguinal.....	8					6	1	1	
Inguinal, strangulated.....	2					2			
Inguinal, double.....	3					3			
Epiplocele.....	1					1			
Ventral.....	1						1		
Ventral, multiple.....	1								1
SURGICAL INJURIES.									
Fractures:									
Barton's.....	1					1			
Clavicle.....	5					4		1	
Colles'.....	6					4	2		
Femur—									
Neck.....	8						3		
Shaft.....	6					1	2	2	1
Shaft, compound comminuted.....	1					1			
Patella and tibia, compound comminuted.....	1					1			
Neck, ununited.....	1					1			
Humerus.....	4					2	1	1	
Humerus, compound comminuted.....	1							1	
Inferior maxilla.....	2	1						1	
Nasal.....	1					1			
Patella.....	1					1			
Phalanx.....	1					1			
Potts'.....	1						1		
Radius and ulna, green-stick.....	1							1	
Rib.....	2					1	1		
Rib, green-stick.....	1					1			
Skull.....	3					2	1		
Skull, base, and rib.....	1					1			
Tibia.....	9					7		2	
Tibia, compound.....	1							1	
Tibia, ununited.....	3					2	1		
Tibia and fibula.....	1					1			
Tibia and fibula compound comminuted.....	1								1
Dislocations:									
Elbow, old.....	1					1			
Exter, semilunar cartilage of knee.....	1					1			
Vertebra, dorsal.....	1					1			
Sprains:									
Ankle.....	17					11	1	4	1
Back.....	2					2			
Hip.....	2					2			
Knee.....	1							1	
Shoulder.....	2					2			
Wrist.....	5					2	2		1
Burns:									
Arms and face.....	1						1		
Face.....	2					2			
Feet.....	2					2			
Hand.....	1						1		
Thorax.....	1					1			
RAILROAD INJURIES.									
Contusions:									
Fingers.....	2					2			
General.....	1					1			
Hip.....	2					1	1		
Leg.....	1					1			
Crushed finger.....	4					4			
Crushed fingers.....	1					1			
Crushed hand.....	2					2			
Crushed toes.....	2	1				1			
Dislocations:									
Clavicle.....	1					1			
Shoulder.....	1					1			
Foreign body in hand.....	1					1			
Fractures:									
Femur, tibia, and fibula, and dislocated hip.....	1					1			
Humerus and clavicle, comp.....	1					1			
Metacarpal.....	1					1			
Radius and ulna.....	1					1			
Skull, depressed.....	1					1			
Sub-maxillary and nasal, rupture of eye, and general contusions.....	1					1			
Rupture of eye, traumatic.....	1					1			
Sprains, ankle.....	5					5			

Tabulated statement of the hospital from November

Diseases.	Number treated.	In hospital November 1, 1899.				Admitted during year.			
		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
WOUNDS.									
Incised forehead.....	1					1			
Incised hand.....	2					2			
Lacerated hand.....	1					1			
Lacerated leg.....	1	1							
Lacerated scalp.....	2					2			
Punctured toe.....	1					1			
Contused:									
Arm.....	1	1							
Finger.....	1					1			
Foot.....	1					1			
Forearm.....	1					1			
Scalp.....	7					5	1		1
Crushed:									
Finger.....	9					5		4	
Foot.....	2					2			
Hand.....	2					2			
Thumb.....	1					1			
Gunshot:									
Foot.....	1					1			
Hand.....	1	1							
Knee.....	1			1					
Lumbar region.....	1							1	
Shoulder.....	2	1				1			
Thorax.....	1					1			
Incised:									
Foot.....	3					3			
Forearm.....	5					4		1	
Forehead.....	5					2	1	2	
Hand.....	2					2			
Hand and chin.....	1					1			
Knee.....	1					1			
Leg.....	1								1
Lip.....	1					1			
Scalp.....	10					4	1	4	1
Neck (throat).....	1					1			
Infected—									
Arm.....	5					4	1		
Finger.....	2					1	1		
Foot.....	6					3	1	2	
Hand.....	4					4			
Leg.....	3					2		1	
Penis.....	1					1			
Lacerated—									
Ear.....	1					1			
Eyelid.....	2					1		1	
Face.....	1					1			
Face and hand.....	2					2			
Finger.....	4	1				2		1	
Forearm.....	3					3			
Hand.....	5					2		3	
Leg.....	1					1			
Scalp.....	8			1		5		2	
Thumb.....	1							1	
Tongue.....	1					1			
Punctured—									
Foot.....	2					2			
Forearm.....	1					1			
Contusions—									
Arm.....	5					4		1	
Arm and eyes.....	1						1		
Arm and leg.....	1					1			
Ankle.....	1					1			
Elbow and face.....	1					1			
Eye (hæmatoma).....	5					3	1		1
Eyes (hæmatoma) and back.....	1						1		
Face.....	1					1			
Finger.....	1					1			
Foot.....	1					1			
General.....	1					1			
Hand.....	1					1			
Head.....	3					1		1	1
Hip.....	2						2		
Knee.....	3					3			
Leg.....	3					3			
Lumbar region.....	1					1			
Neck.....	1					1			

Tabulated statement of the hospital from November

Diseases.	Number treated.	In hospital November 1, 1889.				Admitted during year.			
		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
WOUNDS—continued.									
Contusions—Continued.									
Shoulder.....	3					2		1	
Thigh.....	1							1	
Thigh and hip.....	1					1			
UNCLASSIFIED.									
Companion.....	5						5		
Debility, general.....	40	3	1	2		22	11	1	
Excessive retraction of gum.....	1						1		
Foreign body in finger.....	4	1				1			2
Foreign body in foot.....	1							1	
Foreign body in gluteal region.....	1								1
Frostbite, fingers.....	2					1	1		
Goiter, exophthalmic.....	3						2		1
Gangrene, legs, traumatic.....	1							1	
Heat prostration.....	14	1				9	1	2	1
Ingrowing toe nail.....	1					1			
Malingering.....	4					3	1		
Omphalitis.....	1					1			
Painful cicatrix.....	1					1			
Senility.....	7	1	2			2	2		
Scoliosis.....	1						1		
Shock.....	2					1		1	
Teno-synovitis.....	2					1		1	
Total.....	2,640	83	44	11	12	1,642	554	159	135
		150				2,490			
	2,640	2,640							

1, 1899, to October 31, 1900—Continued.

Cured.				Improved.				Unimproved.				Died.				Remaining.			
White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	.....	1	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	1	.....		.....
		1	.....													1			
17	5	2	.....	4	2	1	.....	2	1				1			2	1		
	7																		
1	1		2													1			
		1																	
1			1												1				
	1				2														
10	1	2	1												1				
1																			
	1																		
					1								3	3			1		
1	.....	1	.....									1	.....	1	.....				
1,143	398	121	88	317	93	26	17	49	26	4	7	114	40	12	17	102	41	7	18
1,750				453				86				183				168			
2,640																			

Operations from November 1, 1899, to October 31, 1900.

Operations.	Diagnosis.	Remaining.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.
GENERAL SURGERY.							
Amputation of—							
Arm, upper third	Compound comminuted fracture of right humerus.	....	1	....	....	....	1
Breast	Carcinoma .....	....	5	....	1	1	7
Finger, index, per 1st phalanx.	Compound comminuted fracture of index finger.	....	1	....	....	....	1
Finger, index, per 1st phalanx.	Ankylosis phalangeal joints of index finger..	1	....	....	....	....	1
Finger, index, 2d and 3d per 1st phalanx and suturing.	Compound comminuted fracture of index, 2d, and 3d fingers, and incised wound of thumb.	....	1	....	....	....	1
Finger, 3d per 1st phalanx.	Crushed finger, 3d.....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Leg, middle third and suturing.	Crushed foot and incised wound of scalp.....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Penis	Epithelioma of penis.....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Thigh, lower third	Compound comminuted fracture of femur, patella, and tibia.	....	....	....	....	1	1
Thigh, middle third.....	Purulent synovitis of knee.....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Thumb	Gangrene of foot, traumatic.....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Appendicectomy	Compound fracture of thumb .....	....	1	....	....	....	1
	Appendicitis, acute.....	....	7	....	....	1	8
	Appendicitis, chronic and pelvic adhesions..	....	1	....	....	....	1
	Appendicitis, fulminating and cholecysto-appendicinal abscess.	....	....	....	....	1	1
	Appendicitis, recurring .....	....	5	....	....	....	5
	Appendicitis, tubercular .....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Breaking up adhesions.....	Ankylosis of knee joint.....	....	1	....	....	....	1
	Old peritoneal adhesions.....	1	1	....	....	....	2
Catheterization	Acute retention of urine .....	....	27	....	....	....	27
Cauterization.....	Punctured wounds, bites, etc .....	....	16	....	....	....	16
Cholecystotomy	Gall stones	1	....	....	....	....	1
Circumcision	Phimosis .....	....	3	....	....	....	3
Circumcision and incision, Otis method.	Phimosis and bubo.....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Celiotomy	Abscess, abdominal .....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Celiotomy (exploratory).....	Carcinoma, ascending colon .....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Celiotomy	Carcinoma, colon .....	....	....	....	....	1	1
	Intestinal obstruction, tuber, mesent .....	....	1	....	....	....	1
	Intestinal obstruction, divertic, constr.....	....	....	....	....	1	1
	Intestinal obstruction, intussusception.....	....	....	....	....	1	1
	Intestinal obstruction .....	....	....	....	....	1	1
	Ventral hernia .....	....	1	....	....	....	1
	Ventral hernia, multiple.....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Cystotomy, supra-pubic	Papilloma of bladder.....	....	....	....	....	1	1
	Urethral stricture and perineal abscess .....	....	1	....	....	....	1
	Vesical calculus .....	....	2	....	....	1	3
Cystotomy, supra-pubic puncture.	Acute retention of urine .....	....	5	....	....	....	5
Dilatation	Urethral stricture .....	....	16	....	....	....	16
Excision:							
Astragalus, left	Talipes equino-varus, left .....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Astragalus, right	Talipes equino-varus, right.....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Cicatricial tissue	Imperfectly healed wound fol. append.....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Coccyx and last segment of sacrum.	Coccygodynia .....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Femur head, and wiring end to acetabulum.	Ununited fracture of neck of femur.....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Femur, posterior half condyles.	Longitudinal fracture per condyles.....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Necrotic area and drainage	Necrosis of rib and cartilage.....	....	1	....	....	....	1
	Necrosis of 3d metatarsal of right foot.....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Tubercular mass, sterno-clavicular joint.	Tubercular osteomyelitis.....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Ulna, lower third.....	Sarcoma of ulna.....	....	1	....	....	....	1
And curettage.....	Necrosed bone tibia .....	....	1	....	....	....	1
And curettage joint.....	Hallux varus and inflamed bunion .....	....	1	....	....	....	1
And currettagesequstrum	Necrosed superior maxillary bone.....	....	1	....	....	....	1
	Necrosed superior and inf. max. bone.....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Extirpation	Adenoma, cervical .....	....	3	....	....	....	3
	Adenoma, mammary.....	....	1	....	....	....	1
	Bunion .....	....	1	....	....	....	1
	Carcinoma, mammary .....	....	1	....	....	....	1
	Carcinoma, back .....	....	1	....	....	....	1
	Cavernous angioma.....	1	....	....	....	....	1
	Epithelioma, cheek	1	....	....	....	....	1

Operations from November 1, 1899, to October 31, 1900—Continued.

Operations.	Diagnosis.	Remaining.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.
GENERAL SURGERY—cont'd.							
Extirpation	Epithelioma, eyelid		1				1
	Epithelioma, foot		1				1
	Epithelioma, lip		1				1
	Gland, axillary, tubercular		1				1
	Gland, cervical, enlarged		2				2
	Gland, cervical, inflammatory		3				3
	Lipoma, mammary		1				1
	Lipoma, thigh	1					1
	Nævus vasiculosum (pendul. tum. neck)		1				1
	Nail, part of ingrowing toe nail		1				1
	Papilloma of rectum		1				1
	Sebaceous cyst of face		1				1
	Supra-orbital tumor (abscess of face)		1				1
	Testicle, right, tubercular orchitis	1					1
	Thrombus subsequent to ligation of femoral artery for popliteal aneurism.				1		1
Extraction of	Foreign bodies	1	5				6
Gastro-enterostomy	Carcinoma of pylorus		1				1
Herniotomy	Epiplotele	1					1
	Inguinal, double direct		2				2
	Inguinal, direct		3				3
	Inguinal, indirect		3				3
	Inguinal, double indirect		1				1
	Inguinal, strangulated		1				1
	Inguinal, strangulated and omental		1				1
Incision	Abscess, cheek		1				1
Incision, Otis's method	Abscess, cervical		2				2
Incision	Abscess, neck		3				3
	Abscess, leg	1					1
	Abscess, knee, tubercular		1				1
	Fistula in ano		2				2
	Infected wound of finger		1				1
	Infected wound of finger		1				1
Incision and curettage	Tubercular osteo. my. of sacrum and fistula			1			1
Incision	Talipes equino varus, double	1					1
Incision, longitudinal	Varicose veins of leg		1				1
Incision, Otis's method	Bubo, chancroidal		1				1
	Bubo, double		3				3
	Bubo, single		9				9
Incision and cauterization ..	Carbuncle on back		1				1
Incision and curettage	Punctured wound of foot		1				1
	Abscess, axillary		1				1
	Bubo, double		2				2
	Fistula in ano		6				6
	Necrosed bone of foot		1	1			2
	Bubo, single		4				4
	Sinus, inguinal region		1				1
Incision and curettage and drainage.	Tubercular sinus of hip and sacral region			1			1
	Tubercular teno-synovitis ab. wrist joint		1				1
	Bubo, suppurative		1				1
	Abscess, arm	1	2				3
	Abscess, axillary	1	2				3
	Abscess, breast	1					1
	Abscess, cervical		2				2
	Abscess, face		3				3
	Abscess, finger		1				1
	Abscess, gluteal		2				2
	Abscess, groin		1				1
	Abscess, hand		1				1
Incision, Otis's method	Abscess, inguinal, deep		1				1
Incision and drainage	do		1				1
	Abscess, mammary region		1				1
	Abscess, Palmar		3				3
	Abscess, parotid		1				1
	Abscess, perineal		1				1
	Abscess, rectum		2				2
	Abscess, retroperitoneal		1				1
	Abscess, thigh		1				1
	Bubo		1				1
	Carbuncle on back of neck	1					1
	Cellulitis arm		1				1
	Fistula-in-ano		1				1
	Infected foot		1				1
	Infected hand		1				1
	Pyonephrosis					1	1
	Retrovaginal fistula		1				1
	Suppurative tubercular syn. of knee			1			1

Operations from November 1, 1899, to October 31, 1900—Continued.

Operations.	Diagnosis.	Remaining.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.
GENERAL SURGERY—cont'd.							
Incision, Otis's method.....	Tubercular glands of neck.....		1				1
Incision and drainage.....	Tubercular knee.....		2				2
Incision and irrigation.....	Synovitis.....		1				1
Incision, irrigation and drainage.	do.....		1				1
Incision and irrigation.....	Tubercular knee.....				1		1
Incision and ligation.....	Fissure in rectum and hemorrhoids.....		1				1
Incision and reduction.....	Paraphimosis.....		1				1
Incision, multiple, and drainage.	Infected lacerated wound of leg.....		1				1
	Infected sinuses of neck.....		1				1
	Infected wound of finger.....	1			1		1
Ligation.....	Femoral artery for popliteal aneurism.....						1
Ligation, circular.....	Varicose veins of leg.....		1				1
Ligation and cauterization..	Hemorrhoids, internal.....		1				1
Ligation and excision.....	Hemorrhoids, ex. interstitial nephritis.....					1	1
	Hemorrhoids, external.....	1	5				6
	Hemorrhoids, internal.....	1	7				8
	Hemorrhoids, external, and varicocoele.....		1				1
Ligation, excision and incision.	Hemorrhoids, internal, and fistula-in-ano.....		2				2
	Varicocoele.....	1	9				10
	Varicose veins.....		1				1
Ligation, excision and circular ligation.	Varicose veins of leg and varicocoele.....		2				2
Nephrectomy.....	Pyonephrosis.....					1	1
	Tubercular kidney.....		1				1
Neurectomy.....	Neuritis.....		1				1
Paracentesis and injection of iodine.	Hydrocele.....		1				1
Plaster applications.....	Fractures, sprains, etc.....	1	15				16
Plastic operations.....	Granulating surf. fol. amput. of breast.....		1				1
Reduction of dislocations...	Knee, dislocation semi-lunar cartilage.....	1					1
	Shoulder joint.....		1				1
Reduction of fractures.....	Colles.....	3	1				4
	Clavicle, double fracture.....		1				1
	Clavicle, green-stick.....		1				1
	Clavicle, fract. and dislocation.....		1				1
Reduction of fractures and extension.	Femur, neck.....	1				1	2
	Femur, compound comminuted.....		1				1
	Femur, lower third.....		1				1
	Femur, shaft.....		6				6
	Fibula and tibia.....		1				1
	Humerus, compound comminuted.....		1				1
	Humerus, epicondyle.....	1					1
	Humerus, lower end.....		1				1
	Humerus, supracondyloid.....		1				1
	Humerus, ununited.....	1					1
	Metatarsal, 5th.....	1					1
	Radius, lower end.....		1				1
	Radius and ulna, lower end.....	1	1				2
	Radius, Barton's.....	1					1
	Radius and ulna.....		2				2
	Radius and ulna, green-stick.....		1				1
	Thumb, compound fract. and laceration.....		1				1
	Tibia.....		4				4
	Tibia, lower third.....		2				2
	Tibia, lower end.....		1				1
	Tibia, ununited.....	1	1				2
	Tibia and fibula com. comminuted.....	1					1
Reduction of fractures and suturing.	Middle finger of right hand, compound comminuted fracture.....		1				1
	Phalanx 1st of finger 1st of left hand and laceration.....		1				1
	Thumb, comp. fracture and laceration.....		1				1
	Tibia, ununited.....	1	2				3
	Tibia and fibula and contusion and dislocation of hip; com. frac. of femur.....					1	1
Resection of head of radius..	Old dislocation of elbow joint.....		1				1
Resection of knee joint.....	Tubercular knee.....		1				1
Resection of seventh rib.....	Empyema and abscess of lung.....				1		1
Resection of rib.....	Empyema.....		1				1
Resection of intestines.....	Perforation.....		1				1
Removal of bullet.....	Gunshot wound of side (left lum. region).....		1				1

Operations from November 1, 1899, to October 31, 1900—Continued.

Operations.	Diagnosis.	Remaining.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.
GENERAL SURGERY—cont'd.							
Suturing	Incised wound of abdomen		1				1
	Incised wound of cervical region, anterior and superior.		1				1
	Incised wound of eyelid.....		1				1
	Incised wound of foot.....		1				1
	Incised wound of forearm.....		4				4
	Incised wound of forehead.....		2				2
	Incised wound of frontal region		1				1
	Incised wound of hand		2				2
	Incised wound of hand and chin		1				1
	Incised wound of head.....		1				1
	Incised wound of knee.....		1				1
	Incised wound of lip.....		1				1
	Incised wound of scalp.....		8				8
	Incised wound of supraorbital region.....		2				2
	Lacerated wound of external ear		1				1
	Lacerated wound of finger		1				1
	Lacerated wound of forehead		1				1
	Lacerated wound of hand.....	1	5				6
	Lacerated wound of hands and arms		1				1
	Lacerated wound of scalp		4				4
	Lacerated wound of scalp (shock)					1	1
	Lacerated wound of thumb		1				1
	Lacerated wound of toe		1				1
	Lacerated wound of tongue.....		1				1
	Lacerated and contused wound, forearm		1				1
	Lacerated and incised wound, hands and forearm.		1				1
Suturing and evacuation of pus.	Ununited wound after celiotomy.....		1				1
Strapping	Fistula fæcal and abscess peritoneal		1				1
Tenorrhaphy.....	Sprained wrist.....		1				1
	Incised wound of foot, involving tendons.....		1				1
Trephining.....	Ruptured ligamentum patellæ		1				1
	Aphasia and constant headache		1				1
	Depressed fracture of skull.....		1				1
	Hemiplegia				1		1
Trephining and curettage...	Puncture, exploratory cerebral abscess					1	1
Trephining and elevation of depressed fracture.	Abscess of frontal sinuses		1				1
Trephining and elevation of depressed fracture.	Depressed fracture of skull.....		1				1
Trephining and removal of clot.	Punctured and depressed fract. of skull		1				1
Urethrotomy, internal.....	Skull fractured and cerebral hemorrhage.....					1	1
Urethrotomy, external	Stricture urethræ.....		1				1
Urethrotomy, internal and external.	do		1				1
	do		1				1
Whitehead's operation	Stricture urethræ traum. and urethral fis.....		1				1
	Internal hemorrhoids		1				1
OPERATIONS IN GYNECOLOGY.							
Amputation ceruteri and perineorrhaphy.	Elongated cervix and lacerated perineum....		1				1
Celiotomy	Cyst of broad ligament.....		1				1
	Ovarian cyst	1	1				2
	Ovarian dermoid cyst		1				1
	Ovarian multilocular cyst.....		1				1
	Ovarian cyst and appendicitis		1				1
	Ovarian cyst and pelvic abscess.....		1				1
	Ovarian abscess		2				2
	Pelvic abscess and endometritis		1				1
	Pyosalpinx, double.....	1	4			1	6
	Pyosalpinx, double, gas bacilli and tub. baci.		1				1
	Pyosalpinx and appendicitis.....		2				2
	Pyosalpinx, double, and appendicitis.....					1	1
	Pyosalpinx and ovarian abscess, double.....		1				1
	Pyosalpinx, double, and ov. absc		3				3
	Pyosalpinx, double, and ov. absc., double.....		2				2
	Pyosalpinx ov. abscess and ov. cyst		1				1
	Pyosalpinx and endometritis		7				7
	Tubal pregnancy.....		1				1
	Tubal pregnancy, ruptured.....		1				1

Operations from November 1, 1899, to October 31, 1900—Continued.

Operations.	Diagnosis.	Remaining.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.
GENERAL SURGERY—cont'd.							
Cœliotomy	Salpingitis double and ov. ab. double.....	1	1				1
	Sarcoma of broad ligament.....	1	1				1
	Uterine carcinoma	2	1			1	3
	Uterine fibroids	1	1				2
	Uterine fibroids and pregnancy	1	1				1
	Uterine multiple fibroids.....	1	1				1
	Uterine calcareous fibroids.....	1	1				1
	Uterine myofibroma, retroperitoneal.....	1	1				1
	Uterine prolapsus uteri and rectum.....	1	1				1
	Uterine retroversion.....	1	1				1
	Uterine retroversion and adhesions.....	1	1				1
	Uterine retroversion and adhesions and endo.....	1	1				1
	Uterine retroversion, cystic degen. of ov.....	1	1				1
	Uterine retroversion, lac'd per., and cer. rel. post. vag. walls.....	1	1				1
	Uterine retroversion and ovarian cysts.....	1	1				1
	Uterine retroversion, pyos., and endo.....	1	1				1
	Uterine sarcoma.....	1	1				1
Cœliotomy, vaginal	Pelvic abscess.....	5	5				5
Cœliotomy vaginal, and curettage.	Ovarian abscess	1	1				1
	Pelvic abscess and endometritis	1	1				1
Curettage.....	Pelvic hæmatocele, cystic degeneration.....	1	1				1
	Abortion, third month	1	1				1
	Endometritis	19	19				19
	Endometritis and metritis.....	1	1				1
	Endometritis and subinvolution	1	1				1
Curettage and amputation of cervix.	Tetanus following abortion					1	1
	Endometritis and lacerated cervix.....	1	1				1
Curettage, ligation, and excision.	Endometritis and hemorrhoids (internal).....	1	1				1
Curettage and perineorrhaphy.	Endometritis and lacerated perineum.....	2	2				2
Dilatation	Stenosis cervix uteri.....				1		1
Dilatation and curettage....	Stenosis cervix uteri and endometritis.....	2	1				3
Extirpation and curettage ..	Uterine polypus and endometritis.....	1	1				1
Perineorrhaphy and curettage.	Lacerated perineum and endometritis.....	3	3				3
Trachelorrhaphy	Lacerated cervix	2	2				2
Trachelorrhaphy and curettage.	Lacerated cervix and endometritis.....	5	5				5
Trachelorrhaphy and perineorrhaphy.	Lacerated cervix and perineum.....	2	2				2
Trachelorrhaphy, perineorrhaphy, and curettage.	Lacerated cervix and perineum and endometritis.....	1	1				2
Trachelorrhaphy, perineorrhaphy, and colporrhaphy.	Lacerated cervix and perineum and procidentia.....	1	1				1
OPERATIONS IN LARYNGOLOGY, OTOTOLOGY, AND RHINOLOGY.							
Extirpation	Nasal cyst	1	1				1
Reduction of dislocation....	Thrombus lat. sinus fol. mastoidectomy.....					1	1
	Deflection of nasal septum.....	1	1				1
Reduction of fracture and suturing.	Fracture nose and lac. wound of face.....	1	1				1
Reduction of fracture and tamponing post. nares.	Fracture nasal bones, supra max., double ruptured left eye, and inc. wound.....					1	1
Schwartz and Stacks' operation.	Mastoiditis	4	4			1	5
Schwartz operation	Mastoiditis, double.....	1	1				1
Tamponing posterior nares..	Epistaxis	4	4				4
Trephining and curettage....	Abscess of frontal sinuses and mastoid.....	2	2				2
OPERATIONS IN OPHTHALMOLOGY.							
Dissection of lens.....	Cataract.....	2	2				2
Enucleation of eyeball	Ruptured globe.....	2	2				2
Enucleation of eyeball and curettage.	Suppurative keratitis.....	1	1				1
	Carcinoma of eye and supraorb. arch	1	1				1

Operations from November 1, 1899, to October 31, 1900—Continued.

Operations.	Diagnosis.	Remaining.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.
OPERATIONS IN OPHTHALMOLOGY—continued.							
Extraction	Foreign bodies in eye	...	6	...	...	...	6
Incision	Dacryocystitis	...	1	...	...	...	1
Iridectomy	Glaucoma	...	1	...	...	...	1
Strabotomy	Strabismus	...	1	...	...	...	1
Total .....	.....	41	518	5	8	27	599

Deaths during first ten days after admission to hospital.

Diseases.	1st day.	2d day.	3d day.	4th day.	5th day.	6th day.	7th day.	8th day.	9th day.	10th day.
Acute diseases:										
Alcoholic coma	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebral embolism	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebral hemorrhage	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mania-a-potu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Nephritis, acute	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Pneumonia, lobular	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia, lobar	...	...	1	1	1	3	...	2	...	...
Opium poisoning	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pyonephrosis	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhoid fever	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	2
Uræmia	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Chronic diseases:										
Aortic regurgitation	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of liver	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diabetic coma	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery, chronic	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Entero-colitis, chronic	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mitral and aortic insufficiency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Mitral regurgitation	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mitral regurgitation and aortic insufficiency	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Mitral insufficiency	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myocarditis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis, chronic	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Pernicious anæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Phthisis	1	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...
Senility	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
Ulcer of stomach	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surgical diseases:										
Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Carcinoma of bladder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Carcinoma of colon	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Eczema, chronic, general	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hemorrhoids, external	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Intestinal obstruction	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mastoiditis	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Pelvic abscess	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Pelvic abscess and peritonitis	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Perineal abscess	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Septicæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tetanus	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulcer of foot (diabetic)	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Vesical calculi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injuries:										
Fracture, clavicle, humerus and skull	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fracture, femur, patella and tibia, compound comminuted	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fracture, femur, tibia, fibula and dislocated hip	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fracture, skull	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Shock	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	16	24	6	8	9	5	5	8	9	5

NATIVITIES.

Alabama	20	West Virginia	3
Alaska	1	Wisconsin	9
Arkansas	7	Wyoming	2
California	7	District of Columbia	606
Colorado	2	Oklahoma	1
Connecticut	10	Africa	1
Delaware	9	Austria	3
Florida	6	Belgium	1
Georgia	19	Brazil	1
Illinois	25	Canada	16
Indiana	21	China	1
Iowa	7	Cuba	4
Kansas	3	Denmark	1
Kentucky	22	England	29
Louisiana	8	Finland	1
Maine	20	France	18
Maryland	393	Germany	80
Massachusetts	47	Greece	15
Michigan	11	Hungary	1
Minnesota	4	Ireland	263
Mississippi	14	Italy	27
Missouri	17	Japan	3
Nebraska	2	Norway	8
New Hampshire	3	Nova Scotia	4
New Jersey	32	Porto Rico	3
New York	155	Prussia	1
North Carolina	33	Russia	8
Ohio	60	San Domingo	1
Pennsylvania	126	Scotland	15
Rhode Island	7	Sicily	1
South Carolina	16	Spain	2
Tennessee	15	Sweden	3
Texas	9	Switzerland	3
Utah	2	Wales	6
Vermont	6		
Virginia	358	Total	2,640

OCCUPATIONS.

Actor	1	Engineers	19
Actresses	5	Engravers	2
Agents	19	Expressman	1
Apprentice	1	Farmers	38
Artists	3	Firemen	29
Attendant	1	Fishermen	5
Bankers	3	Flagmen	3
Bakers	12	Florists	2
Barbers	9	Foremen	3
Bartenders	21	Fruit dealer	1
Billposters	3	Gardeners	15
Blacksmiths	12	Glass blower	1
Boiler makers	9	Grocers	16
Book agents	5	Horse dealers	3
Bookbinders	17	Hostlers	7
Bookkeepers	14	Hotel keepers	19
Bottlers	2	Housekeepers	122
Brakemen	27	Hucksters	4
Bricklayers	14	Inspectors	2
Brokers	5	Ironworkers	8
Butchers	13	Janitors	7
Butlers	5	Jewelers	3
Cabinetmakers	3	Jockeys	7
Carpenters	28	Journalists	9
Carriage makers	3	Laborers	282
Cashier	1	Lawyers	45
Chemist	1	Laundresses	12
Cigar makers	11	Lineman	1
Civil engineers	4	Machinists	24
Clergymen	12	Members of Congress	8
Clerks	296	Merchants	31
Coachmen	3	Messengers	8
Conductors	13	Miners	3
Contractors	7	Motormen	12
Cooks	17	Molders	5
Cutter	1	Musicians	9
Dairymen	4	Newspaper correspondents	10
Decorators	2	Newsdealer	1
Dentists	2	No occupation	481
Domestics	190	Nurses	19
Dressmakers	22	Painters	28
Drivers	27	Paper hangers	4
Druggists	2	Pavers	3
Electricians	7	Peddlers	8

OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

Photographers	3	Stewards	3
Physicians	10	Stonecutters	7
Plasterers	5	Stone masons	3
Plumbers	19	Students	87
Policemen	8	Switchman	1
Porters	4	Tailors	15
Printers	49	Teachers	15
Real-estate agents	4	Telegraphers	8
Restaurant keepers	26	Tinners	13
Rigger	1	Undertakers	3
Sailors	53	United States Army officers	6
Salesmen	20	Waiters	9
Saleswomen	2	Watchmen	20
Shoemakers	5	Weavers	2
Sign painter	1		
Soldiers	60	Total	2,640
Stereotyper	1		

REPORT OF THE CENTRAL DISPENSARY AND EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, *September 11, 1901.*

The BOARD OF CHARITIES:

In no more comprehensive and general way can I refer to the work done in the past year at the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital and to its needs than by quoting the first paragraph of my report for 1898:

Probably in no one of the preceding years of this institution have the purposes of its organization been more satisfactorily accomplished than during the past year. The perfect harmony and cooperation, as well as the eminent skill and faithful labors of the attending staff, have greatly enhanced its popularity. It is only to be regretted that its cramped facilities incapacitate it for meeting all the demands made upon it, resulting from this growth in popular favor.

For statistical information relating to the patients, finances, and internal management of the hospital I refer to the official reports herewith submitted.

As in former reports, I take great pleasure in calling attention to the efficient services of the Ladies' Auxiliary Board in the making of improvements that have not only greatly added to the comfort of patients, but have also enabled the members of the attending staff to perform their work more satisfactorily. To one present great need I desire to call especial attention, and that is to the obtaining of an automobile ambulance. During the long heated term of the past summer the horses owned by the hospital gave out from overwork, and had it not been for the generous act of the Washington Electric Vehicle and Transportation Company in loaning (without charge) to the hospital its ambulance lives would undoubtedly have been lost through the lack of prompt treatment. An automobile ambulance is in all respects much more efficient and so much more comfortable for nearly all emergency cases that no emergency hospital should be without one.

The trustees therefore respectfully pray that in considering the matter of the appropriation for the Emergency Hospital for the ensuing year the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives add to the usual appropriation a sum sufficient to obtain such an ambulance. Quite recently, but prior to the construction of these kind of ambulances, the old ambulance having become superannuated, a few philanthropic citizens of Washington contributed the money for the purchase of the one now in use.

Herewith is transmitted the report of Dr. Swan M. Burnett, president of the attending staff; the report of the treasurer, Hon. John B. Wight; the report of Miss Irene B. Lenig, the superintendent, and the report of the Ladies' Auxiliary Board.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. J. BOARDMAN, *President.*

REPORT OF THE ATTENDING STAFF.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1901.

I herewith transmit to you the report, in detail, of the work done in the various departments under the care of the attending staff for the year ending June 30, 1901. A summary of this work is as follows:

Dispensary department:

New cases.....	6,490
Revisits	23,228
Total	29,718
Operations	554
Prescriptions compounded	34,807

Emergency department:

New cases	3,837
Revisits	6,615
Total	10,452
Operations.....	2,214
Total new patients	10,327
Total revisits.....	29,843
Grand total of visits	40,170
Grand total of operations	2,768
Ambulance calls	1,262
Admitted to the wards:	
Cases	751
Deaths	58
Autopsies.....	4

The aggregate of work done is greater than in any previous year of our existence as an institution. Compared with last year, the increase is as follows: Total number of visits, 1900, 35,201; 1901, 40,170. Operations, 1900, 2,502; 1901, 2,768. Ambulance calls, 1900, 988; 1901, 1,262. Ward patients, 1900, 617; 1901, 751.

Every indication is that the work of the year just entered upon will be even greater than that of the last, in spite of the rigid enforcement of the rule as to the exclusion of those able to pay a physician. In this endeavor to keep out the unworthy we have again to express our appreciation of the valuable aid rendered by the Associated Charities.

As was indicated as desirable in our last report, some important changes have been made in the fourth floor by the removal of the Lionel laboratory to a smaller room cut off from the laundry on the north side of the building, thus securing on the south side in the room thus vacated two well-equipped strong rooms for violent cases and an overflow ward of four beds, as well as an isolation room for infection cases, all of which were badly needed. The means of accomplishing this much-desired end was furnished by the ladies' auxiliary. Yet, in spite of this, we feel almost constantly the necessity for more beds to care for the ever-increasing number of operations and accident cases, and this notwithstanding the fact that no case is kept in the institution for a term longer than is absolutely necessary.

We wish to call especial attention to the imperative need of an automobile ambulance. Our experience during the heated term of July last, during which month we broke the record with 200 ambulance calls, has impressed upon us more forcibly than ever before the absolute necessity for such a vehicle of our own. On that occasion both of our horses became exhausted from the overwork in the excessive heat—as many as 20 runs having been made in a single day—and we found it impossible to secure other horses for any consideration of charity or money. We have to thank the Washington Electric Vehicle and Transportation Company for their noble and willing response for help in our dire distress. They furnished to us, without expense, a delivery wagon fitted up for our wants, with which we were able to serve efficiently a suffering community, which without it would have had no adequate succor.

The annual appropriation of \$15,000, in addition to the contributions from our citizens, has been barely sufficient, with the exercise of most rigid economy, to carry us through the year. To carry on our increased work for the coming year and to sustain the nurses' home as a separate building will require at least \$18,000, which is what we ask should be made the appropriation for the next fiscal year.

To the forty assistants in the dispensary department we wish to render thus publicly our hearty appreciation for their important services, often arduous and exacting. To the resident physicians our thanks are due for their good and efficient work. The report of the superintendent, which accompanies this, will speak for itself as to the very satisfactory manner in which her department has been managed. The drug department has, as heretofore, been most admirably taken care of by Mr. Hoyle.

SWAN M. BURNETT, M. D.,
President of the Attending Staff.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

This report of the work done in the department of the hospital under my charge for the year ending June 30, 1901, contains nothing of unusual or marked interest, except the gradually increasing amount of work done, especially in the wards. The number of cases admitted to the wards this year has been far in excess of that of any year in the history of the hospital. The indications are that this will be maintained or even increased for the coming year. It has been my constant endeavor to keep the expenses of the hospital within the amount of the income received from the appropriation, private contributions, and from patients in the private wards, but the present high prices of all food products will make it impossible to keep the expenses for the coming year inside of this limit. The increase in the number of patients and higher prices of food will make a considerable increase in the appropriation necessary if we are to carry forward our work in a satisfactory manner.

The training school established in connection with the Washington Asylum Hospital has accomplished much in spite of the many obstacles it has had to contend with. We have this year sent out our first graduates. There are now 20 pupils in attendance in the two institutions. I would ask an increased interest on the part of the board in this department of our work. Under proper fostering care it would develop into a school of great usefulness to both the hospital and the community at large.

The following is a synopsis of the work done in our hospital training school during the school year just closed: Dr. H. L. E. Johnson, gynæcology; Dr. Wallace Johnson, bacteriology and hygiene; Dr. William L. Robins, nervous diseases; Dr. Randolph Carmichael, dermatology; Dr. George Lochboehler, materia medica; Dr. Emory W. Reisinger, medical nursing; Dr. Swan M. Burnett, care of the eyes; Miss Irene B. Lenig, ethics of nursing; Miss Minker, weekly classes in practical nursing and massage. Daily instructions are given in the drug room. Examinations were held during May.

In conclusion, I desire to return my thanks to the Ladies' Auxiliary Board for their readiness and promptness in responding to any suggestion as to the needs of the hospital. Their valuable aid has been felt in every department of the institution. My thanks are also due for the efficient and hearty cooperation on the part of the attending staff, as well as to the present resident staff and to our druggist, Mr. Hoyle.

Respectfully submitted.

IRENE B. LENIG, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

I have the honor to submit herewith a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital for the year ending June 30, 1901.

Receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1901.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand July 1, 1900	\$609.77
From pay patients.....	1,908.97
From all other private sources, including ladies' auxiliary society (\$1,046.75)	1,611.85
From interest on deposits.....	13.51
From United States appropriation	15,000.00
Total receipts	19,144.10

EXPENDITURES.

For salaries and wages	6,085.75
For medicine, surgical supplies, and instruments	2,225.04
For interest	900.00
For general maintenance, not included above	9,322.26
Total expenditures	18,533.05
Total balance in bank	611.05
Estimate for appropriation for 1903	16,000.00

JOHN B. WIGHT, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF LADIES' AUXILIARY BOARD.

GENTLEMEN: At the last meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary Board I was requested to submit to you a report of the work done by us during the year.

At the meeting held on the 12th of December at the hospital, it was reported to us that the following articles were needed: Twelve pairs of blankets, 12 towels, 50 yards of crash, 15 yards of muslin, 1 dozen forks, 1 dozen knives, 1 dozen spreads, 12 pairs slippers. They were therefore purchased, at a cost of \$82.68. Twenty-six dollars was also spent in putting corrugated india rubber matting in the hallways. It was also found necessary to repair the granolithic driveway to the south entrance of the hospital, at a cost of \$132.72.

In January the following amounts were also expended upon painting: In the operating rooms, hallways, etc., \$82; fire escapes, fences, elevators, etc., \$93; extra painting in the hallway upon the first floor, \$18. We purchased also 156 yards of muslin for shrouds, 2 tablecloths, 2 dozen socks, knives, forks, etc., for \$49.58.

In February the committee appointed to examine the nurses' home reported that it was in great need of a portable furnace and also of some plastering and smaller repairs. The furnace we decided to purchase, at a cost of \$287, and to have the other improvements done, at a cost of \$125.

The board has also agreed to undertake some changes in the hospital. The former laboratory is to be converted into two strong rooms and a ward, as it was thought best, on the patients' account, that the location of the old strong room should be changed. There will also be some other work incident to these changes, the bills for which have not yet come in.

The amount actually so far expended by the board has been \$770.98.

Respectfully submitted.

MARJORIE NOTT,
Secretary of Ladies' Auxiliary Board.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

446 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF 1900-1901 UP TO MAY 1, 1901, OF THE TREASURER, LADIES' AUXILIARY BOARD, EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

List of subscribers, 1900-1901.

Active member.	Contributive member.	Amount.	Total.
Mrs. G. L. Andrews	Col. G. L. Andrews	\$1.00	
	Mrs. McIlhenny	1.00	
	Mr. Lothrop	1.00	
	Mr. and Mrs. Aspinwall	2.50	
	Miss L. Lander	1.00	
	Mrs. A. A. Tunstall	1.00	
	Mrs. T. W. Bartley	1.00	
	Mrs. M. Addison	1.00	
	Mrs. J. H. Baxter	2.00	
	Mrs. A. L. S. Thombs	1.00	
	Mrs. R. J. Fisher	5.00	
	Mrs. C. Bird	1.00	
	Mrs. A. K. Hughes	1.00	
	Mrs. G. B. Williams	1.00	
	Mrs. Z. R. Bliss	1.00	
	Mrs. F. M. Alexander	1.00	
	Mrs. N. L. Burchell	1.00	
	Mrs. W. C. Borden	1.00	
	Mr. J. L. Sherwood	1.00	
	Mrs. McCarty	1.00	
	Mrs. F. J. Higginson	1.00	
	Mr. F. M. Bolziano	1.00	
			\$29.50
Mrs. F. H. Catlin			10.00
Mrs. R. Clark			10.00
Miss Edwards			5.00
Mrs. Ch. M. Ffoulke			25.00
Mrs. G. C. Fraser		25.00	
	Mrs. G. S. Fraser	10.00	
			35.00
Mrs. Gaff			15.00
Mrs. Hague			25.00
Mrs. Ch. Hale			20.00
Mrs. Hobson		5.00	
	Mrs. Padelford	5.00	
	Miss M. Wetmore	5.00	
	Mrs. Audenried	5.00	
	Miss Kean	10.00	
			30.00
Mrs. Luguer			10.00
Mrs. A. Mills			25.00
Mrs. Meyer			5.00
Mrs. Munn	Donation		10.00
Miss Munroe			10.00
Mrs. Mulligan		10.00	
	Mrs. J. F. May	1.00	
	Miss Jane Riggs	1.00	
	C. C. Bryan	1.00	
	John C. Walker	1.00	
	J. H. Sewall & Sons	1.00	
			15.00
Miss Nott			10.00
Mrs. Newcomb			10.00
Mrs. Parker	Mrs. J. A. Johnston and others		26.00
Mrs. Pellew			10.00
Mrs. Postlethwaite			10.00
	Mrs. Murray	1.00	
	Mrs. Salters	1.00	
	Mr. Drinkard	1.00	
			3.00
Mrs. Sharpe			10.00
Miss Siebert		5.00	
	Mrs. L. P. Siebert	5.00	
			10.00
Mrs. Taylor			10.00
Mrs. H. R. Webb		4.00	
	Miss C. E. Webb	1.00	
	Hugh Reilly	1.00	
	Kraft Bros	1.00	
	Jos. Matley	1.00	
	Dr. Magruder	1.00	
	Wm. Stiebeling	1.00	
			10.00
Total			388.50

SURGICAL DISEASES TREATED IN WARDS.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Results.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Died.
Abscess:								
Arm	1				1			
Axilla		1				1		
Palmar		1					1	
Ankylosis of hip joint		1				1		
Ankylosis of knee joint		1				1		
Appendicitis	5	1	2	1	4	4		1
Bubo	3		2			5		
Carcinoma:								
Breast				2		2		
Epithelioma	1					1		
Rectum			1			1		
Testicle	1				1			
Uterus		2				2		
Carbuncle			1			1		
Cellulitis	4	1	6	2		13		
Chancre			2			2		
Cholelithiasis	1				1			
Cyst of wrist			1			1		
Cystitis			1			1		
Endometritis		6		2	7	1		
Empyema			1			1		
Epididymitis			1			1		
Erysipelas	1		1		2			
Fistula in ano	1	1	2	1	1	4		
Fibroid of uterus				1		1		
Gangrene:								
Hand (tetanus developed)			1					1
Leg			1		1			
Hemorrhoids			4		3	1		
Hernia:								
Non-strangulated	4	1	4		9			
Strangulated	1		5		5	1		
Housemaid's knee				1	1			
Hydrocele	1					1		
Necrosis of tibia			2	1	2		1	
Paraphimosis	1					1		
Peritonitis		1						1
Phimosis	2		1		3			
Priapism			1			1		
Pyosalpinx		2		4	2	4		
Renal calculus				1		1		
Retention of urine	1				1			
Sarcoma:								
Breast				1		1		
Face and head	1			1		2		
Knee	1				1			
Submaxillary gland				1	1			
Stricture of urethra	12		11		13	7	1	2
Tubercular adenitis (cervical)		1	2		2	1		
Tuberculosis of—								
Elbow				1		1		
Knee joint			1			1		
Ulcer of leg	2				1	1		
Undescended testicle			1		1			
Varicocele	4				4			
Varicose veins of leg	1		1	1	2	1		
Total	49	20	56	21	69	69	3	5

Grand total, 146.

SURGICAL INJURIES TREATED IN WARDS.

Burns:								
Body	1	1	2	4		4		5
Face and chest				1		1		
Face and hands	2					2		
Concussion—general	11		1	4	13	3		
Contusion:								
Abdomen	5	1	1	2	6	3		
Back	2		2		4			
Chest	1				1			
Face	4		1		3	2		
Foot	1				1			
Multiple	7	1	3	1	10	2		
Thigh	3		1		1	3		

SURGICAL INJURIES TREATED IN WARDS—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Results.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Died.
Crush:								
Arm	3		1		2	1		1
Body	1					1		
Chest and ribs	1							1
Foot (tetanus developed)			1					1
Hand	3				1	2		
Leg			1		1			
Thumb, fracture of phalanx	1					1		
Dislocation:								
Astragalus				1		1		
Humerus	1	1				2		
Extravasation of urine			1					1
Fracture:								
Clavicle	4	1	3		1	6	1	
Femur and crush of chest			1					1
Femur, shaft	8	2	5	1	10	6		
Femur, both (amputation)	1		1				2	
Humerus, surgical neck (amputation)	1						1	
Humerus, surgical neck	1		1		1	1		
Humerus, shaft	4		2		2	4		
Humerus, external condyle	2					1	1	
Inferior maxilla	2			2	1	3		
Metatarsals, compound. (Tetanus de- veloped)			1					1
Old	2		2	1	1	4		
Olecranon	1					1		
Os-calcis	1					1		
Patella	2		1			3		
Radius and ulna			1		1			
Ribs	3		1		2	2		
Sacrum	1							1
Skull—								
Base	3				1			2
Depressed	4		2		2	3		1
Linear			1		1			
Multiple	2							2
Tibia	10		5		2	13		
Tibia and fibula	7		3		2	8		
Tibia and femur, compound	2	1				2		1
Ulna	1					1		
Vertebra-cervical	1				1			
Hemorrhage:								
Post partum		1			1			
Urethral			1			1		
Laceration of cervix and perineum		4		1	5			
Obstruction in oesophagus	1				1			
Perforation of intestines			1					1
Rupture of tendon		1			1			
Shock	2		1		2	1		
Sprain of ankle	3	1	5			9		
Wounds:								
Gunshot—								
Abdomen	1							1
Hand	1					1		
Head	1		1		1	1		
Lung			1		1			
Thigh and leg	2		3		4	1		
Incised—								
Chest			1			1		
Face			2		1	1		
Forearm	1		1			2		
Throat		1			1			
Lacerated—								
Face and scalp	10	1	8	2	3	18		
Head			1			1		
Hand	1					1		
Kidney			1		1			
Stab:								
Abdomen	2		1		2	1		
Back			1			1		
Chest and lung	1	1	3		1	3	1	
Leg (infected)	1					1		
Neck	1				1			
Total	138	18	77	20	97	129	6	21

Grand total, 253.

GENERAL MEDICAL DISEASES TREATED IN WARDS.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Results.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Died.
Abortion, threatened		1		3	1	2	1	
Alcoholism, acute	48	7	3	2	54	4	1	1
Amenorrhœa		1				1		
Apoplexy	1							1
Catalepsy	1					1		
Cerebral congestion	2					2		
Cerebral hemorrhage	9	1	2			3	1	8
Cholera infantum			1					1
Chorea	1				1			
Colic:								
Biliary	1					1		
Intestinal	5	1	5	4	13	2		
Constipation			1		1			
Delirium tremens	19		1		15	3		2
Diarrhea	1					1		
Enteric fever	1	1	2	1	1	2		2
Epilepsy	5	4	5			12	2	
Fecal impaction	1				1			
Gastritis	1					1		
Gastric ulcer			1			1		
Gastroenteritis	2				2			
Heat exhaustion	3	2	2	1	8			
Hemiplegia			1			1		
Hemophilia	1					1		
Hysteria	8	6		3	14	3		
Influenza	2		1		2	1		
Labor		1				1		
Lumbago	1					1		
Malaria	32	2	12	1	39	8		
Malaria, pernicious				1				1
Malingery			1		1			
Mania, acute		1	1	1	1	1		1
Mania, morphin	2	1				2	1	
Metritis		1				1		
Nephritis, acute	2					1		1
Neuralgia, intercostal	1				1			
Neurasthenia	1	1				2		
Neuritis:								
Multiple	1					1		
Musculo-spiral			1			1		
Oedema of lungs			1			1		
Poisoning:								
Atropine				1	1			
Carbolic acid		3		2	4	1		
Gas, illuminating	3	2		2	6			1
Opium	2	2		2	4	1		1
Paraldehyde	1				1			
Ptomaine	1	1		1	3			
Strychnine	1				1			
Sulphuric acid	1					1		
Rheumatism, acute	1	1	2			4		
Singultus			1		1			
Syncope				1	1			
Syphilis, secondary	1		3	1		4	1	
Thermic fever	2							2
Uremia	5	1	3	5	5	2	1	6
Vertigo	1					1		
Total	171	41	50	32	182	76	8	28

Grand total, 294.

EYE AND EAR PATIENTS TREATED IN WARDS.

Burn of eye (lime)				1		1		
Cataract	3	2	3	2	2	6	2	
Enucleation			2		2			
Glaucoma			1			1		
Iritis	1		1	2		4		
Mastoiditis		1	1		1	1		
Ophthalmia, gonorrhœal	1					1		
Repair of eyelid, plastic		1				1		
Rupture of cornea			1	1	1	1		
Sarcoma of antrum	1					1		
Sarcoma of eye				1		1		
Wounds:								
Gunshot, of eye and face	1					1		
Incised, of eye			2		1	1		
Lacerated, of cornea			1		1			
Total	7	4	12	7	8	20	2	

Grand total, 30.

THROAT AND CHEST DISEASES TREATED IN WARDS.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Results.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Died.
Angina pectoris.....	1					1		
Bronchitis:								
Acute.....			1			1		
Chronic.....	1					1		
Heart failure.....	2		1	1	2	2		
Hemorrhage, pulmonary.....	2			1		1	1	1
Hypertrophy of heart.....	1							1
Obstruction in œsophagus.....			1			1		
Pericarditis.....			1			1		
Pleurisy.....			3		1	1		1
Pneumonia.....	2	1	1		2			2
Tonsillitis.....				1		1		
Tuberculosis, pulmonary.....	1		4	2		1	3	3
Total.....	10	1	12	5	5	11	4	8

Grand total, 28.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 451

Report of patients treated at the Central Dispensary during year ending June 30, 1901.
EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Abortion, threatened	...	...	...	2	2	Fracture—Cont'd.	...	...	...	...	...
Abrasion:	...	...	...	...	...	Tibia and fibula	11	1	4	...	16
Arm	7	...	2	...	9	Skull	4	...	...	...	4
Head	14	...	5	1	20	Skull, depressed	2	...	2	1	5
Leg	3	...	...	1	4	Ulna	11	...	8	...	19
Angina pectoris	2	...	1	...	3	Zygomatic process	1	...	...	...	1
Alcoholism	133	14	33	12	192	Gastritis	5	...	...	1	6
Anthrax simplex	1	...	...	...	1	Hæmophilia	1	...	...	...	1
Appendicitis	4	...	...	...	4	Hemorrhoids	1	...	...	...	1
Asthma	1	...	1	...	2	Hemorrhage:	...	...	...	...	...
Apoplexy	11	3	3	...	17	Buccal	2	...	1	1	4
Asphyxia	...	...	1	...	1	Pulmonary	9	2	9	3	23
Bite:	...	...	...	...	...	Urethral	4	...	3	...	7
Dog, arm	28	3	10	4	45	Uterine	...	...	...	2	2
Dog, leg	9	...	2	...	11	Hernia, nonstrangu-	...	...	...	...	...
Human	3	1	7	5	16	lated	1	...	...	...	1
Insect	2	1	10	6	17	Hiccough	1	...	...	...	1
Horse	2	...	3	...	5	Hysteria	5	12	1	7	25
Burn:	...	...	...	...	...	Influenza	4	...	6	...	10
Arm	26	5	9	4	44	Malaria	13	...	6	...	19
Body	7	...	2	4	13	Neuralgia	3	1	8	3	15
Head	10	1	6	1	18	Pleurodynia	1	2	6	2	11
Leg	2	...	2	2	6	Pneumonia	1	...	1	...	2
Cellulitis:	...	...	...	...	...	Poisoning:	...	...	...	...	...
Plain	8	1	4	2	15	Ammonia	...	...	...	1	1
Incised	23	2	12	2	39	Arsenic	...	2	1	2	5
Colic:	...	...	...	...	...	Carbolic	1	...	1	6	8
Intestinal	32	5	47	14	98	Creosote	...	...	1	...	1
Bilious	1	...	...	...	1	Copper sulphate	...	...	1	1	2
Nephritic	1	...	...	...	1	Iodine	...	...	1	...	1
Concussion	18	2	4	1	25	Gas	...	3	...	1	4
Conjunctivitis	3	...	2	...	5	Opium	7	...	2	3	12
Crush, fingers	30	...	14	...	...	Ptomaine	2	...	4	...	6
Contusion:	...	...	...	...	...	Stramonium	...	...	1	...	1
Arm	63	7	31	6	107	Wood alcohol	2	2	...	...	4
Chest and back	27	5	32	4	68	Retention	44	2	32	1	79
Head	36	6	23	6	71	Rheumatism	1	...	1	...	2
Leg	40	3	39	3	85	Sprain:	...	...	...	...	...
Abdomen	11	2	16	4	33	Arm	43	9	22	2	76
Delirium tremens	4	...	1	...	5	Leg	37	6	15	5	63
Dementia	...	...	1	1	2	Back	11	...	10	3	24
Diarrhea	2	...	1	3	6	Syncope	2	2	1	1	6
Dismenorrhea	...	...	...	1	1	Synovitis, arm	3	...	1	...	4
Dislocation of—	...	...	...	...	...	Thermic fever	2	...	1	...	3
Ankle	6	...	4	...	10	Tonsilitis	...	...	1	1	2
Clavicle	1	...	1	...	2	Typhoid fever	...	...	...	2	2
Elbow	11	1	...	...	12	Uræmia	4	1	...	3	8
Finger	14	1	2	...	17	Wounds:	...	...	...	...	...
Humerus	12	...	4	...	16	Gunshot—	...	...	...	...	...
Inferior maxilla	2	...	1	...	3	Arm	8	1	5	1	15
Wrist	3	...	...	...	3	Head	6	...	3	...	9
Thyroid cartilage	1	...	...	...	1	Leg	21	2	19	4	46
Epilepsy	47	8	35	11	101	Chest	1	...	1	...	2
Epistaxis	9	...	7	2	18	Incised—	...	...	...	...	...
Exhaustion, heat	25	3	16	3	47	Arm	98	8	77	22	201
Foreign body removed:	...	...	...	...	...	Back	1	...	8	2	14
Arm	25	7	10	5	47	Head	33	6	30	15	82
Eye	82	5	29	5	121	Leg	12	1	9	7	29
Leg	7	3	3	2	15	Neck	...	1	...	...	1
Throat	12	2	8	5	27	Infected—	...	...	...	...	...
Esophagus	6	2	2	1	11	Arm	13	3	4	1	21
Fracture:	...	...	...	...	...	Leg	6	3	1	1	11
Clavicle	12	1	6	...	19	Lacerated—	...	...	...	...	...
Collar	12	1	8	...	21	Arm	181	12	136	13	342
Femur	13	2	5	1	21	Face	184	10	128	25	347
Fibula	2	1	3	...	6	Leg	39	1	24	3	67
Humerus	16	...	5	1	22	Scalp	190	8	117	21	336
Inferior maxilla	5	1	3	3	12	Punctured	39	1	26	6	72
Metacarpal	15	2	2	...	19	Stab—	...	...	...	...	...
Metatarsal	3	...	2	1	6	Back	37	2	18	5	62
Nasal	11	...	4	...	15	Chest	3	...	8	2	13
Patella	2	...	1	...	3	Abdomen—	...	...	...	...	...
Phalanges	6	...	1	...	7	Nonpenetrat-	...	...	...	...	...
Phalanges, compound	2	...	...	...	2	ing	1	...	5	1	7
Potts	4	...	...	...	4	Penetrating	...	1	...	...	1
Radius	10	1	5	1	17	Total	2,065	208	1,258	306	3,837
Rib	11	...	3	1	15						
Scapula	...	...	3	...	3						
Tibia	15	2	10	...	27						

Total number of visits for the year, 6,615.

452 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Report of patients treated at the Central Dispensary during year ending June 30, 1901.

EYE AND EAR CLINIC.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Amblyopia.....			1		1	Epithelioma, lid		1			1
Aphakia.....	2				2	Ophthalmia neonatorum		2			2
Atrophy of optic nerve	6		4	4	14	Pannus			1		1
Blepharitis marginalis	3	1	4	1	9	Traumatic cataract	3	1	2		6
Burn of cornea	5	2	2	1	10	Burn of cornea.....	2				2
Cataract, senile	5	1	6	9	21	Detachment of iris.....			1		1
Chalazion.....	7	2	17	7	33	Auricular neuralgia				1	1
Chemosis of conjunctiva	2		3	2	7	Rupture cornea			1		1
Choroiditis.....	3	1	2	1	7	Destruction cornea.....			1		1
Conjunctiva, circumcor- neal hypertrophy of.....	1		3	3	7	Leucoma.....		2		2	4
Conjunctivitis—						Eczema auricle		1	2		3
Catarrhal.....	46	41	51	69	207	Electric-light burn.....	1				1
Muco-purulent.....	3	4	14	3	24	Perforation ear drum	1		1		2
Papillary.....	3	1		1	5	Lachrymal abscess.....			1	2	3
Purulent.....	1		3	3	7	Tremulous iris	1				1
Scrofulous	3	6	15	17	41	Papillitis.....				1	1
Corneal opacity.....	1				1	Chondritis	1				1
Corneal ulcer		3	6	6	15	Orbital abscess.....			2		2
Cyclitis			1		1	Anophthalmia, operative			2	1	3
Dacryocystitis	5		3		8	Subaural abscess.....			1		1
Deafness—						Traumatism cornea.....			1		1
Nervous.....				1	1	Capsular cataract			1	1	2
Total.....			1		1	Ulcer, lid	1		1		2
Diplopia			1		1	Abscess, lid	1				1
Distichiasis		2		3	5	Irido-choroiditis	1		1		2
Echymosis.....	10		7	1	18	Oedema lids		1			1
Ectropion.....	1				1	Serpiginous ulcer			1	1	2
Entropion			2	2	4	No diagnosis	1				1
Epiphora	1	2			3	Foreign body, ear.....	1				1
Episcleritis	1	1		2	4	Gunshot wound, ear	1				1
Foreign body	33		19	2	54	Tumor iris		1			1
Furuncle of ear.....		1	3		4	Kerato iritis.....	1		1		2
Glaucoma.....	1		1	3	5	Hyperæmia iris		1	1		2
Hordeolum	2	2	3	2	9	Optic neuritis.....	1				1
Impacted cerumen	3	2	4	1	10	Ptosis	2				2
Irido-cyclitis.....		1			1	Paralysis internal rectus...	1		1		2
Iritis.....	5	2	12	3	22	Occluded pupil	1	1			2
Keratitis	9	12	27	7	55	Rhus poisoning			1		1
Mydriasis	1				1	Supraorbital abscess	1				1
Nystagmus.....	1		1		2	Trichiasis.....	1				1
Opacity of the vitreous	1				1	Traumatims orbit.....			1	1	2
Otitis externa.....		2	1	3	6	Tumor conjunctiva	1				1
Otitis media:						Preauricular abscess.....			1		1
Catarrhal—						Night blindness.....	1				1
Acute.....	3	1	4	2	10	Gumma iris		1			1
Chronic.....	9	2	19	8	38	Burn of conjunctiva, lime		1	1		2
Suppurative—						Phthisis bulbi.....		1	1		2
Acute.....	2	3	4	5	14	Keloid tumor				1	1
Chronic.....	7	7	11	6	31	Coloboma, choroid.....	1				1
Pinguecula	1			1	2	Malignant growth, orbit...	1		1		2
Pterygium	4	2	3	3	12	Tumor, lid			1		1
Refraction, errors in	20	32	8	30	90	Rupture eyeball			2		2
Staphyloma corneæ.....	1		2		3	Soft cataract	1				2
Strabismus:						Neuro-retinitis.....	1		1		2
Convergens	6				6	Retention cyst, canthus...	1				1
Divergens	1				1	Mastoiditis.....	1		1		2
Symblepharon	1			1	2	Supraorbital neuralgia.....	1		1		2
Synechia, anterior.....			1		1	Traumatism lids, human bite				1	2
Trachoma.....	2	2			4						
Traumatism	2		1	1	4						
Traumatic hemorrhage in- to vitreous	1				1						
						Total.....	257	152	306	226	941

Total number of revisits for the year, 3,671.

OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN THE EYE AND EAR CLINIC.

Senile cataract removed	9	Iridectomy	2
Plastic operation, eyelid	1	Foreign body removed from conjunctiva.....	5
Foreign body removed from cornea.....	46	Iritomy	1
Keloid removed.....	1	Discission.....	3
Dermoid cyst removed	1	Irido-capsulotomy	1
Chalazion removed.....	3	Foreign body removed from ear.....	2
Hordeolum, incised	5	Paracentesis of tympanum	1
Enucleation	6	Malignant tumor of eyeball removed	1
Lachrymal abscess, incised.....	5	Mastoid operation	2
Furuncle, incised	1	Carcinoma eyelid, excised.....	1
Traumatic cataract removed.....	2		
Mucous membrane transplanted to orbit.....	1	Total	101
Paracentesis.....	1		

Report of patients treated at the Central Dispensary during year ending June 30, 1901—
Continued.

SURGICAL CLINIC.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Abscess:						Foreign body:					
Alveolar	2	1	9	...	12	Foot	4	1	6	2	13
Abdominal wall	...	...	...	1	1	Hand	1	...	...	4	5
Arm	5	2	7	2	16	Fistula in ano	4	...	2	...	6
Back	1	...	...	...	1	Fissure in ano	...	...	1	...	1
Foot	1	...	3	...	4	Frostbite, hand	...	...	1	1	2
Leg	6	...	3	...	9	Furunculosis	2	...	4	...	6
Neck	6	1	3	...	10	Furuncle:					
Ischio-rectal	3	...	1	...	4	Neck	4	2	3	...	9
Scalp	...	1	2	...	3	Arm	2	1	...	...	3
Breast	...	...	1	...	1	Leg	...	...	2	...	2
Sublingual	...	...	1	...	1	Ganglion	...	1	3	3	7
Palmar	6	...	11	1	18	Hemorrhoids:					
Adenitis:						Internal	6	1	11	2	20
Cervical	5	2	17	10	34	External	1	...	2	2	5
Inguinal	1	...	5	...	6	Hernia:					
Appendicitis, catarrhal	...	...	1	...	1	Inguinal	6	...	7	...	13
Arthritis:						Femoral	...	...	...	1	1
Knee	1	2	4	1	8	Hydrocele	1	...	3	...	4
Ankle	...	...	1	...	1	Insect sting	3	...	3	2	8
Wrist	2	1	2	5	10	Intertrigo	...	...	...	1	1
Shoulder	...	...	...	1	1	Ingrown toenail	4	3	1	1	9
Elbow	...	...	1	...	1	Keloid	...	...	2	2	4
Bursitis:						Lupus	...	1	...	...	1
Knee	...	1	...	2	3	Neuritis, traumatic	2	1	...	1	4
Elbow	1	...	...	...	1	Neuroma, stump	5	...	...	1	6
Burn:						Necrosis:					
Face	1	...	2	...	3	Rib	1	...	...	...	1
Back	...	...	...	2	2	Elbow, tubercular	...	...	2	2	4
Arm	2	1	2	...	5	Tibia	...	...	1	1	2
Hand	2	...	4	...	6	Phalanx, finger	2	...	...	...	2
Face, arms, neck, and chest	1	...	...	...	1	Inferior maxilla	...	...	1	...	1
Leg	1	...	1	...	2	Phalanx, toe	1	...	1	...	2
Foot	...	...	7	...	7	Coccyx	...	2	...	...	2
Bunion	1	...	...	...	1	Femur	...	...	1	...	1
Carbuncle	4	...	2	...	6	Humerus	1	...	...	...	1
Cellulitis, leg	...	...	...	1	1	Onychia	...	1	...	1	2
Callus, hand	...	...	1	...	1	Orchitis	...	...	1	...	1
Condylomata	1	...	6	...	7	Orchitis, tubercular	1	...	...	...	1
Contracted fingers, paralytic	...	...	1	...	1	Periostitis	...	1	1	...	2
Curvature spine, lateral	...	1	...	...	1	Phlegmon:					
Dog bite:						Finger	35	13	58	22	128
Thigh	...	...	1	...	1	Hand	21	3	34	2	60
Hand	...	...	...	1	1	Foot	7	...	4	1	12
Dislocation:						Arm	1	...	2	2	5
Hip, old, unreduced	1	...	...	...	1	Pruritus, ani	1	...	...	...	1
Finger	1	...	1	...	2	Referred to other services	6	1	6	4	17
Shoulder joint	...	2	...	...	2	Sinus:					
Elbow joint	...	...	...	1	1	Sternum	1	...	...	...	1
Wrist	...	1	...	...	1	Foot	1	...	1	1	3
Eczema, leg	1	2	1	...	4	Back	1	...	...	...	1
Empyema	1	...	...	...	2	Chest	1	...	...	...	1
Epulis	1	...	...	3	4	Perineum	...	...	1	...	1
Erysipelas	1	...	1	...	2	Hip, tubercular	...	...	1	...	1
Fracture:						Sprain:					
Inferior maxilla	3	1	1	2	7	Wrist	8	2	8	3	21
Metacarpal	2	...	1	...	3	Shoulder	5	...	4	1	10
Femur, shaft	3	...	1	...	4	Foot	2	...	...	...	2
Femur, neck	1	...	...	...	1	Thumb	4	...	5	...	9
Humerus, shaft	...	...	3	...	3	Ankle	7	...	13	...	20
Colles's	3	1	2	...	6	Elbow	1	...	...	1	2
Potts's	2	...	3	...	5	Chest	...	1	4	...	5
Clavicle	2	...	2	...	4	Knee	...	2	6	1	9
Phalanx, toe	2	...	1	...	3	Back	3	...	7	1	11
Phalanx, toe, compound	...	...	1	...	1	Supernumerary digit	...	...	1	...	1
Phalanx, finger	...	...	1	...	1	Synovitis	3	2	3	...	8
Ulna	2	...	...	...	2	Thrombosis, venous, of leg	...	1	...	...	1
Humerus, internal condyle	...	...	...	1	1	Tumors:					
Humerus, surgical neck	...	...	1	...	1	Sarcoma	1	...	...	...	1
Ulna, olecranon process	...	...	2	...	2	Fibroma	...	...	2	3	5
Rib	3	...	5	...	8	Cysts	5	2	6	5	18
Nasal bones	...	...	1	...	1	Lipoma	...	...	3	...	3
Skull (old)	...	1	...	...	1	Fibroma, breast	...	...	...	3	3
						Epithelioma	1	...	...	...	1
						Papilloma	...	3	2	3	8
						Carcinoma	...	...	1	...	1
						Undiagnosed	...	3	4	2	9

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Report of patients treated at the Central Dispensary during year ending June 30, 1901—
Continued.

SURGICAL CLINIC—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Col-ored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Col-ored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Ulcers:						Wounds—Continued.					
Traumatic	17	6	28	8	59	Lacerated	19	3	38	6	66
Varicose	12	6	8	11	37	Incised	13	4	20	2	47
Tubercular	2	.....	1	.....	3	Punctured	1	.....	4	1	6
Specific	4	1	2	4	11	Gunshot	4	.....	8	2	14
Undescended testicle .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	Gangrenous	1	.....	1	.....	2
Varicocele	2	.....	1	.....	3	Stab of chest .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Varicose veins, leg	3	.....	2	1	6	Total	336	91	500	158	1085
Wounds:											
Contused	10	2	21	6	39						

Total number of visits, 3,599.

OPERATIONS IN SURGICAL CLINIC.

Abscesses:		Furuncles, incised	7
Arm	5	Ganglion, excised	2
Leg	6	Herniotomies, inguinal	2
Inguinal	1	Hydroceles:	
Face	3	Tapped	1
Alveolar	5	Vaulkman's operation	1
Neck	12	Hemorrhoids, internal	5
Axilla	3	Ingrown toe nails, excised	3
Sublingual	1	Phlegmons, incised:	
Scalp	1	Finger	72
Buttock	1	Hand	26
Ischio-rectal	1	Resection, elbow	1
Breast	2	Sinus back, incised and curetted	1
Abdominal wall	1	Tumors, excised:	
Unclassified	35	Fibro-cystoma, breast	1
Amputations:		Adenoma, breast	1
Breast	1	Papilloma	2
Kneejoint, sarcoma	1	Fibroma, hand	1
Finger, necrosis	4	Fibroma, ankle	1
Great toe	1	Lipoma	1
Bursitis knee:		Cysts:	
Tapped	1	Neck	2
Excised	1	Scalp	4
Castration	1	Arm	1
Carbuncles, incised:		Varicocele, radical operation	1
Breast	1	Varicose veins, Schede's operation	1
Neck	3	Total	236
Empyema, incision and drainage	1		
Epulis, excised	2		
Foreign body removed:			
Hand	3		
Foot	2		

Report of patients treated at the Central Dispensary during year ending June 30, 1901—
Continued.

GENERAL MEDICAL CLINIC.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Alcoholism	2	1			3	Hiccough			1		1
Appendicitis	1				1	Indigestion, intestinal	5	4	17	20	46
Anæmia:						Influenza	11	1	14	9	35
Primary	1	3	5	2	11	Insolation			1		1
Secondary			1	3	4	Leukæmia			1	3	4
Arterio-sclerosis	2		2	1	5	Lithæmia	5	3	6	5	19
Asthma	1		1		2	Migraine	1	3	2	3	9
Bradycardia				1	1	Movable kidney			2		
Bronchiectasis				1	1	Nematodes:					
Bronchitis:						Ascaris lumbricoides				2	2
Acute catarrhal	4		19	5	28	Oxyuris vermicularis				1	1
Chronic catarrhal	2		4	1	7	Nephritis:					
Cephalalgia	2		2	4	8	Interstitial	1	2	8	1	12
Cestodes:						Parenchymatous—					
Bothriocephalus latus		1			1	Acute	1		2		3
Tænia saginata		1	1		2	Chronic	2	1	3	2	8
Cholangitis		1	2	2	5	Tubercular			1		1
Cholera nostras	1		3	2	6	Neuralgia	10	1	11	11	33
Colitis	1	1	4	3	9	Neurasthenia	2	5	3	6	16
Constipation	6	3	24	23	56	Neuritis		1	2	4	7
Coryza			3	4	7	Obesity			2	5	8
Cystitis	1		4	1	6	Parotitis, simple			2		2
Diabetes:						Pharyngitis	3		12	2	17
Insipidus	1				1	Pneumonitis	2		2		4
Melitus	1				1	Poisoning (lead)	2		4		6
Dysentery	3	1	1	3	8	Ptyalism	2	1	2		5
Enteralgia				1	1	Rheumatism:					
Enteritis:						Abarticular	21	8	49	27	100
Acute	10	4	12	6	32	Acute articular	4	1	11	6	22
Chronic	1		3		4	Chronic articular	22	12	54	19	107
Entero-colitis	1		5	1	7	Rheumatoid anhritis	4	1	3		8
Fever:						Scarlatina	1				1
Intermittent malarial	39	6	53	16	114	Tuberculosis:					
Remittent malarial	4				4	Acute miliary	3	1	2	1	7
Gastralgia			4	3	7	Pulmonary			6	2	8
Gastric neurasthenia			1		1	Vaccinella			1		1
Gastritis:						Varicella		1			1
Acute	16	5	29	16	66	Referred	22	10	38	18	88
Chronic	24	8	48	45	125	Undiagnosed	5	2	5	2	14
Gastro-duodenitis	5	3	12	6	26						
Goiter		1			1	Total	258	95	519	307	1,179
Hepatitis, fibrous			1		1						

Total number of visits for the year, 4,699; average daily attendance, 12.13; revisits, 3,520.

CLINIC FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND CHEST.

Ptyalism			1		1	Hypertrophy of heart	1			1	2
Adenoids-post-nasal space	5	3	3	2	13	Hypertrophy of tonsils	5		15	23	43
Aortic regurgitation	1		1	1	3	Contusion of nose			1		1
Aortic stenosis			2		2	Hypertrophy of lingual					
Aortic and mitral regurgi-						tonsils	1		4	11	16
tation			1	1	2	Influenza (convalescent) ..	17	5	37	36	95
Stomatitis				1	1	Intercostal neuralgia			2		2
Arterial fibrosis			1		1	Laryngitis:					
Asthma	2	1	4	2	9	Acuta	7	4	2	2	15
Atheroma				1	1	Chronica	2		6	1	9
Bronchitis:						Lingual varix	1		4	3	8
Ac	24	11	55	35	125	Mitral regurgitation	1		8	4	13
Ch. cardiac	5	1	7	3	16	Mitral regurgitation and					
Syph. pharyngitis			1	4	5	stenosis	1		1		2
Diphtheria			3		3	Mitral stenosis				1	1
Edema uvulæ			1		1	Syph. stomatitis		1	2	1	4
Empyema			2		2	Pharyngitis:					
Empyema (c. pleuritic ad.) ..			2		2	Acuta	1		1	2	4
Abscess of palate			1		1	Chronica	4	2	8	8	22
Papilloma of palate			1		1	Granulosa			2	4	6
Ethmoiditis			1		1	Phthisis	19	10	57	28	114
Syph. ulcer tongue			1		1	Pleurodynia	2	1	9	13	25
Foreign body in:						Pluritis (with effusion) ..	3		4	2	9
Lingual tonsil	1				1	Pneumonia:(convalescent)				1	1
Larynx	1		1		2	Catarrhal	2				2
Functional disease of heart ..				2	2	Polypi of nose	3			1	4
Goiter		3		3	6	Post-nasal catarrh	5	1	4	3	13
Subacute laryngitis				1	1						

Report of patients treated at the Central Dispensary during year ending June 30, 1901--
Continued.

CLINIC FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND CHEST--Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Rhinitis:						Sarcoma of superior max-					
Acuta.....	4	1	11	7	23	illa.....			1		1
Atrophica.....	1	6	5	3	15	Glossitis.....		1			1
Hypertrophica.....	3		7	10	20	Anemia.....			1		1
Chronica.....	4		1	2	7	Herpes labialis.....				1	1
Tracheitis.....			1		1	Nasal spur.....	2	1			3
Rhino-pharyngitis, chronic	2	4	2	7	15	Papilloma of--					
Septum-nasi:						Vocal cord.....	1				1
Deflection of.....		1	1	1	3	Tonsil.....	1				1
Perforation of.....	3	1			4	Abscess of--					
Myalgia.....			1		1	Tonsil.....				1	1
Syphilitic ulceration of--						Tonsil (bilateral).....			1	1	2
Palate.....	6	4	5	7	22	Perforation of palate.....		1			1
Vocal cords.....	1		1		1	Epulis.....				1	1
Larynx.....	1				1	Lingual tonsil inflamed.....		1			1
Nasal bones (septum						Abscess of palate.....			1		1
and lip).....	3		2	2	7	Submaxillary adenitis.....		1			1
Tonsillitis:						Pharyngitis:					
Acute, catarrhal.....	7	4	10	10	31	Atrophic.....		1			1
Follicular.....	5	1	8	13	27	Sicca.....	1				1
Exostosis of septum.....			1		1	Subacute.....			1		1
Tuberculosis of larynx.....	1		2	1	4	Laryngeal stenosis (syph.).....			1		1
Uvula elongated.....	1		17	4	22	Laryngeal gumma.....			1		1
Paralysis of vocal cords.....			1		1						
Syph. tonsillitis.....	1	1	4	5	11	Total.....	160	73	339	281	853

Total number of revisits for the year, 5,982.

CLINIC FOR SKIN DISEASES.

Acne.....	1		1	5	7	Lupus erythematosus.....				1	1
Acne keloidal.....			1		1	Rhus toxicodendron.....	1				1
Dermatitis herpetiformis.....				1	1	Scabies.....	7	2	5	1	15
Dermatitis venenata.....	2		2	2	6	Syphiloderma.....	8	5	25	19	57
Ecthyma.....	2		2		4	Tinea versicolor.....	1				1
Eczema.....	16	12	18	11	57	Trichophytosis capitis.....	1		1	1	3
Erysipelas.....				1	1	Urticaria.....	1		2	2	5
Furunculosis.....	1	1			2	Verruca.....				2	2
Herpes zoster.....	2		2	1	5	Total.....	57	21	70	53	201
Impetigo contagiosa.....	10	1	7	4	22	Total new patients.....					201
Lichen planus.....	1				1	Total revisits.....					419
Pediculosis.....	1				1	Grand total.....					620
Pityriasis rosea.....			1		1						
Psoriasis.....	1		1		2						
Pruritus senilis.....	1		2	2	5						

CLINIC FOR DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

Acne.....	1	1	2		4	Enterocolitis.....	2	2			4
Abscess.....	4	2	2	4	12	Enuresis.....	3		1	2	6
Adenitis.....	1	2	10	1	14	Epilepsy.....			1	1	2
Amenorrhoea.....		1		1	2	Felon.....	1	1	1	2	5
Anemia.....		1			1	Fever:					
Anterio polio-myelitis.....			1		1	Intermittent.....	1	7	13	5	26
Ascaris lumbricoides.....	2	1	2	1	6	Remittent.....		1		2	3
Bronchitis.....	6	6	10	5	27	Foreign body (removed) ..	1	1	1		3
Burns.....	2	2	3	1	8	Fistula in ano.....			1		1
Chorea.....	1	1			2	Fracture:					
Constipation.....		1	3	1	5	Humerus.....			1		1
Contusion.....	2	3	3	1	9	Clavicle.....		1	2		3
Cellulitis.....		1		1	2	Forearm.....			1	1	2
Cretinism.....		1			1	Furunculosis.....	2	1			3
Cyst.....		1			1	Gastritis.....	1	2	1	1	6
Cystitis.....	1	2			3	Genu-valgus.....			1	1	2
Dermatitis.....				1	1	Glossitis.....	1	2	1	1	5
Diarrhea.....		1	2	3	6	Gonorrhoea.....	1		3		4
Dislocation of thumb.....	1				1	Goitre.....				1	1
Dog bite.....		1	1		2	Hydrocele.....	1		1		2
Dyspepsia.....	3	5	4	8	20	Hip disease.....			1		1
Eczema.....	5	7	7	2	21	Impetigo contagiosa.....			3	5	8
Enteritis.....	2	1	3	2	8	Incised wound.....	3	1	3	1	8

Report of patients treated at the Central Dispensary during year ending June 30, 1901—
Continued.

CLINIC FOR DISEASES OF CHILDREN—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Col- ored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Col- ored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Insect bite.....			1		1	Scoliosis.....			2		2
Lacerated wound.....	3	2	2	1	8	Scrofula.....	1		3	3	7
La Grippe.....	1	1	3	3	8	Sprained ankle.....	1	1			2
Laryngitis.....	1		1		2	Sprains of different joints..	1	2	2	2	7
Marasmus.....	2			1	3	Stomatitis.....	1	3	1	1	6
Mitral regurgitation.....	1		3		4	Syphilis, congenital.....			1	2	3
Malaria.....			1	1	2	Talipes valgus.....				1	1
Neuralgia.....				1	1	Tinea capitis.....	1	1	7	3	12
Nephritis.....			2		2	Tinea circinata.....	1		1	1	3
Otitis media.....	1	2	2		5	Tonsilitis.....	4	3	3	4	14
Palmar abscess.....	1		1		2	Traumatism of various					
Pertussis.....	1		3	2	6	kinds.....	5	2	3	1	11
Phimosis.....	3		1		4	Tumor (dermoid).....			2		2
Phthisis pulmonalis.....			1	1	2	Ulcer, indolent.....	5	3	4	1	13
Pleurodynia.....			1		1	Urticaria.....	1				1
Potts disease.....			1	1	2	Vaginitis.....		1	1	1	3
Rhachitis.....			1	2	3	Varicella.....	1	2	2	1	6
Rheumatism.....			3	1	4	Referred to other services..	5	8	6	4	23
Rhinitis.....	2	1	2	1	6	Undiagnosed.....	4	3	7	11	25
Rhus toxicodendron.....	1				1						
Scabies.....	1		1		2	Total.....	97	95	163	106	463

Revisits, 1,185.

OPERATIONS IN THE CLINIC FOR DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

Fistula in ano.....	1
Gant's femoral osteotomy.....	1
Myotomy and fasciotomy.....	2
Fracture of forearm.....	2
Circumcision.....	3
Foreign body.....	3
Indolent ulcer curetted.....	2
Incision for palmar abscess.....	2
Cervical glands enucleated.....	2
Felon incised.....	2
Open operation for comminuted fracture of neck of humerus.....	1
Cyst in popliteal space opened.....	1
Hydrocele.....	1
Plaster of paris applied to knee.....	1
Fracture of clavicle reduced.....	2

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CLINIC FOR NERVOUS DISEASES.

Diagnosis.	White.		Col- ored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Col- ored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Alcoholism.....	3		1		4	Neuralgia.....	2	1	1		4
Imbecility.....		1			1	Neurasthenia.....	4	11	10	7	32
Antero-lateral sclerosis.....	2		1		3	Paralysis (third nerve).....	1				1
Cephalalgia.....				2	2	Ulnar paralysis.....	1				1
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	3		2		5	Neuritis.....	1		1	1	3
Cerebral syphilis.....			2		2	Combined sclerosis.....	1				1
Chorea.....	2	1			3	Cerebral embolism.....			1		1
Seminal emissions.....	1				1	Morphia habit.....		1			1
Epilepsy.....	6	3	10	1	20	Functional impotence.....	1		1		2
Exophthalmic goitre.....		1			1	Senility.....	1				1
Facial paralysis.....			1	2	3	Referred.....				1	1
Hysteria.....		4	2		6	Paralysis of circumflex					
Locomotor ataxia.....	1		1		2	nerve.....	1				1
Syphilophobia.....	1				1						
Spinal paralysis of adults.....		1			1	Total.....	37	24	39	17	117
Multiple neuritis.....	4		4	3	11						
Multiple cerebo-spinal											
sclerosis.....	1		1		2						

Total number of revisits for the year, 1,547.

Report of patients treated at the Central Dispensary during year ending June 30, 1901—
Continued.

CLINIC FOR DISEASES OF WOMEN.

	White.	Col- ored.	Total.		White.	Col- ored.	Total.
Abscess	1	2	3	Perineum, laceration of ..	3	10	13
Adenitis, inguinal		1	1	Pelvic adhesions	5	2	7
Abscess, breast		4	4	Pregnancy	3	39	42
Abscess, vulvo-vaginal	1	1	2	Procidentia of uterus		2	2
Anteflexion of uterus	6	22	28	Pruritus	1	1	2
Abortion		1	1	Prolapse of uterus	1	1	2
Anteversio of uterus		2	2	Retroflexion of uterus	1	8	9
Atresia, uterine canal	1		1	Retroversion of uterus ..	2	12	14
Carcinoma of uterus		1	1	Subinvolution of uterus ..	1	13	14
Cervix, laceration of	14	22	36	Salpingitis:			
Chaneroid		12	12	Right	2	15	17
Carbuncle		1	1	Left	2	14	16
Cystitis	3	11	14	Double		1	1
Endometritis	9	40	49	Syphilis	9	23	32
Fibroids of uterus		12	12	Vulva, laceration of		2	2
Fistula, recto-vaginal	3		3	Vaginitis:			
Hernia, ventral	1		1	Gonorrhoeal	9	44	53
Herpes, vulva		1	1	Simple	11	26	37
Infantile uterus		6	6	Senile	2		2
Menopause	7	14	21	Undiagnosed	1	6	7
Menses, delayed	1	2	3				
Menses, vicarious		3	3	Total	102	380	479
Ovary, left, degeneration of	2		2				

Total new patients	479
Total revisits	1,890
Grand total	2,369

OPERATIONS IN CLINIC FOR DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Appendectomy	2
Curettage	8
Hysterectomy	1
Laparotomy for incarcerated epiplocele	1
Oöphorectomy	7
Perineorrhaphy	3
Trachelorrhaphy	2
Total	24

CLINIC FOR GENITO-URINARY DISEASES.

Diagnosis.	White.	Colored.	Total.	Diagnosis.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Adenitis inguinal	30	126	136	Varicocele	3		3
Balanitis	2	1	3	Hydrocele		2	2
Chaneroid	43	180	223	Pruritis		1	1
Chancre	3	13	16	Syphilis	15	22	37
Condylomata	1	4	5	Hydrocele of cord		1	1
Cystitis	22	44	66	Enlarged prostate	2	1	3
Epididymitis	5	12	17	Herpes-preputialis	5	12	17
Gonorrhea:				Impotency	2	6	8
Acute	101	290	391	Operations:			
Chronic	12	21	33	Referred to general medical ..	2	5	8
Orchitis	6	12	18	Referred to surgical	3	6	9
Phimosis	5	14	19	Referred to skin	1	6	7
Paraphimosis	4	8	12				
Stricture	6	8	14	Total	273	799	1,072
Urethritis		3	3				

Report of Lionel Laboratory for the year ending June 30, 1901.

Urinalyses	111
Sputum examinations	62
Pus smears examined	25
Pathological specimens:	
Miscellaneous tissues and tumors	12
Carcinomata	6
Sarcomata	3
Feces examined	3
Miscellaneous specimens	5
Blood examinations	3
Total	230

Donations to the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital for the year ending June 30 1901.

Contributor.	Donation.
<i>July.</i>	
Miss Bell	Bundle of old linen.
Col. Theo. Bingham	Cut flowers for wards weekly.
National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild	Cut flowers for wards.
S. Kann, Sons & Co	Load kindling wood.
<i>August.</i>	
Mrs. McKenney	2 nightshirts, 2 suits pajamas.
A. Sid Heller	Box palm-leaf fans.
Col. Theo. Bingham	Cut flowers for wards weekly.
<i>September.</i>	
Col. Theo. A. Bingham	Cut flowers for wards weekly.
Mrs. Sharpe	Books and papers.
S. Kann, Sons & Co	Load kindling wood.
<i>October.</i>	
Dr. J. B. Mullin	Foot pump for air tank.
Col. Theo. Bingham	Cut flowers for wards.
Mrs. Sharpe	Books and papers for wards.
S. Kann, Sons & Co	Load kindling wood.
Berwick Supply Co.	2 cans pumpkins, 2 cans asparagus.
<i>November.</i>	
Mr. H. C. Burch	Bundle of old linen.
Hon. Judge Hagner	Church papers and magazines.
Col. Theo. Bingham	Cut flowers for wards.
National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild	Do.
Ladies' Auxiliary Board	Curtains, knives, and forks; 1 dozen dimity spreads, 1 dozen blankets, 1 dozen bath towels 50 yards toweling, 1 dozen pairs slippers, 1 dozen pairs socks, table linen, rubber matting for halls and kitchen, unbleached cotton for shrouds.
Geo. S. Krafft's Sons	Half dozen mince pies for Thanksgiving dinner.
Employees of internal revenue	Floral offering for wards.
<i>December.</i>	
S. Kann, Sons & Co	Load of kindling wood.
Mr. Anson Mills	2 gas stoves and tubing.
General and Mrs. Lieber	Mince-meat, cranberries, wafers, and rice.
Chas. H. Javins & Sons	2 turkeys for Christmas dinner.
National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild	Cut flowers.
Geo. S. Krafft's Sons	Half dozen mince pies.
Mrs. John Davis	25 pounds granulated sugar.
<i>January.</i>	
Friday Morning Sewing Class	6 dozen towels.
Mrs. A. B. Hagner	Books and church papers.
Mrs. E. C. Hutchinson	Load of cord wood.
Mrs. H. Randall Webb	Bundle of old linens.
Friday Morning Sewing Class	2 dozen sheets, 2 dozen dusters, 2 dozen flannels, 2 dozen towels, 4 dozen pillowcases.
<i>February.</i>	
Cooperative Sewing Society	Half dozen nightingales.
Junior Sewing Class	Curtains for kitchen and reception rooms.
W. F. Roberts	Prescription blanks.
Globe Printing Co.	Do.
<i>March.</i>	
Miss Rhodes	Books and church papers.
National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild	Cut flowers.
Mr. C. H. Koster	Bundle of old muslin and cheese cloth.
Mrs. Colonel Sharpe	Old linen and muslins.
S. Kann, Sons & Co	Load kindling wood.
Mrs. Huldah Blackford	2 benches for lawn.
<i>April.</i>	
S. Kann, Sons & Co	Load kindling wood.
Globe Printing Co.	Prescription blanks.
Mrs. Geddes	Magazines for wards.
Mrs. Colonel Sharpe	Books and papers.
National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild	Cut flowers for wards.

Donations to the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital for the year ending June 30, 1901—Continued.

Contributor.	Donation.
<i>May.</i>	
Miss A. I. Gilman	9 night dresses.
Mrs. W. C. Hay	Books and toys.
Mrs. H. Randall Webb	Old linens and pajamas.
Mrs. Colonel Sharpe	Books and magazines.
Judge Hagner	Books and church papers.
Mrs. G. C. Frazer	Bundle of old linens and muslins.
Mrs. Hackney	5 coats and 2 caps for surgeons use.
Mrs. H. Randall Webb	2 gowns and slippers for children.
<i>June.</i>	
Mrs. Colonel Sharpe	Books and magazines.
Miss Thodorovich	Do.
Judge Hagner	Books and church papers.
A friend	Cut flowers.
Propagating gardens, through Col. Theo. A. Bingham	Flowers for the lawn.
Mrs. Elkins	Books and magazines.
National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild	Cut flowers for the wards.

Contributions to the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, donation day, February 25, 1901.

Contributor.	Donation.
Mrs. R. T. Mulligan	Coffee and sugar.
E. Morrison Paper Co.	Donation bags.
Globe Printing Co.	Printing donation bags.
Mrs. Merton Smith	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen tumblers, pepper and salt shakers, rubber sheet, washstand, and bureau covers.
Mrs. C. K. Wright	Rice and breakfast food.
Mrs. J. T. May	Bag coffee.
Mrs. L. A. Chery	Oranges, rice, dried fruit, sugar, soup, salt, Uneeda biscuit, bag flour, old linen, and jelly.
Clerks Washington Gaslight Co	\$2 cash, lemons, oranges, cut sugar, jam, soap, and biscuits.
Miss Schenck	1 case tomatoes.
Miss Gena R. Harding	1 dozen pairs slippers.
Miss King	Chest tea.
Mrs. Postlethwaite	1 dozen napkins.
Mrs. C. A. James	Granulated sugar.
Mrs. John O. Evans	Bag Ivory soap.
Mrs. Andrew Loeffler	Sheets.
Mrs. R. E. Haskins	2 sacks flour.
A friend	Tea, oats, cut sugar, granulated sugar, prunes, peaches, bag Ivory soap.
Mrs. Audenreid	Coffee, sugar, Uneeda biscuit, and matches.
Mrs. J. D. James	Cut sugar, evaporated peaches, tea, and oranges.
Mrs. Newcomb	Bag oatmeal.
Mr. and Mrs. H. Randall Webb	Flour, corn, and tomatoes.
Dulin & Martin Co.	Cups and saucers, teaspoons, and plates.
Mrs. Robt. Anderson	2 sacks flour.
Mrs. Albert Ray	Groceries.
Mrs. Anderson	Oatmeal.
Geo. Viehman & Son	Flour.
S. Kann, Sons & Co.	Toilet paper, blue, soap, scrub brushes, dust-brushes, buckets, mops, cups and saucers, plates, pitchers, dish pan, coffeepot.
Mr. Burch	Apples, oranges, sweet potatoes.
Lansburgh & Bro.	2 dozen towels.
Mr. Geo. Hughes	Groceries.
Miss L. Weiss	3 dozen wash cloths.
Mrs. C. B. King	2 pieces crash.
Chas. S. Javins & Son	4 chickens.
Mrs. Phelps	Gas stove and tubing, muslin.
Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith	Groceries.
Mrs. A. C. Addison	Do.
Mrs. G. B. Harrison	Bag sugar.
Miss Munroe	$\frac{1}{2}$ barrel flour, sugar.
Mrs. Francis Higginson	Soap, old linen.
Mr. and Mrs. P. K. Reily	Bag rice.
Miss L. Murray Ledyard	Bag starch.
Mr. John A. Baker	Sugar.
Mrs. C. C. Bryan	Sack flour.
Mr. and Mrs. M. Poindexter	Sack of flour.
Mrs. E. C. Hutchinson	Sack of rice.

Contributions to the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, donation day, February 25, 1901—Continued.

Contributor.	Donation.
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hunter	Groceries.
Mr. Wm. R. Brown	1 dozen cans of tomatoes.
Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Webb	Granulated sugar.
Miss Symonds	Groceries.
Dr. Sowers	2 pails and scrub brushes.
Mrs. Geo. W. Childs	Barrel of flour.
Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Hawkes	Bag of soap.
Mr. David S. Barry	Biscuit, tomatoes, and flour.
Mr. W. T. Reed	Groceries.
Miss Norris	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen bath towels and 1 dozen linen towels.
B. B. Earnshaw & Bro.	1 can of beans and 1 can of peas.
Mrs. A. A. Hoehling	Corn meal, flour, and tomatoes.
Miss C. E. Webb	2 sacks of flour.
Mrs. Thomas Gaff	Pears, peaches, peas, and currant jelly.
T. Ward	Bag of granulated sugar.
Mrs. Lodge	Tea, coffee, rice, sugar, and oatmeal.
Mrs. Archibald Hopkins	1 gross of matches.
Cranford Paving Company	Soap, corn, sugar, rice, tea, coffee, and soup.
Mrs. F. N. Carver	50 pounds of granulated sugar.
Mrs. Austin	9 cans of soup.
Dr. Henry D. Fry	Groceries and canned fruits.
Mrs. R. N. Harper	Granulated sugar.
Mrs. Colgate	Olein soap.
Mrs. Julian James	Check.
Mrs. Robt. P. Murphy	Bag coffee.
Havener Baking Co	Box crackers.
B. D. Gilman	Bag boric acid.
Mr. John H. Magruder	Box starch.
Mr. W. O. Whittemore	Box soap, dozen brooms, and Sapolio.
Mrs. Thomas Sidwell	Matches, soap, and flour.
Mrs. Michael Sells	Groceries.
Hoover & Denham	Box soap.
Mrs. C. V. R. Berry	Groceries.
Mrs. Hale	Four glass-top tables.
Mrs. Horace Gray	Groceries.
G. G. Cornwell & Son	Bag rice.
Mrs. H. W. Fitch	Groceries.
Mr. S. A. Reeves	Demijohn of whisky.
Dr. and Mrs. Reisinger	Grape juice and cream of wheat.
Mr. Ernest Merrick	1 dozen stalks celery and one-half barrel apples.
Mrs. C. M. Foulke	Groceries.
Mr. and Mrs. John Cornell	Groceries.
Mrs. Geo. C. Fraser	1 dozen bottles of port wine.
Mrs. J. B. Foraker	Granulated sugar.

REPORT OF THE EASTERN DISPENSARY AND CASUALTY HOSPITAL.

Another year's experience of the lay and medical directors of this institution confirms the statement made in our report for last year that the location, 217 Delaware avenue, NE., for a dispensary and casualty hospital is ideal, but if the building was of such shape and size, with interior arrangements of the latest and most improved hospital and dispensary character, the comfort of the poor, sick, and injured, would be greater, access to the building would be easier, and the amount of work accomplished by our present force would be much greater with no more effort and outlay than is expended now in an old building inadequately adapted. The present location is not only easy of access to the poor who are compelled to walk, but is easy of access by street railways, and has leading to it smooth pavements for ambulances. It is more than one and one-quarter miles east of the larger Emergency Hospital of this city, and can, in its present location and with its present capacity, take care of the greater portion of the emergency cases and dispensary needs of the city east of Third street west.

With reference to the tabulated report of relief supplied to dispensary patients, it will be noted that the cases have increased over the previous year 50 per cent and that there were very nearly 4,651 visits from new and old patients, a daily average attendance of $13\frac{3}{10}$. The operations performed in the dispensary department amounted to 180. Great care is taken by the house physician and his assistants in diagnosing all new dispensary cases, making a careful record of name, age, and color, and address. First relief is given to all, but before a patient can receive additional treatment the attending physician must be satisfied from his own observation, from recommendations of a known citizen, from any physician, from the health department, from any doctor to the poor, or from the associated charities that the applicant is worthy of free treatment. The associated charities has assisted the dispensary to sift out the unworthy, and deserves and receives the thanks of this board of directors for their prompt and efficient work of reporting upon applications sent to them.

The casualty department shows an increase in the number of cases of about 33 per cent over last year, with operations numbering 933 to their credit. The total number relieved through the year was 1,276, an average of 3 per day. Reports of the board of attending physicians concerning the work of the Dispensary and Casualty Hospital are attached hereto.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The board of directors is composed of 32 members—9 from the membership of the Medical Association of the District of Columbia, and 1 a graduate of dentistry. These 10 compose the attending staff of the institution, with 22 lay members, these latter from the professions and from the business and the industrial interests of the eastern section of the city. This board meets on the second Tuesday of each

month, and the meetings are well attended, much interest being taken both by the medical and lay members in the work. The attending staff is devoted to its work, giving constant attention to each clinic day, and is a devoted body of workers, giving attention cheerfully to work which affords them no compensation. The lay members of this board highly appreciate the sacrificing efforts of the attending staff, and give honor to them for the work they daily perform for charity's sake. The house physician and his assistants get a small compensation for the work they perform, but when it is explained that their duty covers all of the hours of the day and night, at a compensation too small to be mentioned, it is admitted by all that they deserve kind words and the hearty support of the board of directors and the public.

LADY MANAGERS.

This body has helped the treasury of the board during the past year, as will be noted in the financial report. Many years of labor have been given freely by these ladies in obtaining funds for this institution. It is with pleasure that this board thanks them for all that they have done for it, and feels that the burden laid upon this board is lightened by the cheerful and charitable work done by them. The same can be said of, and this board desires also to acknowledge the help afforded it by, the Young Ladies' Guild, which has supplied the hospital and dispensary with many needed household articles used by the dispensary, hospital, and matron.

FINANCES.

Summary of receipts and disbursements from July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901.

RECEIPTS.

Public funds	\$1,500.00
Private funds:	
Balance on hand July 1, 1900	48.93
Board and care of patients	80.00
Donations	88.41
Dues	79.00
Interest, Bicksler note	50.00
Euchre party	127.00
Lady managers:	
Amount on hand July 1, 1900	202.18
Rent from storage rooms	36.43
Donations	1.00
Entertainment	32.00
Dues	13.00
Total	<u>2,257.95</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Board and care of patients	\$208.65
American Bonding Company	7.50
Gas	62.57
Ice	12.18
House supplies	127.62
Surgeon supplies	17.20
Drugs	274.63
Stationery	3.35
Repairs	8.50
Water rent	10.83
Fuel	138.00
Printing	15.00
Janitor	154.00
Matron	300.00

Board of student	\$87. 50
Board of physician	93. 05
Salary of student	100. 00
Salary of physician	277. 50
Rent	66. 66
Lady managers:	
Rent	200. 00
Laundry	61. 00
Total	<u>2, 225. 74</u>
Total joint balance	<u>32. 21</u>

ESTIMATES FOR 1902-3.

We desire your earnest consideration of the following estimate, which has been considered carefully by this board of directors, and its adoption is urgently requested:

For house physician, matron, and janitor	\$960
For board of house physician, three assistants, janitor, and patients	900
For rent of building	400
For medical and surgical supplies and electrical supplies and instruments	1, 200
For interior repairs to building	75
For general maintenance and coal	600
Total	<u>4, 135</u>

The above amount is required to keep this institution in an efficient working condition, and of this amount we ask that an appropriation be made of \$3,000. The deficit will be supplied by the board of directors, lady managers, and ladies' guild.

To make this institution an economical success, that success being the relief of a greater number of dispensary applicants and all of the emergency cases brought to its doors, it is necessary that it should be housed in a building of such a size and with such surroundings as would allow it to perform the work it is daily called upon to do. Therefore we earnestly present to you our petition for an appropriation of \$6,000, to be used in the erection of a plain but substantial two-story building on a lot which this board pledges will be large enough for all the institution's needs, and which will be paid for by the lay members of this board and their friends as a free gift to the public.

LOCALITY NEEDS AND LOCAL SUPPORT.

This board has been convinced by the reports made of the work of this institution from year to year that there is great necessity for it in the eastern section of the city. This institution has been kept open and work has been done cheerfully for more than thirteen years. The citizens east of the Capitol take great pride in it and give financial support. They ask that the institution also be supported by the board of charities, so far as it can consistently, by directing that the dispensary applicants and emergency cases from that portion of the city east of Third street west shall be treated by the institutions located therein. We do not ask that all cases referred to shall be brought to this institution, but we are of the opinion that institutions of like character along with this one can successfully take care of and relieve the poor and the unfortunate of all the eastern section.

For the board of directors.

THOMAS W. SMITH,
President.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

PUBLIC FUNDS.

RECEIPTS.

1900.		
July 26.	United States Treasury warrant	\$375.00
Oct. 12.	United States Treasury warrant	375.00
1901.		
Jan. 8.	United States Treasury warrant	375.00
Apr. 13.	United States Treasury warrant	375.00
Total.....		1,500.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Voucher No.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
396708	W. P. Reeves.....	House physician	\$40.00
396709	A. L. Hullfish	Matron	40.00
396710	do	Board physician and student	25.00
396711	Ethel Perry	Board house physician.....	13.25
396712	R. A. Warner	Board student.....	12.50
396713	Milton Tibbitts.....	Printing	9.00
396714	B. L. Simpson.....	Fuel	12.00
396715	Wm. J. Brewer.....	Printing	6.00
396716	A. J. McKee.....	Surgeon supplies	5.93
396717	Jas. J. Hayes.....	Dry goods	6.60
396718	Lewis Flemer	Drugs.....	62.47
396719	W. P. Reeves.....	House physician.....	20.00
396720	Thos. Wood.....	Janitor	4.00
396721	R. A. Warner	Board student.....	12.50
396722	Ethel Perry	Board house physician	14.15
396723	A. L. Hullfish	Matron	20.00
396724	do	Board students	26.10
396725	Woodward & Lothrop	Dry goods	18.41
396726	E. G. Davis.....	Water tax	10.83
396727	Lewis Flemer	Drugs.....	75.10
396728	A. L. Hullfish	Matron	40.00
396729	R. A. Warner	Board student.....	25.00
396730	Ethel Perry	Board house physician	28.15
396731	W. P. Reeves.....	House physician	40.00
396732	A. L. Hullfish.....	Board patients.....	12.25
396733	Joseph Ross	Janitor	15.00
396734	J. J. Hayes	Dry goods	4.96
396735	Woodward & Lothrop	do	13.43
396736	W. P. Reeves.....	House physician.....	40.00
396737	Joseph Ross	Janitor	15.00
396738	A. L. Hullfish	Matron	40.00
396739	Lewis Flemer	Drugs.....	41.69
396740	W. P. Reeves.....	House physician.....	20.00
396741	A. L. Hullfish.....	Matron	20.00
396742	Canceled		
396743	A. L. Hullfish	Board patients.....	17.40
396744	Chas. Day	Janitor	15.00
396745	W. P. Reeves.....	House physician.....	20.00
396746	A. L. Hullfish	Matron	20.00
396747	do	Board patients.....	22.20
396748	Chas. Day	Janitor	15.00
396749	Woodward & Lothrop	Dry goods	9.08
396750	V. Baldwin Johnson	Fuel	14.00
396751	B. L. Simpson	do	26.50
396752	Lewis Flemer	Drugs.....	64.24
396753	Woodward & Lothrop	Dry goods	6.13
396754	A. L. Hullfish	Board physician and student	25.00
396755	Sylvester Tolliver	Janitor	15.00
396756	A. L. Hullfish	Board physician and student.....	25.00
396757	Jas. J. Hayes	Dry goods	5.80
396758	A. L. Hullfish	Board physician and student.....	25.00
396759	do	Board patients.....	7.65
396760	W. P. Reeves.....	House physician.....	65.00
396761	A. L. Hullfish	Matron	60.00
396762	R. A. Warner	Student.....	37.50
396763	Charles Day	Janitor	15.00
396764	A. L. Hullfish	Board patients	7.05
396765	V. Baldwin Johnson.....	Fuel	72.50
396766	B. L. Simpson.....	do	13.00
396767	Lewis Flemer	Drugs.....	27.63
396768	A. L. Hullfish.....	Matron	20.00
396769	W. P. Reeves.....	House physician.....	32.50
396770	R. A. Warner	Student.....	12.50
396771	Charles Day	Janitor	15.00
Total			1,500.00

Receipts, \$1,500; disbursements, \$1,500.

PRIVATE FUNDS.

RECEIPTS.

Date.	Source.	Nature.	Amount.
1900.			
July 1	Balance on hand.....		\$48.93
1	F. W. Moffatt.....	Patient.....	25.00
1	Maria Odallas.....	do.....	5.00
13	C. Thompson.....	324 B street SW.....	5.00
Oct. 1	Maria Odallas.....	Patient.....	2.00
31	Thos. W. Smith.....	Donation.....	12.00
Nov. 6	Woman's Christian Temperance Union.....	(T. W. S.).....	1.00
14	B. W. Clark.....	Dues.....	5.00
Dec. 1	M. Woodberry.....	Patient.....	2.00
26	T. J. Meyers.....	Dues.....	5.00
31	Bicksler interest.....	Ending Dec. 31.....	25.00
1901.			
Jan. 9	Herbert Howard.....	Patient.....	5.00
Feb. 4	V. Baldwin Johnson.....	Dues, 1901.....	5.00
4	Geo. F. Harbin.....	do.....	5.00
23	W. C. Dodge.....	do.....	4.00
23	A. P. Clark.....	do.....	5.00
23	Euchre party.....		48.00
Apr. 1	do.....		75.00
10	Dr. T. J. Winter.....	Dues.....	5.00
10	Euchre party.....		2.00
May 15	Geo. E. Ernst.....	Patient.....	6.00
15	Mrs. McCown.....	do.....	6.00
15	Mr. Marn.....	do.....	3.00
15	Euchre party.....		2.00
June 1	Mr. Traverse.....	Board, 11 days.....	11.00
1	Littlefield & Alvord.....	For Ed. Perry, patient.....	10.00
18	Tracy L. Jeffords.....	Dues.....	5.00
25	G. W. T. Swartzell.....	do.....	5.00
29	W. B. French, M. D.....	do.....	5.00
29	Henry P. Blair.....	do.....	5.00
29	A. E. L. Leckie.....	do.....	5.00
29	Geo. R. Repetti.....	do.....	5.00
29	R. J. Earnshaw.....	do.....	5.00
29	W. H. Marlow.....	Subscription.....	10.00
29	P. H. Roy, M. D.....	do.....	10.00
29	Jacob Spleidt.....	do.....	10.00
29	Geo. P. Zurhorst.....	Dues.....	5.00
29	Bicksler interest.....	Ending June 30.....	25.00
29	John E. Herrell.....	Donation.....	10.00
29	B. B. Earnshaw.....	do.....	10.00
29	John C. Yost.....	do.....	10.00
29	Thos. W. Smith.....	do.....	10.00
29	S. T. Eberly.....	Dues.....	5.00
29	John B. Espey.....	Donation.....	3.93
29	T. W. Smith.....	do.....	1.48
29	From lady managers.....		284.61
	Total.....		757.95

PRIVATE FUNDS—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Date.	Check.	On what account.	Amount.
1900.			
July 13	331	A. L. Hullfish, board of patients, May and June	\$60.60
27	332	American Bonding Company	7.50
Aug. 10	333	Gas Company, July	3.50
Sept. 8	334	Gas Company, August	1.87
8	335	American Ice Company	3.22
Oct. 9	336	Gas Company, September	2.64
22	337	American Ice Company	1.65
Nov. 9	338	Gas Company, October	6.16
9	339	George F. Muth & Co	2.25
9	340	A. J. McKee & Co	2.22
9	341	Tyree & Co	3.50
21	342	A. L. Hullfish, board of patients, October	19.00
1901.			
Jan. 7	343	Geo. F. Harbin, refund gas bill	5.94
7	344	American Ice Company	3.06
9	345	Gas Company, January	7.37
Feb. 4	346	Gas Company, February	6.49
4	347	American Ice Company	.85
4	348	A. J. McKee & Co	1.85
4	349	Geo. F. Harbin, stamps	2.00
9	350	M. McPhee, blank book	1.35
Mar. 2	351	Mark Bell, repairs	7.50
5	352	Sylvester Tolson, January and February	15.00
8	353	Gas Company, February	5.28
13	354	J. J. Hayes, house supplies	5.35
13	355	Saks & Co., house supplies	23.26
13	356	Woodward & Lothrop, house supplies	2.76
13	357	S. Kann, Sons & Co., house supplies	2.18
Apr. 4	358	National Safe Deposit, Savings and Trust Co., rent, October and November	66.66
4	359	Gas Company, March	6.60
May 8	360	Gas Company, April	5.39
June 3	361	Mark Bell, whitewashing	1.00
8	362	Gas Company, May	5.94
8	363	A. L. Hullfish, board of patients, April	10.75
8	364	A. L. Hullfish, board of patients, May	14.10
29	365	A. L. Hullfish, salary, May	20.00
29	366	R. A. Warner, salary, May and June	25.00
29	367	Chas. Day, salary, May	15.00
29	368	Chas. Day, salary, June	15.00
29	369	Gas Company, June	5.39
29	370	Freeman & Suit, ice to July 1	3.40
29	371	Woodward & Lothrop, house supplies	22.00
29	372	A. J. McKee & Co	7.20
29	373	A. L. Hullfish, board of patients, June	11.55
29	374	A. L. Hullfish, salary, June	20.00
29	.....	John B. Espey, material credit	3.93
29	.....	Thos. W. Smith, material credit	1.48
29	.....	National Safe Deposit, Savings and Trust Co., rent	200.00
29	.....	Laundry	61.00
		Total	725.74

Receipts \$757.95
Disbursements 725.74

Balance private funds 32.21

468 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Summary of receipts and disbursements from July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901.

RECEIPTS.	
Public funds	\$1,500.00
Private funds:	
Balance on hand July 1, 1900	48.93
Board and care of patients	80.00
Donations	88.41
Dues	79.00
Interest, Bicksler note	50.00
Euchre party	127.00
Lady managers:	
Amount on hand July 1, 1900	202.18
Rent from storage rooms	36.43
Donations	1.00
Entertainment	32.00
Dues	13.00
Total	\$2,257.95

DISBURSEMENTS.	
Board and care of patients	208.65
American Bonding Company	7.50
Gas	62.57
Ice	12.18
House supplies	127.62
Surgeons' supplies	17.20
Drugs	274.63
Stationery	3.35
Repairs	8.50
Water rent	10.83
Fuel	138.00
Printing	15.00
Janitor	154.00
Matron	300.00
Board of student	87.50
Board of physician	93.05
Salary of student	100.00
Salary of physician	277.50
Rent	66.66
Lady managers:	
Rent	200.00
Laundry	61.00
Total	2,225.74
Total joint balance	32.21

Dispensary report of new patients treated at the Eastern Dispensary by attending physicians during the year of 1900-1901.

Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.				Total.
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Abortion							2		2
Abortion, incomplete							1		1
Abscess:									
Alveolar.....					1		2		3
Arm.....					1		1		2
Auricular								1	1
Axillary.....		2			1		1		4
Cervical.....					2		1	1	4
Chest.....					1				1
Finger	1				2				3
Hand.....		1	2		1				4
Jaw					1				1
Leg.....								1	1
Nasal.....					1				1
Pelvic.....							1		1
Peritonsilar							1		1
Scalp.....								1	1
Sublingual					1				1
Submaxillary				1					1
Thigh.....	1				1				2
Toe.....							1		1
Traumatic.....	1								1
Acne	3					1	2	1	7
Acites, tubercular						1			1
Adhesions:									
Pelvic.....							1		1
Prepuce		1			1				2
Adenoids, vegetative.....								1	1
Adenitis:									
Axillary.....							1		1
Cervical.....					1		3	1	5
Sublingual		1					1		2
Alopecia			1						1
Amenorrhea			2				4		6
Amblyopia:									
Simple	1								1
Toxic.....					1				1
Anæmia				1	1		3	6	11
Anteflexion of uterus			1				7		8
Anteflexion and endometritis.....							2		2
Anteflexion and retroversion							1		1
Anteflexion and vaginitis.....							1		1
Aortic insufficiency							1		1
Aortic regurgitation	1						1		2
Aphakia.....							1		1
Arthritis:									
Septic		2							2
Tubercular.....					1				1
Wrist.....							1		1
Artificial menopause							1		1
Ascaris lumbricoides						1		2	3
Asthma	2				4		4		10
Blephoritis	1	1		1					3
Bronchitis:									
Acute	9	2	6	2	31		41	1	92
Chronic	1				1		3		5
Broncho-pneumonia		3		1	2		2		8
Bubo	2				30		2		34
Burn of—									
Arm.....					1				1
Eye.....		1							1
Hand.....	1								1
Carcinoma:									
Lip.....	1								1
Uterus.....							5		5
Carbuncle of neck.....	1								1
Caries, inferior maxillary							1		1
Cataract.....							3		3
Catarrh.....	3		2		3		9		17
Cellulitis:									
Hand.....					1				1
Submaxillary					1		1	1	3
Cephalgia	2		2		5		9		18
Chalazium	1				2	1	1	2	7
Chancroids	5				39		6		50
Chicken pox						1			1

470 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Dispensary report of new patients treated at the Eastern Dispensary by attending physicians during the year of 1900-1901—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.				Total.
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Chilblain.....							1		1
Chimosis.....					1				1
Chlorosis.....			1						1
Chorditis serus.....					1				1
Chorea.....			1						1
Condolomyta.....			1		1				2
Conjunctivitis.....	2	1	3	1	2		11	2	22
Constipation.....		1	3		8		29		41
Corneal hypertrophy.....								2	2
Coryza.....							3		3
Cyst, sebaceous.....	2								2
Cystitis.....	1		1		5		6	1	14
Debility.....			1		1		3		5
Dermatitis.....				1			1		2
Diarrhea.....			2		2				4
Dilatation of stomach.....						1			1
Dislocation of humerus.....	1								1
Dysentery.....					1				1
Dysmenorrhea.....							1	3	4
Dyspepsia.....							5		5
Eczema:									
Chronic.....			1	1			1		3
Ear.....						1			1
Finger.....			1						1
Hand.....					2				2
Lip.....	1				1				2
Nipple.....							1		1
Scalp.....	2	6	3	2	1	4	2	7	27
Endocarditis.....							1		1
Endometritis.....			2				22		24
Endometritis and leucorrhea.....			1						1
Endometritis and salpingitis.....			1				2		3
Eneuresis.....		1							1
Enlarged glands:									
Cervical.....							1		1
Submaxillary.....					1				1
Enteritis.....	2		1		7				10
Enterocolitis.....							1		1
Epilepsy.....					2		1	2	5
Epistaxis.....					1				1
Epithelioma, lip.....	1								1
Epylus.....					1				1
Felon, thumb.....					3				3
Fever:									
Intermittent.....	8			3	12	8	10	9	50
Remittent.....		1				1	1		3
Fibroid of uterus.....							4		4
Fibro-myomata of uterus.....							1		1
Fibro-myomata of uterus and pyosalpingitis.....							1		1
Fissure of anus.....			1						1
Fissure of tongue.....					1				1
Fistula, recto-vaginal.....							1		1
Foreign body in—									
Cheek.....			1						1
Eye.....		2				1			3
Finger.....	1		1		1		1		4
Fracture:									
Cavicle.....	1							2	3
Colle's.....	1		1						2
Fibula.....	1								1
Finger.....	1								3
Humerus.....	1				3				2
Inferior maxilla.....					1				1
Palate.....							1		1
Potts's.....									1
Skull.....					1				1
Tibia.....					2				2
Ulna.....	1								1
Frost bite.....					1				1
Furunculosis:					1				1
Arm.....	1								1
Back.....		1		2	1				4
Foot.....	1	2	1						4
Neck.....	1								1

Dispensary report of new patients treated at the Eastern Dispensary by attending physicians during the year of 1900-1901—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.				Total.
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Gangrene:									
Foot.....	1								1
Hand.....								1	1
Leg.....	2								2
Gastritis, catarrhal.....					2		1	1	4
Gastro-enteritis.....		1							1
Gastro-intestinal infection.....								1	1
Goitre.....		1					1		2
Gonorrhea.....	7		1		46	2	3		59
Heat prostration.....	1								1
Hematoma, elbow.....					1				1
Hemorrhage, pulmonary.....					1				1
Hemorrhoids.....							1		1
Hepatitis.....	1						1		2
Hernia:									
Femoral.....			1						1
Inguinal.....		1			1	1	1		4
Hyperopia.....				1				1	2
Iliocolitis.....		1		1				1	3
Impacted cereum.....							1		1
Impetigo.....							3		3
Impotency.....					2				2
Incontinence of urine.....					1		1		2
Indigestion.....		2	4	3	7	9	19	12	56
Influenza.....	3				10	1	9	1	24
Intestinal colic.....					1				1
Iritis:									
Simple.....			1		2	2	5		10
Specific.....	1				2				3
Keloid ear.....							3		3
Keratitis:									
Marginal.....	1								1
Scrofulus.....				1		1		1	3
Simple.....	2		1	4	1	2	2	1	13
Tubercular.....	1				2		1		4
Lacerated cervix.....			1				2		3
Laryngitis:									
Catarrhal.....	1				1		1		3
Simple.....		2					2		4
Lenticular opacity.....			2		1				3
Leucorrhea.....							2		2
Lichen planus.....	1	1							2
Leucoma.....					1				1
Lumbago.....							3		3
Lumbricoids.....						1		2	3
Lymphangitis.....						3		4	7
Malnutrition.....								1	1
Marasmus.....						1			1
Mastitis.....									
Menopause.....			1				3		3
Mennorrhagia.....							2		3
Mitral insufficiency.....							5		5
Myocarditis.....					2		6	1	9
Myopia.....					2				2
Myxo-hypoma.....		1		1	1		1		2
Necrosis:								1	3
Inferior maxilla.....							1		1
Phalanx.....	1								1
Radius.....		1							1
Rib.....	1								1
Neuraesthesia.....	1								1
Neuritis thigh.....	1		4		4		7		16
Nephritis.....							1		1
Obstruction of seminal ducts.....			1						1
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....					1				1
Optic atrophy.....		1				1			2
Orchitis.....					2				2
Otitis-media.....	1				7				8
Otitis-media, suppurating.....	3	3	2		5	1	8		22
Otitis-media, with perforation.....		2							2
Ovarian cyst.....								1	1
Paresis, arm.....							1		1
Pemphigus.....	1								1
Pertussis.....						1			1
Perforation, nasal septum.....	1			3					3

472 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Dispensary report of new patients treated at the Eastern Dispensary by attending physicians during the year of 1900-1901—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.				Total.
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Periostitis							1		1
Pharyngitis			2		5		4	3	15
Phlegmon:									
Finger.....	4	1			3		5		12
Hand.....					1				1
Thumb					1		1		2
Phymosis.....									1
Polypus		1					1		1
Pregnancy							38	1	39
Presbyopia			1				2		3
Proidentia.....			1				2		3
Prostitis					1				1
Pruritis of anus					1				1
Pulmonary phthisis	24		25		76	2	91	4	223
Pyosalpyngitis		1	2				5		7
Refraction					1		1		2
Retention of urine						1			1
Rachitis						5		5	10
Retroflexion of uterus						3			3
Retroflexion of uterus with adhesions.....						3			3
Retroversion of uterus						2			2
Retroversion of uterus with adhesions.....						2			2
Rhinitis:									
Acute	1					1	1	3	10
Atrophic		4							1
Rheumatism	10	1	5	3	13	1	28	4	64
Rheumatism, gonorrheal.....	1				1				2
Rhus poisoning	1			3	1			4	9
Salpyngitis			1				19		20
Scabies					1		1		2
Scarlatina.....									1
Spermatorrhea	1								1
Spinal curvature						1			1
Sprains:									
Ankle	1								1
Arm					1		1		2
Finger.....	1				1				2
Leg.....	1								1
Knee					1				1
Stomatitis		1				1		1	3
Strabismus	1								1
Subinvolution of uterus							1		1
Suppuration of vermiform appendix							2		2
Syncope			1						1
Synovitis:									
Great toe					1				1
Knee							1	2	3
Syphilis:									
Hereditary		2						2	4
Primary	1		4		17		11		33
Secondary	1				4		7		12
Ticdouloureux			1						1
Tinea:									
Capitis		2							2
Circinata				1		2		1	4
Corporis				1	1		1		3
Sycosis	1								1
Tonsurans.....				1		2			3
Tongue tie.....						1		1	2
Tonsilitis:									
Acute		4		1	4	1	7	11	28
Follicular	1				4	1	12		18
Torticollis			1			1			2
Tumor:									
Cerebrum, syphilitic					1				1
Shoulder							1		1
Ulcer:									
Cornea		1		1	1	1			4
Hand.....	1								1
Leg.....	2					1	9		12
Leg, specific.....	3								3
Leg, varicose	2				1		3		6
Pharynx, specific					2				2
Urethral hemorrhage.....					2				2

Dispensary report of new patients treated at the Eastern Dispensary by attending physicians during the year of 1900-1901—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.				Total.
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Urethritis:									
Simple			1		1	1			3
Traumatic					1				1
Uterine stenosis							1		1
Vaccination		15		13		18		25	71
Vaginitis				1			10		11
Vaginitis, specific			1				3		4
Varicella						1			1
Venereal warts	2				1				3
Wounds:									
Contused—									
Brow						1			1
Hand	1				1				2
Hip					1				1
Leg					4		1		5
Shoulder					1				1
Side							1		1
Thumb							1		1
Toe					1				1
Crushed—									
Finger	1				2		1		4
Toe	2								2
Gunshot—									
Brow	1								1
Leg					1				1
Incised—									
Abdomen					1				1
Back					1				1
Eyelids	2				1				3
Face					1				1
Hand					1				1
Scalp					1				1
Infected—									
Finger					1		1	1	3
Foot					1				1
Forehead		1							1
Hand	2								2
Knee	1								1
Leg	1			1					2
Scalp								1	1
Lacerated—									
Brow		1			1				2
Chin							1		1
Ear					1				1
Eye		1							1
Face				1	3				4
Finger	3				3				6
Foot	1							1	2
Forehead	1								1
Hand	2				8				10
Knee			1						1
Leg	1	1			1		6		9
Lip					2				2
Mouth	1	1			1		1		4
Prepuce					1				1
Scalp	6	3	1		12		4	3	29
Shoulder							1		1
Thumb					1				1
Tongue							1		1
Punctured—									
Arm							1		1
Chin							1		1
Finger					1				1
Foot									
Hand	1				1				1
Stab—									
Abdomen					1				1
Neck							1		1
Side							1		1
Thigh							1		1
Total	184	87	110	59	513	92	645	150	1,850

Total number of visits for the year, 4,651; average daily attendance, 13.3; operations, 180.

474 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Casualty report of new patients treated at the Eastern Dispensary during the year 1900-1901.

Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.				Total.
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Abscess:									
Alveolar.....					2		2		4
Arm.....				1			1		2
Axillary.....		1			1		1		3
Finger.....					1				1
Foot.....				1		1			2
Groin.....					1				1
Hand.....	2		1				1		4
Jaw.....					1				1
Labial.....			1						1
Leg.....	1						1		2
Neck.....					1				1
Rectum.....					1				1
Sublingual.....					2				2
Thigh.....	2				2				4
Abortion, threatened.....							1		1
Alcoholism.....	60		7	1	15		7		90
Appendicitis.....						1			1
Asphyxia.....	2								2
Asthma.....	1								1
Bubo.....					4				4
Burns:									
Abdomen.....	1	1							2
Arm.....	6	2	3		5		2		18
Back.....	1	1							2
Buttocks.....		1							1
Chest.....	1	1							2
Eye.....					1				1
Face.....	2	2							4
Finger.....	3								3
Hand.....	6		4	1	3		2		16
Neck.....	1								1
Leg.....		2							2
Wrist.....					1				1
Cardalgia.....					1				1
Cellulitis, arm.....	1								1
Concussion of brain.....	1					1			2
Conjunctivitis.....	1			1			3		5
Delirium tremens.....	3								3
Dermatitis venata.....	2				1				3
Dislocation:									
Elbow.....					1				1
Jaw.....			1						1
Semilunar cartilage.....					1				1
Shoulder.....	1				1				2
Eczema.....	2								2
Ecchymosis.....			1						1
Enteritis.....					2				2
Epilepsy.....	13	1	1		6		4		25
Epistaxis.....		1			3				4
Exhaustion.....	1								1
Felon, thumb.....					1				1
Fever, intermittent.....	4				1				5
Foreign body:									
Ear.....							1		1
Eye.....	10	1	1		7	1	3		23
Finger.....	1	1	1		1		2		6
Foot.....					1	1			2
Hand.....	2		2	1	1	1	2		9
Throat.....					1				1
Fracture:									
Alveolar.....					1				1
Clavicle.....								1	1
Colles.....	4	1							5
Femur.....					1				1
Fibula.....	2				1	1			4
Finger.....					1				1
Hard palate.....							1		1
Humerus.....			1	1	1				3
Jaw.....					1				1
Malar.....	1								1
Metacarpal.....	1								1
Metatarsal.....	3								3
Nose.....	4	1							5

Casualty report of new patients treated at the Eastern Dispensary during the year 1900-1901—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.				Total.
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Fracture—Continued.									
Radius.....		1		1					2
Rib.....	6				6		1		13
Scapula.....	1								1
Skull.....	5				4				9
Submaxillary.....	1								1
Tibia.....	2				1	1			4
Toe.....	1								1
Ulna.....		1		1	1				3
Furunculosis.....	1								1
Hæmatoma:									
Brow.....	1		1						2
Elbow.....					1				1
Eye.....	1						1		2
Scalp.....	1		4		5		2		12
Side.....					1				1
Hæmoptysis.....					1				1
Heart palpitation.....	1								1
Heat prostration.....	9				8	1			17
Hemorrhage, secondary.....							1		1
Hernia.....	2				5				7
Hydrocele.....	1								1
Hysteria.....	1		1			1			3
Intestinal colic.....	13				7		1		21
Influenza.....							1		1
Labor.....							1		1
Malaria.....	5	2			1	1			9
Malingerer.....	6				3		2		11
Measles.....				1					1
Menorrhagia.....							1		1
Miscarriage threatened.....			1						1
Mitral insufficiency.....	1				1				2
Mitral regurgitation.....	1								1
Necrosis:									
Metacarpal.....	1								1
Radius.....				1					1
Thumb.....	1								1
Neuralgia.....	1						1		2
Odontalgia.....	16	10	5	13	43	18	38	13	156
Oedema:									
Face.....						1			1
Foot.....	2								2
Lip.....						1			1
Shoulder.....							1		1
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....								1	1
Orchitis, traumatic.....					1				1
Otalgia.....	1				1				2
Paralysis:									
Leg.....	1								1
Wrist.....	1								1
Peritonitis.....	1								1
Phlegmon:									
Finger.....	7				2	1	14		24
Neck.....	1					1			2
Thumb.....	1		2				3		6
Toe.....	1								1
Pleurisy.....	1								1
Pneumonia.....						1			1
Poisoning:									
Carbolic acid.....		1			1				2
Chloroform.....	1								1
Ether.....			1						1
Opium.....	1						1		2
Ptomaine.....	1								1
Shumac.....	1								1
Retention of urine.....	4				5				9
Rheumatism.....	2				3		1		6
Scald arm.....			1			1	4		6
Serofulosus.....						1			1
Senile debility.....	1								1
Shock.....					1				1
Sprain:									
Ankle.....	2				2				4
Arm.....	2				1				3
Back.....	2		2						4

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Casualty report of new patients treated at the Eastern Dispensary during the year
1900-1901—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.				Total.
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Sprain—Continued.									
Elbow		1		1	2				4
Finger.....	2		1		1	1			5
Hip								1	1
Knee	2				1				3
Leg	4				2			1	7
Shoulder	1						2	1	4
Thumb	1		1				2		4
Wrist	3	1			3				7
Stricture of urethra	2								2
Suppression of urine					2				2
Syncope	1		2						3
Thermic fever.....	1								1
Tongue tie						1			1
Tonsilitis	3	1			2		1	1	8
Tuberculosis	1				1			1	3
Traumatism:									
Eye.....	5		3		2	1	4		15
Testicle.....					1				1
Uraemia.....							1		1
Ulcer corneal.....	1								1
Varicocele.....	1								1
Wounds:									
Contused—									
Abdomen.....	1		1		4				6
Arm	2		4		6		1	1	14
Back	1				3				4
Brow	2				1		1		4
Face.....	3				4				7
Finger.....	2	1	1	1	3				8
Foot	3				2				5
Forehead.....	2		2			1			7
Hand	2				2				2
Hip.....			1		1		1		3
Jaw.....	1		1		2				4
Knee	5	1			1		1		8
Leg.....	2	1		1	2		1		7
Nose.....	2				2	3			7
Ribs.....	1								1
Scalp.....	4	1	2		3		1		11
Shoulder	1				4				5
Toe					1				1
Crushed—									
Finger.....	6	4	1		5	1			17
Foot	1					1			2
Hand.....	2		3			1			4
Toe	3				1		1		5
Gunshot—									
Chest.....	1				1				2
Eye.....	1								1
Finger.....		1							1
Leg.....					2				2
Incised—									
Abdomen.....					1				1
Arm	2				2				4
Back	1								1
Brow	1				2				3
Chest.....					1				1
Chin.....					2				2
Face.....	1			1					2
Finger.....	6				2	1	3		12
Hand.....	1	2		1	2		1		7
Lip					4				4
Nose.....			3		1				4
Scalp.....	1	1		1	3				6
Shoulder					1		1		2
Wrist					1				1
Infected—									
Arm	3						1		4
Brow		1							1
Finger.....	2				2				4
Foot					3				3
Hand.....	3				2				5

Casualty report of new patients treated at the Eastern Dispensary during the year 1900-1901—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.				Total.
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Wounds—Continued.									
Lacerated—									
Abdomen.....	1				1				2
Arm.....	3				2				5
Back.....					1				1
Brow.....	30	2	1		10		1		44
Chest.....	5								5
Chin.....		1			2				3
Ear.....	5								5
Eye.....	2				1				3
Face.....	24	1			6	1	1	1	34
Finger.....	13	1			13				27
Foot.....	5	3		1	5	2	1		17
Forehead.....	2	1							3
Hand.....	11	1	1		7	1	3		24
Knee.....	2		1						3
Leg.....	8	2			4				14
Lip.....	4				1		1		6
Mouth.....		1			3				4
Neck.....					1		1		2
Nose.....	14	1			2	1			18
Penis.....					1				1
Scalp.....	42	10	2		42	2	6	2	106
Thumb.....					1				1
Toe.....						1	1		2
Punctured—									
Abdomen.....	1								1
Arm.....					1				1
Brow.....								2	2
Cheek.....								1	1
Chest.....		1					1		2
Chin.....		1					1		2
Eyelid.....					1				1
Finger.....	1				1				2
Foot.....	1			1	3	1			6
Hand.....	2	1			4		1		8
Hard palate.....							1		1
Leg.....	6	1			8	1			16
Lip.....	1	1							2
Mouth.....							1		1
Scalp.....	1	1							2
Thigh.....					2				2
Tongue.....							1		1
Stab—									
Abdomen.....					1				1
Arm.....							3		3
Chest.....					1				1
Shoulder.....							1		1
Thigh.....							1		1
Total.....	544	78	74	32	307	55	157	29	1,276

REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S CLINIC.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 9, 1901.*

DEAR SIR: In accordance with request in letter of September 6, the annual report of the work of the Woman's Clinic, 1833 Fourteenth street NW., for the year ending June 30, 1901, is herewith inclosed. The board of directors of the Woman's Clinic respectfully requests that the Board of Charities will recommend to the Congress the same amount of appropriation, \$1,000, for the coming year for the benefit of the Woman's Clinic which it has had this year. The number of visits in the report includes only those who are actually registered and treated by the physicians at the dispensary. There are quite a number each month who are sent to the office of the Associated Charities for certificates, but as no report of their refusal is returned it can not go in our reports.

Number of visits	4,557
Number of new patients	1,175
Number of prescriptions	5,379
Number of treatments and operations.....	1,156

Respectfully submitted.

MARY F. CASE,
Secretary of the Woman's Clinic.

The SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Report of the treasurer of the Woman's Clinic for the year ending June 30, 1901.

Balance on hand	\$83.34
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RECEIPTS.

United States Treasury (Congressional appropriation)	1,000.00
Clinics	568.92
Loan	40.00
Sale of a bedstead	1.00
Subscriptions, donations and contribution box	62.81
Rent of rooms	52.00
Total.....	1,808.07

EXPENDITURES.

Drugs	\$355.85
Janitress (fees)	44.00
Water rent	7.08
Furniture.....	61.45
Surgical instruments	90.61
Fuel	118.86
House rent	440.00
Loan	40.00
Sundries for clinics.....	40.15
Incidental expenses	8.30
Treasurer's bond.....	10.00
Postage, stationery, and printing.....	38.08
Building fund	180.00
Total.....	1,433.93

Balance on hand June 30, 1901.....	374.14
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Bills outstanding, \$145.12.

REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S DISPENSARY.WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 2, 1901.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the Woman's Dispensary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901. Though the allotment made to this institution was reduced last year from \$500 to \$400, we have been enabled to treat 104 more cases and yet show a larger surplus. The latter, however, is due to the fact that several bills due in the fiscal year of 1901 were not presented for payment until the fiscal year of 1902. When it is noted that the average cost of a treatment, including all expenses, amounts to only 24 cents, it becomes apparent that the affairs of the institution are administered very economically. The only salary paid is \$10 per month to the apothecary. By carefully kept records, close scrutiny, and diligent inquiry we ascertain who are deserving of this charity; and while a treatment is always given freely to any who may be urgently in need of same, a second treatment is not given to the same person when they are able to employ a physician.

In view of the large amount of suffering relieved with such a small outlay, we urgently request a continuance of the allotment.

Summary of dispensary work.

Applications for treatment, new cases.....	1,218
Applicants refused, being able to pay	27
New cases treated	1,191
Revisits	1,330
Total number of treatments.....	2,521
New cases, female	1,078
New cases, male	140
New cases, medical	883
New cases, surgical	335
Surgical cases (operations) performed in dispensary	121
Vaccinations	57
Emergency cases not requiring admission to hospital	2
Gynæcological, eye, ear, throat, and nose treatments	500
Number of prescriptions compounded	2,905
Average cost per treatment, including total expenses.....	\$0.24

*Financial statement.***RECEIPTS.**

Balance on hand July 1, 1900.....	\$289.81
Received from public funds, "Relief of the poor"	400.00
Donations	244.82
	934.63

DISBURSEMENTS.

Rent to January 1, 1901.....	\$300.00	
On account of rent due December 31, 1901	5.65	
Drugs and medicines.....	113.87	
Instruments and surgical appliances	19.77	
Salary of apothecary	110.00	
Current expenses (gas, washing, etc.)	71.90	
		\$621.19
Balance on hand July 1, 1901		313.44

Very respectfully,

M. MUNCASTER, M. D., *Secretary.*

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON HOME FOR INCURABLES.

WASHINGTON, *July 25, 1901.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the Washington Home for Incurables, including the statement of the treasurer, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901. During this the twelfth year since its incorporation there have been 48 patients cared for in the home. On June 30 there were 7 in the men's ward, 5 in the Lolie Wolcott ward for children, and 27 women, each having a separate room, and 1 man in the cancer ward.

Outside that ward there have been 4 deaths during the year. There have been 5 cancer patients brought to us, of whom 4 have died. These cases do not come under the rule requiring "applicants to have been three years residents of the District." Their urgent need and the fact that there is no other place for them to be cared for in the District prompted the board of managers to make them exceptions. When it is considered that all patients are received, whether they are able to pay anything toward their support or not, and that all have the same care and comforts, it would seem as if our appeal for an increase of the appropriation deserved your approval. The decrease this year in the amount paid by the patients, the high price of coal, and the necessity for repairs to the buildings have made the tax upon the resources of the board of managers very heavy, and, while gratefully acknowledging the assistance given the past year, the officers and board of managers respectfully urge that it be increased to \$3,000. Without the home to nurse and care for these suffering ones they would be entirely dependent upon the District; therefore we feel we can justly ask favorable consideration for more aid in our work.

Respectfully submitted.

ELIZA TRACY PATTERSON,
President of the Home for Incurables.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1901.*

MADAM: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the treasurer for the fiscal year 1901, as required for the annual report of the honorable Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Very respectfully,

Mrs. ELIZA T. PATTERSON, *President.*

B. P. MIMMACK, *Treasurer.*

ASSETS.

Estimated value of real estate	\$60,000.00
Estimated value of personal property, furniture, and equipment.....	2,230.00
Accumulated special fund, derived from legacies not held as endowment, but only drawn upon for permanent or special improvements.....	12,031.79
Total	74,261.79

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LIABILITIES.

Note payable by home, for loan	\$2, 500. 00
Net assets	71, 761. 79

Receipts and expenditures for year ending June 30, 1901.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from last year	\$2, 674. 56
Pay patients	1, 175. 00
Interest, total	396. 53
All other private sources	7, 003. 89
Appropriation	2, 000. 00
Total	13, 249. 98

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, including medical officer	\$3, 684. 83
Medicines, surgical supplies, etc	473. 12
Repairs to maintain buildings, etc	412. 21
Interest	172. 19
General maintenance, not included above	6, 277. 11
Total	11, 019. 46
Balance on deposit, American Security and Trust Company	2, 230. 52
Estimate for appropriation for 1903	3, 000
Respectfully submitted.	

BERNARD P. MIMMACK, *Treasurer.*

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS.

Members of the Board.—M. D. Peck, Mrs. John W. Babson, James B. T. Tupper (term expires 1901); Mrs. M. L. D. McFarland, John F. Cook, William J. Miller (term expires 1902); Rev. Louis Stern, B. Pickman Mann, Vacancy (term expires 1903).

Officers of the Board.—James B. T. Tupper, president, 1316 Nineteenth street NW.; John F. Cook, vice-president, 1118 Sixteenth street; B. Pickman Mann, secretary, 1918 Sunderland Place. Agent, John Wesley Douglass. Office of the board, 472 Louisiana avenue, Rooms 19, 20, and 21.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 21, 1901.*

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Children's Guardians of the District of Columbia respectfully submits herewith its report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901:

PERSONNEL.

The members, officers, and staff of the board are named in the following table, with a statement of the respective dates of original appointments and close of term of present appointment of the members, and the terms of service of the officers and staff during the year:

MEMBERS.

Names.	Term.
M. D. Peck	July 6, 1899–Sept. 16, 1901.
Mrs. John W. Babson	Oct. 5, 1898–Oct. 5, 1901.
James B. T. Tupper	Oct. 5, 1898–Oct. 5, 1901.
Mrs. Mary L. D. Macfarland	Sept. 16, 1892–Sept. 16, 1902.
John F. Cook	Nov. 16, 1892–Sept. 16, 1902.
William J. Miller	Nov. 16, 1892–Sept. 16, 1902.
Mrs. Lucy S. Doolittle	Sept. 16, 1892–Sept. 16, 1903. (Resigned.)
B. Pickman Mann	Sept. 16, 1892–Sept. 16, 1903.
Louis Stern	June 2, 1897–Sept. 20, 1903.

OFFICERS.

Office.	Name.	Term.
President	(Mrs. Lucy S. Doolittle	July 1, 1900–Nov. 3, 1900.
	(James B. T. Tupper	Nov. 3, 1900–June 30, 1901.
Vice-President	(William J. Miller	July 1, 1900–Nov. 3, 1900.
	(John F. Cook	Nov. 3, 1900–June 30, 1901.
Secretary	B. Pickman Mann	Whole year.

STAFF.

Name.	Term.
AGENTS.	
Samuel S. Parkman	Whole year.
John Wesley Douglass	Do.
CLERKS.	
Miss Jennie M. Trustin	Whole year.
Mrs. Sarah S. Fuller	July 1, 1900–May 31, 1901.
Miss Mary F. van de Sande, temporary	Whole year.

STAFF—Continued.

Name.	Term.
CLERKS—continued.	
Herbert W. Lewis, temporary	Sept. 4, 1900–Sept. 8, 1900.
Clyde W. Dawson, temporary	Feb. 2, 1901–June 30, 1901.
Mrs. Kate B. Barlow, temporary	May 1, 1901–June 30, 1901.
PHYSICIAN.	
Mrs. Julia R. Hall, M. D.	Whole year.
MESSENGERS.	
Thomas E. Bladen	July 1, 1900–July 19, 1900.
George M. Bladen	July 20, 1900–Apr. 23, 1901.
William Robertson	June 10, 1901–June 30, 1901.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Executive.—President, vice-president, and secretary, ex officio; Mrs. Babson and Mrs. Doolittle.
Agents and rooms.—Mr. Mann, Mrs. Doolittle, and Mrs. Macfarland.
Homes and institutions.—Messrs. Stern and Tupper and Mrs. Babson.
Legislation.—Messrs. Miller, Cook, and Tupper.
Feeble-minded children.—Messrs. Tupper, Stern, and Peck.

MEETINGS.

The board has held seventeen regular and adjourned meetings and one special meeting, and the executive committee has held eleven meetings during the year.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN CARED FOR.

The total number of children committed to the board from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1901, for the term of their minority, is 996, as follows, being an average of 124.5 per annum:

Committed during the fiscal year—	
1894	203
1895	110
1896	93
1897	88
1898	95
1899	135
1900	126
1901	146
Total	996
These are accounted for as follows:	
Died	135
Returned to court	83
Absconders	20
Married	16
Declared self-supporting	11
Adopted	6
Attained majority	5
	276
Remaining under care of board June 30, 1901	720
Total	996

The board began the year with 634 wards, not including 9 children held under temporary care and 41 feeble-minded children for whose support in institutions it was responsible.

It received during the year 146 wards, 135 children for temporary care, and added 5 to the number of feeble-minded children to be supported.

During the same period 2 wards came of age, 8 were married, 28 died, 21 were returned to court, and 1 adopted, leaving 720 wards under guardianship of the board at the end of the year. One hundred and seventeen children were discharged from temporary care, leaving 27 still in charge; and 1 feeble-minded child died and 1 was withdrawn, leaving 44 feeble-minded children on the expense roll.

Of the 720 wards of the board 454 are boys and 266 are girls; 274 are classified as white and 446 as colored. Of those committed during the year 89 were boys and 57 were girls; 46 were classified as white and 100 as colored.

The nationality and faith of parents of the 146 wards committed during the year is as follows:

Nationality:	
American	133
Irish	5
Italian	3
Norse	3
German	2
Total	146
Religious faith:	
Protestant	119
Roman Catholic	21
Undetermined	6
Total	146

The 720 children under permanent guardianship of the board June 30, 1901, were distributed as follows:

In Hart Farm School	52
In Children's Temporary Home	35
In Industrial Home School	26
In National Junior Republic	15
In St. Rose's Industrial School	1
In House of the Good Shepherd, Baltimore	4
In institutions at board	133
In boarding homes	114
Total on expense for maintenance	247
In St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum	5
In Freedmen's Hospital	2
In Washington Asylum Hospital	1
In free institutions	
Bound out	203
On trial or probation	175
Apprenticed	42
In free homes	420
At large or self-supporting	45
Total	720

FEEBLE-MINDED.

Of the 44 feeble-minded children under charge of the board June 30, 1901, 38 were white and 6 colored. Of these, 42 will require perma-

ment sequestration and 2 may become self-sustaining. Of the 27 at the Pennsylvania Training School, 25 are maintained at an annual cost of \$225 each and 2 at \$100 each; of the 17 at the Virginian Home and Training School, all are maintained at an annual cost of \$225 each. Thirty-two are physically defective, 4 are unable to walk, 10 are unable to talk, 15 have imperfect articulation. The oldest is 29 years old and the youngest 7 years old. In 29 cases the feeble-minded condition is attributed to heredity.

No appropriation made by Congress is more important or more profitably expended in the interest of humanity than that for the training and custody of this class of the community.

As the Joint Select Committee to Investigate the Charities and Reformatory Institutions in the District of Columbia (1898) says in its report:

The necessity of protecting the community from the propagation of idiots is too well established to need comment. Idiots are not proper patients for the insane asylum, but much less should they be suffered to go at large and to inflict their offspring on the public. (Report No. 700, Fifty-fifth Congress, second session.)

NUMBER OF DAYS' CARE OF CHILDREN.

The aggregate number of days that wards of the board were held under guardianship was 251,609, this constituting an average of 689 wards on every day of the year. The board gave, moreover, 5,841 days' temporary care to children not its wards, and not feeble-minded, under authority conferred upon it by the law and the courts, and supported feeble-minded children for 15,571 days. In addition to this, as the report of the agent will show, a total of 215 days' board was paid for temporary support of some of the 95 children committed to his charge as probation officer under the act of March 3, 1901. The number of days these 95 children were held under probation was 4,849.

The number of days' care of wards increased 36,649, while that of days' care of children under temporary charge decreased 1,457 and that of support of feeble-minded children 460. No children were held under probation in the preceding year.

The increase in average number of wards was 101, the decrease in average number of children held temporarily was 4, and the decrease in average number of feeble-minded children supported was slightly more than 1.

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

The appropriations for administrative uses of the board for the year ending June 30, 1901, was \$7,000, of which amount \$6,713.17 was expended, as follows:

Salaries of two agents	\$2,400.00
Salary of one clerk and stenographer	900.00
Salary of one clerk	550.00
Salary of temporary clerks	738.75
Salary of messengers	104.99
Office rent	415.81
Sundry office expenses	444.85
Stationery and printing	257.54
Travel and transportation	901.23
Total	6,713.17
Balance	286.83
	7,000.00

The primary appropriation for care of children was \$40,000. A deficiency appropriation of \$4,950 was granted subsequently, making a total of \$44,950, from which expenditures were made as follows:

For feeble-minded children:

In Pennsylvania Training School.....	\$5,185.53
In Virginian Home and Training School.....	3,779.19

Total.....	8,964.72
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For children not feeble-minded—maintenance:

In District institutions.....	10,239.03
In other institutions.....	12,800.61
In private boarding homes.....	11,796.11

Total.....	34,835.75
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Clothing.....	221.48
Medical care.....	928.05

Total.....	35,985.28
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Grand total.....	44,950.00
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An indebtedness of \$252.17 to the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children was incurred, the charge for maintenance of these children in that school for the year being \$5,437.70, but no fund being available to complete the payment. For this reason the Congress should be asked to make a further deficiency appropriation of the amount stated.

The aggregate cost of administration and maintenance was \$51,915.34.

The following payments were made to institutions for the care of wards of the board:

Institution.	Amount.	Number of days' board.	Rate—	
			Per day.	Per year.
			<i>Cents.</i>	
Children's Temporary Home	\$5,431.72	15,030	36.13	\$131.87
Industrial Home School	3,960.33	12,651	31.30	114.24
House of Good Shepherd, Baltimore.....	767.65	2,848	26.95	98.36
Hart Farm School	10,446.58	19,057	54.81	200.05
Bruen Home.....	746.98	2,846	26.24	95.77
St. Rose's Industrial School.....	100.00	365	27.39	100.00
National Junior Republic	1,586.38	3,538	44.83	163.62

COMPARISON OF EXPENDITURES.

It will be seen from an examination of the tables given above that the increase in administrative expenditures beyond those for the year preceding was \$747.17, the increase for salaries being \$872.42, for rent \$55.81, for sundry office expenses \$250.16, and for stationery and printing \$115.74, while the expenditures for travel and transportation were \$546.96 less. The increase in expenditures for salaries is due mainly to an increase in the average number of employees; that for rent to an enlargement of the office; that for sundry expenses to the purchase of furniture, including an additional safe, desks, chairs, file cases, and floor coverings; that for stationery and printing to current needs, the corresponding expenditures for the former year having been less than for the year previous. The expenditures for travel and transportation in 1900 were unusually large. The expenses for the past year approached more nearly the average. The agent in charge of place-

ment and visitation was not able to go into the field so much during the past year as in the year preceding. The increase in the expenditures for maintenance of wards was nine times as great as the saving in cost and transportation.

The increase in expenditures for maintenance of children was \$5,002.17, of which \$4,862.44 was for board of children in institutions, \$47.97 for clothing, and \$131.20 for medical care, while the expense of maintenance of feeble-minded children was \$21.47 less, and that of board of children in private homes was \$17.97 less than in the preceding year. (In this calculation the sum of \$795.19, paid to the Bruen Home in 1900, and then reckoned as paid to a private boarding home, is now transferred to the account of maintenance in a District institution.)

The increase of payments to the Hart Farm School was \$2,001.77, that to the Children's Temporary Home \$1,520.47, that to the National Junior Republic \$1,487.23, that to the Industrial Home School \$520.84, while the decrease of payment to St. Rose's Industrial School was \$23.50, that to the Bruen Home \$48.21, that to the House of the Good Shepherd for Colored Girls, Baltimore, Md., \$140.17, and to the National Colored Home of the National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children \$455.99, the last-named institution disappearing from the list entirely.

PER CAPITA COST OF CARE OF CHILDREN.

The aggregate cost of board and care, clothing, and medical attendance of wards and temporary charges not feeble-minded and not held on probation, including cost of administration and supervision, was \$42,698.45.

Deducting from this cost \$252.46 expended for permanent office fixtures, the administrative expenditures, on a basis of 257,450 days' care, were at the rate of 2.51 cents per diem and \$9.16 per annum per capita, and the administrative and maintenance expenditures together were at the rate of 16.49 cents per diem or \$60.18 per annum, per capita. The cost of administration was 58 cents less and the combined cost of administration and maintenance was 40 cents less per capita per annum than in the preceding year, on the basis above stated. The cost of maintaining feeble-minded children was \$5.74 greater per capita per annum.

As these rates are based upon the number of children in institutions as well as in private homes, and the children in institutions are not subject to the supervision of the agent in the same sense as those in homes, while many of the children in homes are maintained at no expense to the board, the following table is given to show the financial operations of the board and the pro rata cost of its work from several other points of view:

Per capita cost.
MAINTENANCE.

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Average number in boarding homes.....	20.64	47.74	70.73	79.7	113.7	144.6	119.45	121.92
Expense of maintenance in boarding homes.....	\$3,203.30	\$6,426.44	\$8,145.98	\$9,019.02	\$12,985.36	\$16,119.16	\$13,406.12	\$12,724.16
Per capita cost.....	\$155.20	\$134.40	\$115.17	\$113.16	\$114.20	\$111.46	\$112.23	\$104.36
Average number of wards in institutions.....	43.35	59.23	51.83	46.89	61.7	88.9	116.01	141.94
Expense of maintenance in institutions.....	\$4,738.00	\$6,173.59	\$5,821.72	\$6,192.09	\$9,229.78	\$12,792.47	\$17,555.52	\$23,261.12
Per capita cost.....	\$109.06	\$104.23	\$112.32	\$132.05	\$149.59	\$143.89	\$151.31	\$163.87
Average number in boarding homes and institutions.....	63.99	107.02	122.56	126.61	175.4	233.5	235.46	263.86
Whole expense of maintenance.....	\$7,941.30	\$12,600.03	\$13,967.70	\$15,211.11	\$22,215.14	\$28,911.63	\$30,961.64	\$35,985.28
Per capita cost, based on whole number on expense.....	\$124.10	\$118.66	\$113.15	\$120.14	\$126.67	\$123.81	\$131.49	\$136.38

ADMINISTRATION AND SUPERVISION.

Average number in free homes.....	46.24	114.38	164.66	200.19	209	252	331.52	400.85
Average number in boarding homes.....	20.64	47.74	70.73	79.7	113.7	144.6	119.45	121.92
Total average number subject to supervision.....	66.88	162.12	235.39	279.89	322.7	396.6	450.97	522.77
Total expense of administration and supervision.....	\$3,933.72	\$3,706.66	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,587.85	\$5,659.51	\$5,966.00	\$6,713.17
Administrative per capita, based on number subject to supervision.....	\$58.80	\$22.87	\$16.99	\$14.29	\$14.21	\$14.26	\$13.22	\$12.84
Total average number of wards.....	110.23	221.4	287.22	342.22	423.31	519.2	608.8	664.71
Total expenses.....	\$11,875.02	\$16,306.69	\$17,967.70	\$19,211.11	\$26,802.99	\$34,571.14	\$36,927.64	\$42,698.45
General per capita.....	\$107.72	\$73.65	\$62.55	\$56.13	\$63.31	\$66.58	\$60.65	\$64.23

Feeble-minded children were maintained at a per capita cost of 59.16 cents per diem, equal to \$216.05 per annum.

POLICY OF THE BOARD.

The policy of the board has been to find free homes for its wards as soon as they are fitted to go into such homes. Until that time they are kept in suitable boarding homes or institutions. Personal visitations are made to every child in a home or institution by an agent at least once a year. The exceptions have been few and for reasons satisfactory to the board. Written reports of visits are made on the forms provided. The board has been compelled to keep some of its wards on expense for a long time, and some will always be dependent, being crippled or afflicted with incurable diseases.

From time to time a revision of its list of children reported by the agents as having been maintained on expense for six months or more is made. The following are reasons given for not placing children in free homes:

Vicious habits.—Incorrigible girls needing reformatory training; incorrigible and neglected boys needing a long course of training to fit them for family homes.

Physical defects.—Children cross-eyed, bow-legged, dwarfed, syphilitic, in consumption, rickety, mentally unsound. There is no demand for this class of children.

Difficulty is found in obtaining free homes for colored infants and children of tender age, especially when they are afflicted with various disorders.

A great majority of the children, however, are sound and healthy, docile, and of good character. There has been little trouble in finding good homes for white children of normal health and character. Free homes have been found during the year for 65 white children and 102 colored children.

HOME PLACING.

No children are placed in free or boarding homes until the home has been examined and all the conditions have been found satisfactory.

The act of Congress making appropriations for the fiscal year 1902 requires that children shall, when practicable, be placed in homes where they will be brought up in the same religious faith as that of their parents; but the board adopted a rule to the same effect soon after its organization. It has acknowledged especially the assistance of Rev. Joseph I. Maguire, under the recommendation of Cardinal Gibbons, in finding homes for children according to this rule.

BINDING OUT AND APPRENTICESHIP CONTRACTS AND ENLISTMENT.

The form of the contract under which wards of the board are bound out to foster parents, usually until the age of 18 years is given in the appendix. When wards are placed in situations in which wages are to be paid to them, the agents are instructed to have pass-books prepared, in which receipts for the payment of wages are to be entered, and to encourage these wards to save a portion of their wages and to deposit the same in bank.

Authority is given to the president of the board to consent to the

enlistment of wards in the United States Navy or Marine service when such enlistment appears to him to be desirable, the secretary to countersign the certificate.

RECEPTION OF FOUNDLINGS.

The officers of the District police have instructions from their superintendent to convey foundling children immediately to one of the corps of nurses employed by the board, one such nurse being designated specifically in each police precinct, and prepared to receive the foundlings at any time of the day or night. As soon as practicable thereafter, notice of such reception is given by the nurse to the agent of the board, who makes suitable disposition of the child. A statement of the conditions under which boarding homes for infants will be approved is given in the appendix.

MAINTENANCE OF WARDS AT HOUSE OF DETENTION.

An arrangement has been effected with the police authorities of the District whereby children kept at the House of Detention after temporary or permanent commitment by the courts are maintained by the board at the contract price of 20 cents per meal, but children kept at that house before commitment are maintained at the expense of the police department.

DECISIONS.

For the determination of several questions which have arisen during the year in regard to the rights and powers of the board, reference has been made to the Comptroller of the Treasury or to the Commissioners of the District, and opinions have been obtained which are set forth in substance below.

AUTHORITY TO SUE FOR EXECUTION OF CONTRACTS.

A decision was requested from the Comptroller of the Treasury upon the question whether it was proper for the board to advance from any of its funds the sums necessary to pay the costs and expenses of bringing suit on the bond of persons who have failed or refused to pay the sums due from them under indenture contracts.

In an opinion dated June 6, 1901, that officer said:

I know of no specific appropriation that is available to pay the expenses incurred in enforcing the contract indentures entered into, placing children committed to the "Board of Children's Guardians," and in the absence thereof of any law prohibiting its use for that purpose, the general appropriation for administrative expenses, including expenses of placing children, is available to pay such expenses.

CONTROL OF PROPERTY OF WARDS.

The Commissioners of the District were requested to obtain for the use of the board, from the attorney for the District, an opinion as to the legal right of the board to advance to its wards, during their minority, accumulated wages or other moneys that may become due to them; in other words, whether the rights of guardianship under section 5 of the act creating the board gave the board full control of these moneys, or whether such moneys were at the free disposal of the wards, or were to be held in trust until the wards should come of age. When moneys have been received by the agent to be placed

to the credit of wards, requests have been made in many cases by the wards for the use of a part or the whole of these moneys for the purchase of clothing or tools or for other purposes.

In response to this request, the Commissioners obtained and transmitted to the board, with their approval, the opinion of Clarence A. Brandenburg, assistant attorney, District of Columbia, dated August 21, 1900, which, aside from the statement of the question to be considered, is mainly as follows:

While the authority is given to bind such children out or to apprentice them, no express authority is conferred upon the board to receive wages or compensation therefor; but this authority is necessarily implied, and is constantly exercised by the board. As the board is the legal guardian of such children, it is obviously the guardian of both the person and of such estate of the wards as may be received by it in connection with binding them out or apprenticing them. While the board may not be a guardian in the sense that it would be entitled to receive an estate coming to the ward from other sources, as has been held in the case of a pension, still it apparently possesses full authority as legal guardian over the funds it does receive in the manner stated.

This board is not required to account to the courts. It is given full authority and control over the children and impliedly over the funds thus received, and the very nature and purpose of the board, to provide and care for the children, necessarily involves the expenditure for their account and benefit of such sums as may be necessary for their care and support out of the funds to which such children may be entitled.

While no express authority is given for the purpose, in the absence of prohibition, and in view of the nature of the institution and the purpose of its creation, and the fact that it is the legal guardian of its wards, I am clearly of the opinion that the board possesses ample authority to pay over to its wards or to expend for their benefit such moneys in its hands, held to the credit of said wards, for the purpose stated in the communication referred to.

AUTHORITY TO RELINQUISH GUARDIANSHIP.

The board asked the Commissioners for an opinion upon the question of its authority to divest itself of control of wards, submitting the following inquiries:

1. Has the board the right, under the law cited, or under other laws, to release its wards from guardianship before the expiration of the term for which such wards were committed to it?

2. May the board transfer its authority over its wards to other parties?

3. In what manner, if any, may the board relinquish its guardianship or transfer its authority over its wards to other parties?

The attorney for the District, through the Commissioners, in an opinion dated January 7, 1901, held as follows:

I am of the opinion that, upon a satisfactory showing to it, the police court has power and authority to vacate its order committing a child to the Board of Children's Guardians, regardless of the fact that the term of the court may have passed; and, after having so vacated its order, the court may make such other order in the premises as the case may require, within the provisions of the law; or the court may make no further order in respect to the child.

The effect of simply vacating the order of commitment, in my opinion, would be to leave the control of the child as it was before the court intervened in its behalf.

Answering, therefore, the specific questions contained in the communication of the Board of Children's Guardians, I have the honor to say that, in my opinion—

1. The board has a right to release its wards from guardianship before the expiration of the term for which they were committed to it only by obtaining from the police court or criminal court, as the case may be, an order vacating the order of commitment made by the court.

2. The board may not wholly transfer its authority over its wards to other parties, because the act of Congress of July 26, 1892, contemplates that the board shall continuously exercise visitorial and supervising powers over such children.

PROBATION SYSTEM.

Early in the year Messrs. Thomas C. Noyes and George A. C. Christiancy sought the cooperation of this board in securing the passage of an act "to enlarge the powers of the courts of the District of Columbia in cases involving delinquent children, and for other purposes." This cooperation was granted heartily, and a bill was formulated which resulted in an act approved March 3, 1901, under the above-quoted title. The text of the act is given in the appendix. By this act what is known as the "probation system" was introduced into the District of Columbia. The advantage of this system of treating juvenile offenders as children instead of criminals, and of disciplining them in homes instead of in jails and workhouses, is well recognized in many jurisdictions and need not be dwelt upon. Upon the passage of the act the board appointed Mr. John Wesley Douglass, one of its agents, to be probation officer. His report as agent gives details of the work done by him. The thanks of the board are due to the volunteer visitors who assisted him in visiting the children on probation.

A committee was appointed to confer with the judges of the police court concerning the operation of this probation law. It was agreed that temporary commitments made to the board, in default of fine imposed after conviction, should be for a period of six months, at any time during which period the probation officer would have the right to ask the court for further action, the child being regarded as under the jurisdiction of the court during these six months, at the end of which time such jurisdiction should cease.

It is the judgment of this board that the operation of this act has been beneficial and promises good results.

COMPULSORY SUPPORT LAW.

Provisions for compelling parents and guardians under certain conditions to contribute to the support of their children or wards was made a part of the same act, as may be seen upon reading its terms. The need of such provision had been urged upon Congress repeatedly, and is mentioned in the report of the agents for 1899, where mention also is made of the need of a law establishing a children's court, such as exists at present in several States. It is to be hoped that an act for the latter purpose may be passed soon.

INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL FOR COLORED CHILDREN.

Since the benefits of the present Industrial Home School of the District are confined to white children, there is need of a similar institution for colored children. A committee of this board was appointed April 13, 1901, to confer with a committee of the Board of Charities upon this subject, and reported that the latter committee had intimated its purpose to recommend the establishment of such a school.

DELEGATION TO NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

April 17, 1901, the president and secretary and Agent Douglass were appointed by authority of the board delegates to the twenty-eighth national conference of charities and correction, which was held

in the city of Washington May 9 to 16, 1901. Mr. Douglass presented a paper before the section on neglected and destitute children, giving a review of the work of this board.

GOOD RESULTS.

Statistics fail to show the far-reaching influence of our uplifting work, not only on the children under our care, but upon families connected therewith.

Interesting instances could be given which would illustrate this.

Visits made by our agents to the neglected portions of our city show a gradual improvement in education and moral and social conditions, especially among the colored people, due not only to our special work, but to the efficient work of the other agencies with which we cooperate.

OFFICE FORCE.

As in the preceding year, two agents and two permanent clerks were employed. One of the permanent clerks resigned one month before the close of the year. One clerk employed as a temporary clerk served throughout the year, and three other temporary clerks served in the aggregate seven months and five days. This force was insufficient to perform the work needed, part of which remains yet in arrears, and part of which, that could not be postponed, was performed under a pressure that should not be required. The secretary, although serving without salary, was obliged to perform a large part of the clerical work pertaining to his office, because the employees of the board were too busy to relieve him.

The passage of the act "to enlarge the power of the courts of the District of Columbia in cases involving delinquent children, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1901, threw upon the office, and especially upon the agent of the board, who was designated "probation officer" under that act, a large amount of work which was not contemplated in the preparation of estimates and the granting of appropriations for the fiscal years 1901 and 1902. An additional employee should be appointed to be probation officer, or to relieve the the present probation officer of at least a part of his other duties. As has been urged almost constantly heretofore, the law limiting the board to the employment of two agents should be amended, or sufficient appropriation should be made to enable the board to employ a superintendent, so that both of the agents may be sent into the field whenever occasion calls. In this case one of the agents may be made probation officer under the act of March 3, 1901. Such an appropriation is urgently needed for use in the fiscal year to end June 30, 1901. The probation officer should not be paid less than at the rate of \$1,200 per annum.

Mr. Samuel S. Parkman, who served as one of the agents of the board from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1901, resigned his office at the latter date. The agent's report, prepared by Mr. John Wesley Douglass, indicates what work has been accomplished by the office during the year.

ESTIMATES FOR 1902-3.

The following estimates are made for the fiscal year 1902-3:

Salary of superintendent and disbursing officer.....	\$1,500
Salary of 2 agents	2,400
Salary of 1 clerk and stenographer.....	900
Salary of 3 clerks.....	1,900
Salary of secretary	300
Rent, messenger service, travel and transportation, stationery and printing, and sundry office expenses, including purchase of books requisite for office use	2,400
	9,400
Board, care, and clothing of, and medical attendance on, wards and temporary charges of the board, with authority to pay not more than \$1,000 to institu- tions adjudged to be under sectarian control, and not more than \$300 for burial of children dying while under charge of the board.....	36,500
Maintenance of feeble-minded children	12,000
	57,900

A comparison of these estimates with the statement of expenditures shows an increase of \$1,500 for superior officers, \$611.25 for clerks, \$273.58 for rent, transportation, and sundries, and \$300 for salary of the secretary of the board, a total increase of \$2,686.83 over the expenditures for the past fiscal year, and of \$2,400 over the appropriations for the fiscal year 1901-2, for administrative purposes. As already mentioned above, the last appropriation was made without contemplation of the passage of the act of March 3, 1901, which adds to the work of the board the care of children placed on probation by the courts, and requires the board to appoint one of its employees a probation officer. The need of an increase in the working force of the board, which has been heretofore urged repeatedly, is thus made more pressing.

The agent who has been appointed probation officer was already occupied fully in superintending the work of the office, in investigating applications for the placing of children in charge of the board, in attending court, and in arranging for the immediate care of children committed to the board temporarily or permanently by the courts. The children placed on probation average more than 20 each month, and if, as proposed, they be kept on probation six months, he will have constantly in charge more than 120 such children. The work of finding free homes for wards of the board, and supervising these homes, was even two years ago more than could be performed as fully as it should be by the one agent who could be spared from the office long enough at a time to engage in it.

In the fiscal year 1900 the number of wards in free homes increased 71 and in the fiscal year 1901 it increased 38. Thus 109 more children stood in need of supervision. In the fiscal year 1900 the number of wards on expense for maintenance decreased 5; in the fiscal year 1901 it increased 33. If by a more adequate home-seeking force but 20 of the latter number could have been transferred to free homes at an estimated saving on maintenance and administrative account of \$75 per capita, and that force had cost \$1,500 more on administrative account, the monetary account would have balanced, but the efficacy of the work of supervising the placed-out children would have been increased greatly. The probability is that the increased administrative force

would have accomplished also even a considerable diminution in the number of wards on expense for maintenance. The argument is clear that an increase of appropriation for administration should be made in order to cut down the total expense of caring for the wards of the board.

The "purchase of books" requisite for office use is stated specifically in the estimate because, among the indispensable tools of operation in the office is a directory of the city of Washington. For successive years such a book was purchased each year with no objection upon the part of accounting officers of the Treasury Department, until the fiscal year 1900, but lately an expenditure for such a purchase was disallowed in view of the provisions of section 3, 30 Statutes at Large, page 316, and the cost of the book was charged against the disbursing officer of the board. The request is therefore made that in the appropriation act authority for the "purchase of books" may be given.

Since the act of creating the board provides that the members of the board "shall serve without compensation," and that the board "shall elect from its members a — secretary," in view of which provision the Comptroller of the Treasury decided some years ago that the board could not even use any of its appropriation to pay for the bond of its secretary acting as disbursing officer, it will be necessary, if the Congress see fit to grant a salary to the secretary, to make the grant in explicit language. The estimate for this salary is a renewal of that made last year by special act of the board. The other members of the board are convinced that the services of the secretary are so numerous and so arduous that some compensation should be made to him. Every voucher for payment made by the board since the board was created has been examined and signed by the present secretary, to certify that the payment was duly authorized, in readiness for the counter signature of the president. The secretary has also recorded the proceedings of nearly every meeting of the board and the executive committee, and made a draft of every annual report for the action of the board.

The estimate for maintenance of children not feeble-minded is greater by \$514.72, and that for maintenance of feeble-minded children is greater by \$2,783.11, than the actual expenditures for the fiscal year 1901, if among the latter expenditures be included the debt of \$252.17 for maintenance of feeble-minded children, for the payment of which no appropriation was available. Had the act making appropriation for the fiscal year 1901 created a fund of \$10,000 for care of feeble-minded children separate from that for care of other children, as the appropriation act for the fiscal year 1902 has done, a surplus of \$783.11 would have remained in that fund, but a deficit for care of other children, amounting to \$530.94, would have resulted.

The appropriation for maintenance of feeble-minded children was made distinct from that for other purposes for the first time in the act providing for the fiscal year 1902. At the rate of \$225 for each feeble-minded child placed in a proper institution, this appropriation allows for an increase of but three in the number of cases during the year, and is almost certain to be exhausted. In order, therefore, not to put a stop to the important work of caring for these children, the appropriation for this purpose for the year 1903 should be increased. It is certainly undesirable that the board be compelled to call for deficiency appropriations, as it has had to do in this and several preceding years.

CONCLUSION.

The office and field force of employees have brought to their work efficiency, earnestness, and intelligent sympathy for their work, which is a pleasure to acknowledge. We take pleasure also in acknowledging the cooperation of the Commissioners of the District, the judges of the police court, the officers of the police department, the Board of Charities, and the institutions and other child-saving agencies with which we have had dealings.

Attention is called to the annexed report of Agent Douglass. The board concurs in the recommendations made therein, especially in that for an amendment of the law to provide against the abandonment of children.

The appendix, which follows the report of the agent, contains a series of documents defining or illustrating the work of the board.

Respectfully submitted.

J. B. T. TUPPER,
President.

B. PICKMAN MANN,
Secretary.

To the BOARD OF CHARITIES.

REPORT OF AGENT.

To the BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS:

I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the work accomplished by your executive force for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

On July 1, 1900, there were 634 permanent wards, 146 have been added during the year, and 60 have passed from the control of the board, leaving 720 wards under active supervision July 1, 1901. Of these 274 are white and 446 colored, 454 males and 266 females, the average of all being about five and a half years. I commend to your careful attention Table A as a comprehensive statistical presentation of the year's work on cases, arranged by months.

The growth of the work is evidenced in one way by the following figures, indicating the number of children in whose behalf applications and investigations were made:

1894	290	1898	504
1895	307	1899	766
1896	371	1900	896
1897	454	1901	1,065

The latter number must be increased by the 95 probation children, making 1,159 cases dealt with. In other words, the office has handled three times as many cases as it did the first year of its existence. This means a threefold increase of influence and usefulness, as the treatment of individual cases forms the basis of influence and usefulness.

Table B shows the causes which led to the filing of petitions and the orders of the court directing commitments. Fifty-six children were destitute of a suitable home—orphans, half-orphans, or illegitimate cast-offs. Each case has been carefully scrutinized and the action suited to the individual needs. To meet real necessities among the residential child population of this District has been our constant aim and effort. We also have sought to go back of the necessities to the causes which lead thereto and apply suitable remedies. This work involves much study and time, which can not be tabulated. Sixteen children were committed because abandoned by parents or relations. This number is precisely the same as last year. This method of working off children upon the public is too easy of accomplishment. The law relating to abandonment of children should be amended so as to apply to children's cases where they are left in homes with a promise of payment for board and are never called for.

It is exceedingly difficult to locate this class of offenders. One such was found to belong to a family in comfortable circumstances in Westmoreland County, Va. The mother was influenced to come to the city and remove the infant to her home. Sixteen children were taken from drunken or unfit parents. No part of the board's work is more valuable or more full of promise and hope to the children of the vicious than this rescue feature. The board stands in the community as the advocate and defender of children's rights. These cases must be handled with great tact and discretion, for it is a solemn matter to be in any way instrumental in the breaking up of families.

Fifty-eight children were committed because classed as incorrigible. These were chiefly large colored boys and girls, who, for lack of wholesome home influence and restraint, had become difficult of management and consequently a menace to the community.

Table C shows the reason for declining to promote commitment, 393 children being in no proper sense dependent by reason of having relatives or friends of sufficient financial ability to provide for them, 52 being nonresidents, 113 being adjusted by private arrangement—which represents a great amount of correspondence, visitation, travel, and other work not appearing in any statistical table—60 being referred to other agencies better suited to the particular needs of the individual case, and 71 being withdrawn after investigation was started or method explained.

Table D shows the number maintained in the various institutions with which the board has contracts, the average number being 136.5 as against 118.72 last year. This refers to permanent wards only.

Temporary work.

On temporary rolls July 1, 1900	9
Committed during year for limited periods.....	83
Under temporary care, without order of the court, pending investigation of final disposition	52
Total to be accounted for.....	144
Returned to parents or relations.....	86
Permanently committed	21
Absconded and not recovered	7
Died	3
On temporary roll July 1, 1901	27
	144

The number of this class dealt with and the amount expended is somewhat less than that of last year. This is as it should be, and should continue to decrease. Private agencies ought to cover the field where temporary care of children only is necessary, and leave to the strictly public agencies the cases needing permanent public guardianship. There are no organizations in the District, public or private, which receive colored infants or children under 4 years of age, except this board. Consequently, we shall have to continue to meet the necessities in this field, both temporary and permanent. The total number of days' care, for which board was paid, afforded temporary wards was 5,841, at an expense of \$1,890.28, or 32.3 cents per day. This is divided between institutions and boarding houses as follows:

	Number of days board.	Total cost.
Institutions	2,103	\$908.80
Boarding houses	3,738	981.48
Probation children on expense in institutions.....	212	80.58
Probation children on expense in boarding homes.....	3	1.50
Total.....	6,056	1,972.36

PROBATION WORK.

At the last session of the Fifty-sixth Congress was passed an act (152) entitled "An act to enlarge the power of the courts of the District of Columbia in cases involving delinquent children, and for other purposes."

In accordance with the provision of this act, approved March 3, 1901, your board did me the honor to designate me to act temporarily as probation officer. I have performed the duties of the office to the best of my ability, considering the other multifarious obligations connected with my position as your agent. The new method of dealing with juvenile offenders may be said to be in fairly good working condition, and I respectfully request to be relieved of the labors connected therewith as soon as a successor can be determined upon. The responsibility and labor are great and the field very wide and fruitful. A competent person, one of mature judgment, kind and sympathetic, yet with the keenness of perception to detect shams and imposters, of sterling character and of first-class all-around ability should be employed to devote his entire time to this branch of the board's work. This is the only way that it can be brought to the highest efficiency and its value to the community fairly tested. I most earnestly recommend that Congress be requested to make an appropriation for this work commensurate with its importance. From a merely mercenary point of view, I hope to show later on that this system of dealing with young lawbreakers is more economical for the taxpayers than the old system of sending them to jail or the workhouse, and the humanity of it infinitely more uplifting.

"To punish is to prevent," is the ethics of the old system, crude indeed, and a signal failure either as a deterrent to others or as a means of reforming young offenders. In the ten years from July 1, 1889, to July 1, 1899, there were 2,839 commitments of children under 15 years to our workhouse. For the year ending October 31, 1899, 363 persons under 18 years of age were committed to our jail, and for the year ending October 31, 1900, there were 232 such commitments of children under 17 years of age.

Strike the average for a year, from the above figures, and you will have approximately 580 commitments of children to the jail or workhouse. Suppose the average sentence to have been 30 days—a conservative estimate. This would make 17,400 days' board, at a per capita of 33½ cents per day, or \$5,800, which it has cost the District annually to keep behind the bars, in absolute idleness, its juvenile offenders. And what have you for results? A steadily increasing crop of adult criminals and paupers. The theory of the probation system is based upon the principle that the home is the unit of civilization, that from the home emanates the influences which mold the child for good or evil, and that in the home wayward tendencies can be best corrected, provided salutary influences prevail therein. The boy or girl who flagrantly violates the law is out of joint in his home. He needs a proper adjustment there, and there is the field of labor for the probation officer. Perhaps the home is a poor one, or the parents are incompetent. In such conditions the officer, with his delicacy and tact, can work wonders.

Now, what have been the results in a period of about three and two-thirds months? During that time 95 children, 93 boys and 2 girls, 88 colored, 7 white, were committed for offenses as follows:

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES.

Larceny	33	Riding wheel on pavement and fast riding	2
Disorderly conduct	21	Playing ball in street	1
Throwing missiles	9	Trespassing on parking	1
Vagrancy	8	Vandalism	1
Jumping on cars	6		
Assaults	5		
Fighting	4		95
Playing craps	4		

An analysis of the offenses shows moral turpitude in less than one-half of the cases; 50 of them were first offenses. Thirty-seven of the children were in regular attendance on the public school, and most of them in good standing. Of the others, 29 were regularly employed at fair wages, 15 had occasional work, and 14 were neither working nor attending school. Forty-four of these children have what may be termed good homes—parents or guardians of good character and the influences of a wholesome kind; 25 have only fair homes, and 26 poor homes. The average age of these offenders is 13½ years, the number at different ages as follows:

Eight years	1	Thirteen years	12
Nine years	4	Fourteen years	14
Ten years	7	Fifteen years	25
Eleven years	6	Sixteen years	15
Twelve years	11		

500 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The following represents the disposition of the 95 children during the period to July 1, 1901:

Brought to court for other offenses and committed to Board of Children's Guardians permanently.....	4
Committed to Reform School	5
Sent to distant homes and therefore dropped.....	4
Number whose fines were paid.....	6
On active probation list July 1, 1901.....	76
	95

It was necessary to keep some of these children a few days on expense pending investigation into their homes or past records, or while in correspondence with friends. A total of two hundred and fifteen days' board was paid for such, at a cost of \$82.08. Other expenses were \$8.90 for transportation, \$13 for a record book, and \$7.38 for printing, making a total of \$111.36, or at the rate of about \$375 per annum. Add to this amount \$1,200 for the salary of a probation officer—and it should be no less—and you would have an expenditure of \$1,575 per annum as against \$5,800 under the former system as shown above, or a saving of \$4,225 each year to the taxpayers—no inconsiderable amount. Of the 76 children under active supervision July 1, 1901, 45 were working at regular wages, 20 were working irregularly, and 11 were loafing and not doing well. Volunteer assistant probation officers have been enlisted as follows: D. E. Wiseman in the northwest, W. J. Howard in the southwest, Mrs. M. C. Rugg in the northeast, and Mrs. M. Kirwan in Georgetown. They have visited the children weekly and submitted written reports to this office, and are enthusiastic in their faith in the theory and practice of this way of dealing with youthful offenders. One of them writes: "Permit me to say that to my mind it is one of the best efforts that could be put into practice, not only for the good of the individual boy or girl, but for the parents as well as the community." "The appearance of the visiting officer acts as a benediction to the family in many ways."

The police department and the courts have been inclined to look with something of distrust upon this method of dealing with delinquents. We are firmly of the belief that such distrust arises from an incomplete knowledge of its workings and the ends sought. The success attained under a similar system in other cities—notably Boston, Chicago, and New York—has been phenomenal. Here the work needs fostering and the cooperation of all corrective agencies. It has come to stay and will grow to include adults as well as youths, under its beneficial influences.

NATIONAL JUNIOR REPUBLIC.

The National Junior Republic of Annapolis, Md., has been utilized to quite an extent in placing large white boys, who have started on the wrong road, but have not traveled far thereon. The methods of dealing with boys are somewhat different from those in vogue in most institutions. The results, so far as the appreciable effects upon our wards can be estimated, are thus summed up by an official of the republic: "To eradicate idle, vicious habits and replace them with good and thrifty ones is a work of longer time than has yet been given to your wards. It can be said that they have done well and that most of them promise of benefiting to the fullest extent from their present training and surroundings." The aims of the National Junior Republic are summarized as follows: (1) To train for honest, industrious, law-abiding citizenship; (2) to help them discern the dignity and value of labor; (3) to develop personal responsibility for each other; (4) to teach that law is an enemy only to the evil doer.

HART FARM SCHOOL.

We have continued to place the older and more incorrigible colored boys on the Hart Farm School. There has been an average attendance there of a little over 50 boys.

Mr. Hart, in a report made to the agent, says: "There has been no sickness worth mentioning in our family, and no deaths since the school has been in existence. The wholesome board and outdoor life make all the inmates healthy and strong, and the boys are so stout and able-bodied as to immediately attract special attention in this respect. The schoolroom work has been most gratifying, and the progress in every case emphatically marked, as may be seen by reference to the individual quarterly reports made by the principal of the school to the agent of the board. * * * The school is primarily an agricultural institution designed to train and develop farmers.

This is its distinctive work, and by its work in this particular calling it is to be judged and valued. * * * Nearly every garden product that will grow in this latitude has been studied, planted, cultivated, harvested, prepared for the table, and consumed by the pupils. * * * The children are docile, industrious, and contented. No child has been restrained of his liberty under lock and key for a single moment during the year. There has been a steady but slow growth in moral culture and character building."

CHILDREN'S TEMPORARY HOME.

The temporary home, under the wise superintendence of Miss Susan B. Cook, has continued as an important adjunct to the board's work among colored children. This is used as a way station to the family home. Here the children are cleansed and built up physically; at the same time they are taught useful lessons—all with a view of fitting them for reception into family homes. Many placements here are of children committed for limited periods to relieve temporary distress. The average number of children maintained here each month during the past year was 40, and the average stay was but twenty-four days. Miss Cook says of her work: "The general deportment has been better than could be expected, and most hopeful improvement has been made in the cases of several wayward children, who under training have evinced such better tendencies as to make us regret to part with them when the time for parting came. * * * A spirit of cooperation and helpfulness is manifested in all who are engaged in the work." This home is located at No. 607 Howard avenue, northwest.

HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

Six children were withdrawn during the year from the House of the Good Shepherd (for colored girls), Baltimore, and committed to the Girls' Reform School. These institutions deal with about the same class of girls. When the office was informed that there were vacancies at the reform school, it seemed imperative that a sufficient number of District dependents maintained in a Maryland institution should be transferred to the District institution to fill the vacancies.

THE INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL.

The Industrial Home School has been exceedingly obliging in the matter of receiving our wards. With all our local institutions this office maintains the most cordial relations.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

Five of our wards are maintained at St. Joseph's Asylum, 1 at St. Vincent's, 1 at the House of the Good Shepherd, Washington, which institutions we have not been able to pay because held to be sectarian. Your agent earnestly recommends that special authority be sought from Congress to enable this board to pay any and all institutions for specific service rendered. The 7 children above referred to have been adjudged, by a court having jurisdiction, proper subjects for public support, and there is no sound reason why their maintenance should not be paid for by the public at whatever institution it seems best to keep them. "Specific payments for specific service" is undebatably sound public policy.

FEEBLE-MINDED.

At the beginning of the year 25 District dependents of the feeble-minded class were maintained at Elwyn, Pa. Three were added during the year and 1 died, leaving on July 1, 1901, 27 children, the most of whom will always be public charges.

At the Virginia Training School, at Falls Church, 16 children were maintained at the beginning of the year, 2 were added during the year, and 1 was withdrawn, leaving 17 on July 1, 1901. At both institutions 44 children of this class are maintained at public expense at an annual expenditure of \$9,650. As the appropriation for the current year is limited to \$10,000, but two new wards of this class can be taken up, provided the old ones are all maintained, without creating a deficiency. The project of establishing an institution within the borders of the District for the care of this class of dependents is worthy of your careful consideration.

INFANTS.

Good results have attended the board's work among infants, due (1) to the system; (2) to the carefully selected homes; (3) to the intelligent care of our nurses, and (4) to the zeal and fidelity of the board's physician. If there is one conclusion which the policy of the board for eight years has demonstrated beyond cavil, it is that private homes for the care of infants are superior to institutions. The mortality percentages are continued from last year, and are as follows:

1894	21.95	1898	16.12
1895	25.00	1899	18.98
1896	26.73	1900	21.33
1897	28.57	1901	19.64

The total number of children dealt with of this class (under 2 years) is as follows:

1894	42	1898	62
1895	52	1899	79
1896	52	1900	75
1897	42	1901	56

At the beginning of the year there were 11 children under care from 1898 and 1899 under 2 years of age and 11 from 1899 to 1900, and 34 were received during the present fiscal year, whose average age was $7\frac{1}{2}$ months. There were 11 deaths among these 56 children, all being among those received during the past year.

FREE HOME PLACEMENTS.

This branch of our work has been fairly successful. During the year 167 children were placed in family homes on indenture, probation, or as apprentices. One hundred and thirty-eight of these were placed but once, and remained at the close of the year where placed, 20 were placed twice, 7 three times, and 2 four times; making a total of 207 placements. Thirty-five children were returned from free homes and placed in institutions or boarding houses, 5 absconded and were not recovered, so that a net gain of 127 was made to the free-home list; 327 visits were made to children in free homes. You have been advised from month to month of the difficulties which the office meets in placing out colored children, with the public-school provision in the indenture. Whether or not this provision can with safety and justice to the ward be stricken out and one for home education substituted is a matter to which your attention is invited in view of the large number of wards of this class.

The report of the physician is herewith appended.

In conclusion I beg to acknowledge uniform courtesies from each member of the board and to express my grateful appreciation of the confidence reposed in me.

JOHN W. DOUGLASS,
Agent Board of Children's Guardians.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

I herewith submit my annual report of the medical and surgical work done for wards of the board for the year ending June 30, 1901:

There were 200 children treated. The whole number of cases treated was 400, and the number of visits made 1,201.

I have also made 32 professional visits for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the physical condition of infants coming under the care of the board under such circumstances as made desirable a record of the condition under which public guardianship in such cases is undertaken.

The accompanying tables give the diseases treated, the deaths and the cause of death in each case, also a summary of the condition in which children examined upon their reception by the board were found.

As has heretofore been pertinently said: "The unfavorable condition in which many of the infants coming under the care of the board are found upon their reception often raises grave doubts as to the possibility of saving their lives, but the devotion of the nurses in the employ of the board, and the excellent system adopted and carefully carried out in their care, and especially the provisions for immediate examination of all cases, and prompt professional attention whenever required, have usually been efficacious."

I need only now call attention to the continuance of these conditions of the wards of the board at the time they come into its possession. In the nature of things these conditions will continue, because it is the province of the board to receive these little ones only after they have suffered serious privations through neglect by their natural guardians.

I have no modifications to suggest of the admirable system now in vogue. I am confident that attentive consideration of its results will secure for it the full approval of the board and the general public.

Respectfully submitted.

JULIA R. HALL, M. D.

Medical and surgical cases treated.

Disease.	Cured.	Improved.	Died.	Total.
Abcesses	10	1		11
Acute suppurative tympanitis	5			5
Amenorrhœa	1			1
Anæmia	5	1		6
Boils	2			2
Bronchitis	16	1		17
Catarrh:				
Acute gastric	1	1	1	3
Nasal	2			2
Cholera infantum	5		7	12
Conjunctivitis	2			2
Corneal ulcer	1			1
Convulsions	8			8
Constipation	14			14
Croup	3			3
Diphtheria	1		2	3
Diarrhœa	41			41
Dysentery	1			1
Eczema	18	4		22
Entero-colitis	3			3
Enlarged glands:				
Axillary	2			2
Submaxillary	1	1		2
Erythema	1			1
First attention to the new born (foundling)				1
Fracture:				
Of the femur	1			1
Of the clavicle	1			1
Of the wrist	1			1
Gonorrhœa, acute	1			1
Heat rash	2			2
Hordeolum	1			1
Incontinence, urine		4		4
Indigestion, acute	15			15
Influenza	24			24
Jaundice	1			1
Laryngismus, stridulus	3			3
Malaria	6			6
Marasmus	1	2	2	5
Measles	4			4
Measured for surgical appliances				1
Mental aberration		1		1
Nephritis	2			2
Neurasthenia	1	1		2
Ophthalmia	2			2
Perostitis of the tibia	1			1
Pharyngitis	15			15
Phthisis pulmonalis			1	1
Pneumonia, catarrhal	1		1	2
Poisoning by rhus toxicodendron	1			1
Pruritus	1			1
Puerperal convulsions			1	1
Rachitis		9		9
Rhinitis	5			5
Scarlatina	1			1
Scald	1			1
Spasm of the bladder	1			1
Stomatitis	16			16
Strangulated hernia	1			1
Syphilis:				
Hereditary		10		10
Hypertrophied gums in		2		2

Medical and surgical cases treated—Continued.

Disease.	Cured.	Improved.	Died.	Total.
Tetanus, traumatic			1	1
Threatened abortion.....	2			2
Thrush.....	5			5
Tonsillitis.....	20			20
Tuberculosis.....		6	4	10
Of ankle joint.....		1		1
Of elbow joint.....	1			1
Typhoid fever.....	2			2
Urethritis, traumatic.....	1			1
Vaccinated.....				2
Whooping cough.....	5		1	6
Wounds:				
Contused.....	20			20
Incised.....	2			2
Lacerated.....	1			1
Punctured by glass.....	5			5
Punctured by nails.....	3			3
Total.....	320	45	21	390

INFANTS EXAMINED.

Foundlings.....	9	Prognosis good.....	5
Abused or neglected.....	5	Prognosis doubtful.....	13
Good condition.....	5	Prognosis bad.....	14
Sick.....	20		
Had been deprived of proper food.....	8	Total	32
Had physical defects.....	8		

APPENDIX.

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2. Act of July 26, 1892, creating the board.
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11. Conditions on which boarding homes for infants will be approved.
12. Correspondence relating to the Reform School.
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TABLE A.—Showing work on cases, by months.

	Committed during minority.	Committed for limited periods.	Under temporary care without order of court.	Number of cases agent declined to present to court.	Number of children whose commitment was refused by the courts.	Number of children in columns 2 or 3 also included in column 1.	Total number of children involved in cases investigated and acted on.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1900.							
July	16	3	8	39			66
August	25	15	9	41		6	90
September	16	9	3	47		3	75
October	8	4	9	49	2	2	72
November	10	9	3	56		1	78
December	9	2	1	64		1	76
1901.							
January	10	3	3	74		1	90
February	11	6	3	71		1	91
March	6	40	4	65			115
April	15	25	8	60		2	108
May	8	31	2	52			93
June	12	8	1	89			110
Total	146	155	54	707	2	17	1,064

TABLE B.—Showing permanent commitments each month and reasons therefor.

	Destitute of suitable home.	Abandoned.	Drunken or unfit parents.	Vicious and incorrigible.
1900.				
July	6			10
August	20	1		4
September	8	2		6
October	1	1	2	4
November	2	3		5
December	4	1	2	2
1901.				
January	1	1	1	7
February	4	2	1	4
March	2	1	1	2
April	6	2	2	5
May	2	1	3	2
June		1	4	7
Total	56	16	16	58

TABLE C.—Reasons for declining to promote commitment.

	Not dependent.	Nonresident.	Adjusted by private arrangements.	Referred to other agencies.	Withdrawn.
1900.					
July	15	3	2	9	10
August	18	2	5	8	8
September	21	3	7	9	7
October	25	4	12	2	6
November	32	4	10	3	7
December	43	5	11	2	3
1901.					
January	45	6	12	5	6
February	48	5	10	2	6
March	32	6	12	7	8
April	35	5	10	8	2
May	36	5	7	2	2
June	43	4	15	3	6
Total	393	52	113	60	71

TABLE D.—Showing number of children maintained in various institutions.

	Children's Temporary Home.	Indus- trial Home School.	Hart Farm School.	House of the Good Shepherd (Balti- more).	Na- tional Junior Republic.	St. Rose's Indus- trial School.
1900.						
July.....	33.8	25.03	45.6	7.4	2.7	1
August.....	39.3	27	48.9	8.1	6.2	1
September.....	40.3	29.9	50.2	9	9.9	1
October.....	41	35.7	51.2	9	10	1
November.....	40.7	34.2	53.6	8.9	10.4	1
December.....	37.4	31.3	56.6	9	10.1	1
1901.						
January.....	39.2	28.8	56.6	9.5	9.2	1
February.....	43.7	25.4	56.4	10.7	10.5	1
March.....	41.5	20.7	52.3	10.03	9.03	1
April.....	33.2	22.6	50.6	4.6	11	1
May.....	34.3	24.06	51.4	3.8	12.6	1
June.....	34.3	27.9	53.03	3.3	14.6	1
Total.....	458.7	332.59	626.43	93.53	116.23	12
Average for year.....	38.2	27.71	52.2	7.71	9.68	1

Total average, 136.5.

[PUBLIC—No. 156.]

AN ACT To provide for the care of dependent children in the District of Columbia and to create a board of children's guardians.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be created, in and for the District of Columbia, a board to be known as the board of children's guardians, composed of nine members who shall serve without compensation, the said board to be a body politic and corporate and to have the powers and to be constituted in the manner hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. That the members of the board of children's guardians shall be appointed by the judges of the police court and the judge holding the criminal court of the District of Columbia, met together for that purpose; the assent of a majority of such judges being necessary to appointment in each case: *Provided*, That there shall always be at least three representatives of each sex upon the board. Of the nine members first appointed after the passage of this act, three shall be appointed for one year, three for two years, and three for three years. Thereafter all appointments, except such as shall be made for the remainder of unexpired terms, shall be for the term of three years. The judges of the police court and the judge holding the criminal court, or a majority of them, when met together for that purpose, may remove for cause any member of the board: *Provided*, That such member shall be given an opportunity to be heard in his own defense.

SEC. 3. That the board shall elect from its own members a president, vice-president, and secretary, who shall severally discharge the duties usual to such offices, or such as the by-laws of the board may prescribe. The board shall have the power subject to the approval of the Commissioners to employ not more than two agents, at an annual compensation not exceeding two thousand four hundred dollars for the two, and prescribe their duties, and to conclude arrangements with persons or institutions for the care of dependent children at such rates as may be agreed upon.

SEC. 4. That said board shall have the care and supervision of the following classes of children: First, all children committed under section two of the act approved February thirteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, entitled "An act for the protection of children in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;" second, all children who are destitute of suitable homes and adequate means of earning an honest living, all children abandoned by their parents or guardians, all children of habitually drunken or vicious or unfit parents, all children habitually begging on the streets or from door to door, all children kept in vicious or immoral associations, all children known by their language or life to be vicious or incorrigible whenever such children may be committed to the care of the board by the police court or the criminal court of the District; and power is hereby given to these courts to commit such children when not over sixteen years of age to said board: *Provided*, That the laws regulating the commitment of children to the reform schools of the District

shall not be deemed to be repealed in any part by this act; third, such children as the board of trustees of the Reform School for Boys or the Reform School for Girls, may, in their discretion, commit to the board of children's guardians, and power is hereby given the board of trustees of the said reform school to commit any inmate of their respective institutions to the said board of guardians, conditionally upon the good behavior of the child so committed; fourth, under the rules to be established by the board children may be received and temporarily cared for pending investigation or judgment of the court.

SEC. 5. That the board shall be the legal guardian of all children committed to it by the courts, and shall have full power to board them in private families, to board them in institutions willing to receive them, to bind them out or apprentice them, or to give them in adoption to foster parents. Children received from the reform school shall be placed at work, bound out or apprenticed, and at any time before attaining majority may be returned to the school from which they came, if, in the judgment of the board of guardians, such a course is demanded by the interest of the community or the welfare of the child. All children under the guardianship of the board shall be visited not less than once a year by an agent of the board, and as much oftener as the welfare of the child demands. Children received temporarily may not be kept longer than one week, except by order of the police court or the criminal court.

SEC. 6. That the antecedents, character, and condition of life of each child received by the board shall be investigated as fully as possible, and the facts learned entered in permanent records, in which shall also be noted the subsequent history of each child, so far as it can be ascertained.

SEC. 7. That the Commissioners of the District shall have authority to prescribe the form of records to be kept by the board of guardians, and the methods to be employed by them in paying bills and auditing accounts; and an annual report of its operations hereunder shall be made by the board to the superintendent of charities. The superintendent of charities shall have full powers of investigation and report regarding all branches of the work of the board, as well as over all institutions in which children are placed by the board; and it shall be his duty to recommend annually the appropriations which in his judgment are necessary to the carrying on of its work.

Approved, July 26, 1892.

ACTS OF JUNE 16, 1880, AND MARCH 3, 1893, RELATING TO FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

Extract from an act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, approved June 16, 1880:

"Current expenses Columbia Institution for Deaf and Dumb, for support of the institution: *Provided*, That when any indigent applicant for admission to the institution belonging to the District of Columbia and being of teachable age is found, upon examination by the president of the institution, to be of feeble mind and hence incapable of receiving instruction among children of sound mind, the Secretary of the Interior may cause such person to be instructed in some institution for the education of feeble-minded children in Pennsylvania or some other State, at a cost not greater for each pupil than is or may be for the time being paid by such State for similar instruction, and the sum necessary therefor is appropriated out of the sum above provided for current expenses of the institution."

Extract from an act making appropriations for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1893:

"That the authority for placing feeble-minded children of the District of Columbia, heretofore given to the Secretary of the Interior, is hereby transferred to the Board of Children's Guardians."

DECLARATION OF THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Extract from an act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, and for other purposes, approved June 11, 1896.

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of the Government of the United States to make no appropriation of money or property for the purpose of founding, maintain-

ing, or aiding by payment for services, expenses, or otherwise, any church or religious denomination, or any institution or society which is under sectarian or ecclesiastical control; and it is hereby enacted that, from and after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, no money appropriated for charitable purposes in the District of Columbia shall be paid to any church or religious denomination, or to any institution or society which is under sectarian or ecclesiastical control."

[PUBLIC—No. 152.]

An act to enlarge the powers of the courts of the District of Columbia in cases involving delinquent children, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the judges of the criminal and police courts of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized and empowered, at their discretion, to commit to the custody and care of the Board of Children's Guardians of the District of Columbia children under seventeen years of age who shall be convicted of petty crimes or misdemeanors which may be punishable with fine or imprisonment; and said Board of Children's Guardians shall place, under contract, such children in such suitable homes, institutions, or training schools for the care of children as it may deem wise and proper.

SEC. 2. That no court shall commit a child under seventeen years of age, charged with or convicted of a petty crime or misdemeanor punishable by a fine or imprisonment, to a jail, workhouse, or police station, but if such child be unable to give bail or pay a fine, it may be committed to the Board of Children's Guardians temporarily or permanently, in the discretion of the court, and said board shall make some suitable provision for said child outside the inclosure of any jail, workhouse, or police station, or said court may commit such child to the Reform School under the laws now providing for such commitment.

SEC. 3. That for the purpose of aiding the court in a proper disposition of cases referred to in section one the Board of Children's Guardians is hereby authorized and directed to designate one of its employees as a probation officer, whose duty it shall be to make such investigation in cases involving children under seventeen years of age as the court may direct, to be present in court in order to represent the interests of the child when the case is heard, to furnish the court such information and assistance as the judge may require, and to take charge of any child before and after trial as may be directed by the court.

SEC. 4. That any person within the District of Columbia, of sufficient financial ability, who shall refuse or neglect to provide for any child under the age of fourteen years, of which he or she shall be the parent or guardian, such food, clothing, and shelter as will prevent the suffering and secure the safety of such child, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to punishment by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the workhouse of the District of Columbia for not more than three months, or both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 5. That whenever petition or information shall have been filed in any court of the District of Columbia authorized to commit children to the care, custody, and guardianship of the Board of Children's Guardians for such commitment of any child, and upon the hearing of the same before said court it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that such child is entitled to be committed as aforesaid under or by virtue of any of the provisions of the act of Congress approved July twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, entitled "An act to provide for the care of dependent children in the District of Columbia and to create a Board of Children's Guardians" and if said evidence tends to show that such child has a father or a mother, either of whom is able to contribute to the support of such child, either by reason of having means or property or having an income consisting of wages or salary due for personal services or labor or otherwise, but fails or neglects so to do, then the proper prosecuting officer shall file in the police court of the District of Columbia an information charging said father or mother, or both, with such failure or neglect, and upon conviction thereof the said court shall require the father or the mother of such child, or both such father and mother, to contribute by stated payments, to be made to said Board of Children's Guardians, toward the support of such child such sum or sums, monthly, weekly, or otherwise, as in the judgment of said court either or both such father and mother should and may be able to pay; and the courts aforesaid may at any time hear and determine any petition or an order for contribution

toward maintenance of any child who has heretofore been or who may hereafter be committed to the guardianship of the Board of Children's Guardians, or for modifying or suspending the operation of any such order previously made.

SEC. 6. That any person against whom an order for contribution toward maintenance may have been made, as provided for in this act, who shall refuse or neglect to make such payments as ordered, shall be deemed guilty of contempt, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to suffer imprisonment in the workhouse of the District of Columbia for not less than three months nor more than one year; and such imprisonment shall not exempt such person from additional imprisonment for further neglect or refusal to make contribution as aforesaid: *Provided, however,* That if, after such conviction, any such parent shall appear before the court before which such conviction shall have taken place and shall show to the satisfaction of the court that the amount due under such order, up to the time of conviction, has been paid, and further, with good and sufficient surety, to be approved by said court, shall enter into bond to the United States in the penal sum of five hundred dollars, conditioned that he will thereafter pay such sums as may have been ordered or that may thereafter be ordered to be paid by said court until such order shall be revoked, the said court may suspend sentence therein during the continuance of such bond.

SEC. 7. That the disbursing officer of the Board of Children's Guardians shall receive and shall be responsible under his bond for all moneys paid to said board under the provisions of this act, and shall pay the amounts so received by him into the Treasury of the United States within twenty days after the close of each fiscal quarter.

SEC. 8. That all acts and portions of acts inconsistent with the provisions mentioned above are hereby repealed, and the terms of the provisions in the above sections shall become law on and after the date of approval.

Approved, March 3, 1901.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1901-2.

Extract from an act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and for other purposes, approved March 1, 1901:

"Board of Children's Guardians: For the Board of Children's Guardians, created under the act approved July twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, namely: For administrative expenses, including salaries of agents, not to exceed two thousand four hundred dollars; expenses in placing and visiting children, and all office and sundry expenses, seven thousand dollars;

"For care of feeble-minded children, ten thousand dollars;

"For board and care of all children committed to the guardianship of said board by the courts of the District, and for the temporary care of children pending investigation or while being transferred from place to place, thirty thousand dollars: *Provided,* That when the Board of Children's Guardians place any of such children in private families, as far as practicable, such children shall be placed only in such families as are of the same religious denomination or belief as the parents or last surviving parent of the child, and this appropriation shall not be otherwise available;

"For burial of children who die while wards of the board, three hundred dollars;

"In all the Board of Children's Guardians, forty-seven thousand three hundred dollars."

BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

[Indenture.]

This indenture, by and between the Board of Children's Guardians of the District of Columbia, party of the first part, acting by the authority of an act of Congress approved July 26, 1892, entitled "An act to provide for the care of dependent children in the District of Columbia, and to create a Board of Children's Guardians," and _____, of the town of _____, county of _____, State of _____, post-office address _____, party of the second part,

Witnesseth: That the said Board of Children's Guardians, in consideration of agreement herein made between it and the said party of the second part, hereby indentures _____, one of the wards of said board, to the said party of the second

part, to remain under his custody and control, as a member of his family, until the — day of —, when said child will be — years of age; reserving the right to cancel this agreement and require said child to be returned to the immediate custody of the party of the first part whenever, in the judgment of said Board of Children's Guardians, the conditions of this agreement shall not have been faithfully carried out, or if it shall otherwise be deemed by the board necessary for the safety, progress, and welfare of said child.

That the said second party hereby receives said child as a member of his family on trial, and reserves the right to cancel this agreement at any time before the — day of —, by delivering said child to the agent of the party of the first part at —, in good condition, and with clothing and supplies as good as were delivered to him with said child.

That if said child shall remain in the home of the said party of the second part beyond the time set for the expiration of the term of trial, then this indenture shall become fully operative, and the said party of the second part is not to be released from any of its conditions except by consent of the party of the first part.

That the said party of the second part hereby agrees to treat said child properly and kindly at all times as a member of his family. That he will provide the child suitable and sufficient clothing for all seasons of the year, for week days, and for attending public religious worship, and with suitable food and other necessities, including medical attendance in health and sickness, and a decent burial in case of the death of said —, after having lived two years continuously in the family of the party of the second part. That he will have it taught some useful occupation and the branches usually taught in the common schools, causing it to attend the public schools where he resides at least — months each year until — years of age. That at the expiration of the term of this indenture he will provide the child with two good suits of clothes, and will pay to the agent of the party of the first part, to be immediately paid by him to the child, or to be deposited to its credit with the disbursing officer of the Board of Children's Guardians, the sum of — dollars, and pro rata of that amount for the time the child remains in his family, if not for the full term of this indenture.

That in case this agreement shall be canceled, as provided for herein, the party of the second part hereby agrees to deliver the child to the agent of the party of the first part, at the place agreed upon, at his own expense, when requested so to do by the said agent or president of said board. That whenever requested by said agent or president, or the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia, the party of the second part agrees to report in writing such facts regarding the child as may be required, and that he will furnish the child with material and opportunity to correspond with said agent, president, or Board of Charities.

In witness whereof the said Board of Children's Guardians, by its president and secretary, and the said party of the second part hereby set their names and seals this — day of —.

_____, [SEAL.]
President of the Board of Children's Guardians.
_____, [SEAL.]
Secretary of the Board of Children's Guardians.

BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Report of _____ for month of _____, 190—.
Number of days in school, _____.
Number of days absent from school, _____.
For what reason? _____.
What studies pursued? _____.
Is progress fairly satisfactory? _____.
How employed out of school hours? _____.
How many hours per week so employed? _____.
Does — show any special aptitude for farm work or trades? _____.
Is — general conduct satisfactory? _____.
Has — any bad habits? _____.
Has — any physical defects? _____.
For what occupation in life do you think — best suited by temperament, inclination, and qualifications? _____.
Remarks: _____.

VISITOR'S REPORT.

To the BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS,
Washington, D. C.:

The following is a statement of the condition and surroundings of _____, one of your wards, now residing in the home of _____, at _____, in _____ county, _____, whom I have this day visited:

1. The physical condition of the child is _____.
2. H— clothing was found to be _____.
3. _____ has _____ attended school during the last year — months.
4. _____ progress in school is _____.
5. The studies pursued were _____.
6. The service required of the child is _____.
7. _____ has attended church and Sunday school _____.
8. _____ moral condition is _____.
9. _____ is _____ contented and happy.
10. _____ is _____ liked by foster parents.
11. The general treatment of the child is _____.
12. The sleeping arrangements are _____.
13. The general impression of the home is _____.
14. Remarks: _____.

_____, Agent.

REPORT ON PROBATION CHILDREN.

[Telephone No. 736 east.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., _____, 190—.

To the CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER:

I have this day visited _____, who was placed on probation _____ with his parents at _____. He _____ attends school regularly in the _____ grade at the _____ school. He works steadily at _____, earning _____ per week. His _____ reports that he is _____ obedient, is in the house early nights, does not go with bad boys, goes to church on Sundays, and tries to cultivate good people. His physical condition is _____ and his home surroundings and influences are _____. Instructions given the parents concerning the government of _____ have _____ been faithfully carried out. The parents were _____ pleased at my visit and appreciate the efforts made in behalf of their boy. I am confident that the boy is _____ trying hard to do better and will _____ give the police authorities or his parents further trouble. I make the following suggestions as to your future course with reference to _____.

_____,
Assistant Probation Officer.

CONDITIONS ON WHICH BOARDING HOMES FOR INFANTS WILL BE
APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF NURSES
AND DIRECTIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF FOOD FOR INFANTS.

This little folder is issued by the Board of Children's Guardians for the purpose of bringing about an exact understanding with every person to whom the board intrusts a child for pay. The rules now published have been made the general basis of all arrangements heretofore made for the board of children in private families, and are to continue in force until further notice.

The office of the board is at 472 Louisiana avenue, on the second floor, and is open every week day from 9 to 5 p. m.

HOME CONDITIONS.

1. The home must be on a fairly good street or in the country. No infants will be placed in homes in the alleys or courts of the city.
2. The homes must be clean, well kept, well ventilated, and so situated that sunshine will come into the rooms part of the day.

3. There must be ample room for the number of persons living in the house, and the presence of boarders and small children, other than those placed by this agency, will be considered objectionable.

4. The income of the care taker, including the legitimate profit on the amount paid by this board for the care of its children, must be sufficient for reasonable support for herself and all dependent upon her. One-half of the amount paid will be considered as payment to the care taker for her trouble and labor, and the other half is to provide food and clothing for the child.

5. All that part of "South Washington" lying east of Four-and-a-half street and south of E street southwest and all of "West Washington" lying south of Bridge street are considered objectionable, and hereafter infants will only be placed in those localities in special cases and for special reasons.

6. The following classes of persons are invited to apply for infants to be kept at the expense of this board, and will be given preference in the order named: First. Cleanly, healthy, and respectable women, both white and colored, who are in condition to wet-nurse an infant. Second. Those who have experience, but who are now without small children of their own, and are so situated that they can secure a steady supply of fresh, pure milk from cows kept for private use.

RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF NURSES.

All persons applying for infants to board are expected to understand and agree to obey the following rules:

1. It is understood that the amount paid by this board is to provide the child with everything necessary to its health and comfort, except the services of a physician and the necessary medicines in case of sickness. Nurses must see to it that the children are properly fed, well clothed, clean, and comfortable at all times. If children are found not sufficiently clothed or poorly fed, the necessary food and clothing will be furnished by the agent of the board and the cost thereof will be deducted from the amount due the nurse at the next monthly pay day.

2. All persons taking children as boarders must submit to inspection of the children, of the food prepared for them, of their clothing, and of the sanitary conditions of their home by the agent, physician, or other representative of the board, as often as the board deems such examination necessary. They must report in writing regarding the children whenever requested to do so by the agent of the board. They must also give full and correct answers, at all times, to such questions as it may become necessary to ask regarding their family, their income, the occupations followed, and all other matters affecting the welfare of the children placed with them. The board reserves the right to remove a child from the custody of any nurse without previous notice, whenever such action appears necessary for the safety and welfare of the child.

3. Nurses must understand that when children are placed with them their first duties are to those children, and nothing must be allowed to interfere with the performance of those duties. They must take the places of mothers to the children as far as possible. They must be patient, good-tempered, and faithful, and willing to sacrifice their own comfort for the welfare of the children.

4. In case of sickness report must be made at once to this office, or directly to the physician, who will promptly respond. Nurses are not expected to attempt to treat sick children, except under the direction of a physician. In case of accident or sudden sickness at night or on Sunday, when the office of the board is not open, the physician designated to attend children in any given locality may be called without waiting to report at the office of the board, but in all cases reports must be made on the morning of the first business day following.

5. The use of paregoric, Dover's powders, or soothing sirup, or of toddy, beer, or other alcoholic drinks, is forbidden under any circumstances, unless prescribed by a physician.

6. Next to that provided by nature, good cows' milk is the best food for an infant. Nurses are hereby directed to procure milk from any reliable dairy. Whenever such arrangements can not be made, persons taking charge of children must furnish such prepared food as may be directed by the board under the advice of the physician in charge.

7. Children under 1 year of age must be given nothing but the milk or food prepared for them; those over 1 year old may have a small quantity of bread with their milk in the morning or early part of the day; those from 18 months to 2 years old may be given, in addition, boiled rice, breakfast food, strained oatmeal, or chicken broth as they become able to digest such food, but every child must have milk or a reliable substitute and plenty of it until the end of the second year. Pota-

toes, starch, beans, bananas, tomatoes, sour fruits, and candies must be kept away from children under 2 years of age. To disregard this rule is to put the child's life in danger.

8. Nurses will not be allowed to use nursing bottles with long glass and rubber tubes. The plain, short, dark rubber nipple, with any ordinary bottle, is decidedly the best and the only arrangement allowed. Infants must not be given the bottle and put down and left. Every nurse is expected to take the child upon her lap to be fed, and to give the meal and take the bottle away within twenty minutes. Bottles must be scalded after each meal is given, before being refilled for the next, and nipples must be kept in a bowl of fresh water when not in use.

9. All water used in the preparation of food for infants during hot weather must be boiled. A small quantity should be boiled each morning and put aside to cool in a covered vessel. The directions for the preparation of milk and barley water for children of various ages, which are furnished by the board, must be carefully followed.

10. Upon the first appearance of serious bowel trouble the case must be reported at this office or to the physician designated at once. Doors and windows should be opened on the shady side of the house and the child should be given fresh air. A fan must be used, if necessary, to keep the child cool. Give no food and nothing to drink. If vomiting or purging sets in, give 5 to 10 drops of lime water in a teaspoonful of cold water every ten minutes until the doctor comes. Give no more and nothing else.

11. Every nurse must study these rules until she understands them perfectly. Any doubt or uncertainty as to what is meant must be reported to the agent of the board, who will construe and explain them.

By authority of the executive committee of the Board of Children's Guardians.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF FOOD FOR INFANTS FED ON COWS' MILK.

Barley water.

Take three tablespoonfuls of clean pearl barley and one cup of cold water. Let soak for four hours. Have two cups of water in a clean dish in a kettle of boiling water. Stir in the barley and the water in which it has soaked and cook for half hour. Strain off the barley water through coarse muslin, salt enough to take off the flat taste, and sweeten slightly.

Milk.

Milk must be secured fresh daily and must be kept as cool as possible. Upon the arrival of the morning supply, place the milk for the baby in a glass jar and set into a kettle of water over the fire. Have the water well up around the jar and boil gently for ten minutes. Remove the jar and cool the milk as quickly and thoroughly as possible. Milk from several cows mixed is preferable to getting supply from one cow.

The food.

For a very young infant take half and half of barley water and milk, prepared as directed, and give from a nursing bottle.

For a child 3 or 4 months old, take less barley water and more milk.

Most children can take milk full strength when 6 months old, and the proportion of milk must be increased and less water given as the child seems to require. If this food proves constipating, use thin, strained oatmeal gruel instead of barley water in every other bottle of food.

One or two teaspoonfuls of cool boiled water should be given several times daily.

Read the rules for the government of nurses.

JOHN W. DOUGLASS, *Agent.*

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO REFORM SCHOOL.

DEAR SIR: The president of the board of trustees of the Reform School in his annual report says:

"The Board of Children's Guardians would seem to be intended primarily for charitable work, but it is a question whether it does not obtain through the courts control of many boys who should perhaps more properly be sent to the Reform School, the reasons for their commitment being based upon acts committed or general condition of behavior calling for reformation rather than for charitable support, the object of the school being the reformation and a supplemental carrying out of control where parents are no longer able to exercise it."

3. There must be ample room for the number of persons living in the house, and the presence of boarders and small children, other than those placed by this agency, will be considered objectionable.

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toes, starch, beans, bananas, tomatoes, sour fruits, and candies must be kept away from children under 2 years of age. To disregard this rule is to put the child's life in danger.

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Most children can take milk full strength when 6 months old, and the proportion of milk must be increased and less water given as the child seems to require. If this food proves constipating, use thin, strained oatmeal gruel instead of barley water in every other bottle of food.

One or two teaspoonfuls of cool boiled water should be given several times daily.

Read the rules for the government of nurses.

JOHN W. DOUGLASS, *Agent.*

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO REFORM SCHOOL.

DEAR SIR: The president of the board of trustees of the Reform School in his annual report says:

"The Board of Children's Guardians would seem to be intended primarily for charitable work, but it is a question whether it does not obtain through the courts control of many boys who should perhaps more properly be sent to the Reform School, the reasons for their commitment being based upon acts committed or general condition of behavior calling for reformation rather than for charitable support, the object of the school being the reformation and a supplemental carrying out of control where parents are no longer able to exercise it."

The Attorney-General, in his report to Congress, November 30, 1900, referring to this matter, says:

"I agree with what the trustees say on this subject."

Please give me your opinion upon this subject and state why incorrigible colored boys that are now sent to the Hart Farm School should not be sent to the Reform School.

I wish you would pay a visit to the Reform School and report at the next meeting of the executive committee the result of your visit, with a view to enable the committee to act upon the matter, as I think it is of sufficient importance, coming from the source it does, to justify its careful consideration.

Please report:

1. Whether the boys at the Reform School receive as good or better instruction than at the Hart Farm School.

2. Whether after leaving the Reform School their prospects for life are as good as if they remain under our charge.

3. Is our board at liberty to send boys committed to us to the Reform School?

I have asked Mr. Cook to make a visit to the Reform School, also to report at the next meeting of the executive committee.

Yours, truly,

(Signed) J. B. T. TUPPER,
President Board of Children's Guardians.

Mr. JOHN W. DOUGLASS,
Agent Board of Children's Guardians.

J. B. T. TUPPER, Esq.,
President Board of Children's Guardians, City.

DEAR SIR: In response to your communication addressed to me on February 4, and herewith attached, I beg to submit the following observations by way of reply:

That "The Board of Children's Guardians would seem to be intended primarily for charitable work," to quote the language of the president of the board of trustees of the Reform School, is doubtless true; but that it obtains, "through the courts, control of many boys who should, perhaps, more properly be sent to the Reform School" is at least a debatable question and one concerning which there may be honest differences of opinion. Among the classes of children mentioned in the act creating the board as properly coming under the care and supervision of the board are "All children known by their language or life to be vicious or incorrigible." That the courts may properly and legally commit such children to the board and that the board must make adequate provision for all children thus committed, may be conceded by all. The same may be said as to the rights and legality of the courts' commitment of this class of children to the Reform School. Where, then, should the line of demarcation be drawn so that each should not intrench upon the legitimate field of the other?

For several years after the creation of this board there was a feeling on the part of the agents and others cognizant of conditions that provisions for certain classes of delinquent children were inadequate. Colored boys of tender years, who were regarded as not sufficiently incorrigible to warrant committing to the Reform School, could be sent for minor offenses nowhere save to the jail or workhouse. It was to save such boys from such a fate, as I understand the matter, that the board made its provision at the Hart Farm School. There are degrees of incorrigibility. The more hardened cases, involving older children, ought to be dealt with at the Reform School. Children of tender years, whose incorrigibility is of a milder sort, and yet is of such a nature as to imperil their future prospects, can be dealt with by this board with better possibilities for future usefulness than by the Reform School authorities. I would say, then, in reply to your question "Why incorrigible colored boys that are now sent to the Hart Farm School should not be sent to the Reform School," that this should not be done because, theoretically at least, they are not of a sufficiently pronounced type of incorrigibles to justify a Reform School sentence. They are in the formative period and need guidance and instruction in how to live, rather than a re-forming or punitive period of rigid discipline. This, I believe, is the correct theory which induced the board to make provision for youthful colored delinquents.

Coming specifically to your points concerning which you requested a report (1) whether the boys at the Reform School receive as good or better instruction than at the Hart Farm School, I beg to say that, in my judgment, based upon a visit of inquiry, better facilities for instruction are afforded at the Reform School than at the Hart Farm School. At the former boys work in the paper-box factory, in the shoe shop, in the tailor shop—in each under a competent white instructor—in addition to farm work, housework, and greenhouse work. At the latter blacksmithing and

wheelwrighting, to a limited number of the large boys, besides the farm work and housework, are all the industries in existence. The Reform School is an old established institution, well equipped and organized, and their children are better housed and instructed than it is possible now to do at the Hart Farm School.

2. "Whether after leaving the Reform School their prospects for life are as good as if they remain under our charge?" I would answer this negatively. I do not think the prospects for life to the Reform School graduate are as good as for those in charge of the board. Commitments to the Reform School are until 21 years, unless sooner discharged by the trustees. As a matter of fact, boys can by good conduct earn their discharge in twenty months, and the superintendent informed me that the average stay was about twenty-four months. They are then turned loose and no further attention paid them. Their fight in life's battle is decidedly an uphill one. The stigma of having been to a reform school attaches to them, and to again get a foothold is exceedingly difficult. The brand is upon them. At the Marine Barracks they will not take a boy if they know he has been to the Reform School. Within a year a police officer of this city—a married man and of good standing as an officer—had it flung at him before a trial board that when a boy he was sentenced to the Reform School. The authorities of the Reform School now have the right to parole boys on their good behavior and recommit them if they go wrong. But the weakness of this system lies in the fact that they have no parole officer and they have no way of keeping watch of, or in touch with, released boys. The guardianship of the board's wards is continuous up to the age of 21 years. There is no stigma attached to a commitment to the board, and if a ward seems to be in need of the disciplinary restraint of the Hart Farm School for a time, and is returned to relatives again or employment found for him, he is supervised, guarded, and guided there. As to the two systems—the Reform School and the Board of Children's Guardians, in both of which commitments are up to 21 years—it appears to me the Board of Children's Guardians is markedly the stronger in having and exercising the continuous guardianship. While in the physical possession of their boys I believe the Reform School affords even better training and discipline than the Board of Children's Guardians is at present affording to a like class.

3. "Is our board at liberty to send boys committed to us to the Reform School?" No, not directly. Through its agent it can present any of its wards to the court and ask a commitment to the Reform School. Evidence must be submitted that the subject is a proper one for the Reform School. This course has been pursued in the case of several boys with whom the board has dealt, not very successfully, because of vicious tendencies.

I trust this covers in an imperfect way the points raised by you.

Very truly,

JOHN W. DOUGLASS,
Agent Board of Children's Guardians.

AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS.

March 9, 1901, Articles I, Ia, and II of the by-laws were amended to read as follows:

I. The officers of the Board of Children's Guardians shall consist of a president, vice-president, and secretary.

These officers shall be elected annually by ballot at the regular meeting of the board to be held in November, and shall hold their respective offices until their successors shall have been elected.

Their duties shall be such as are usual to their respective offices, in accordance with parliamentary rules.

In the event that the term of membership of any person who is a member of the board expires while such person is an officer of the board, and such person be reappointed to membership before another person shall have been elected to the office which he held, said reappointed person shall resume his former office as though his membership had been continuous.

II. A regular meeting of the board shall be held on the second Saturday of each month, except that when said Saturday shall fall on a legal or special holiday the meeting shall be held on the next preceding day, not a holiday. The hour of the meeting shall be fixed by resolution of the board, and notice stating the hour and day of the meeting shall be sent to each member of the board at least two days prior to the time fixed.

RULES FOR GOVERNMENT OF EMPLOYEES.

January 5, 1901, the following rules for the government of employees of the board were adopted:

The office of the board shall be kept open for business from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m. each day when the offices of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are kept open from 9 a. m. until 4 p. m., and may be closed at such times as the District offices are closed; but the hours of service of the employees shall be so arranged as to allow those employees who come on duty at 9 a. m. to depart at 4 p. m., and those who depart at 5 p. m. to come on duty at 10 a. m., and all employees to have one-half hour of recess during the day; or to allow employees who come at 9 a. m. and depart at 5 p. m. to have one and one-half hours of recess during the day. The apportionment of hours among the office employees shall be made by Agent Douglass in such manner as to give equivalent privileges to each employee.

The disbursing officer shall render a written statement at each regular monthly meeting of the board showing the amount of the expenditures from each separate fund since the beginning of the fiscal year and up to the end of the month preceding that on which the meeting is held, the amount of liabilities incurred to the same date, the excess or deficiency of such expenditures and liabilities pro rata for the year, and an estimate of the liabilities to be incurred for the remainder of the year, and of the excess or deficiency of each fund for the year.

Agent Douglass shall render a written statement at each regular monthly meeting of the board showing the amount of moneys held by him to the credit of wards of the board at the end of the month preceding that on which the meeting is held, and the receipts or payments of these moneys since the rendering of the preceding statement.

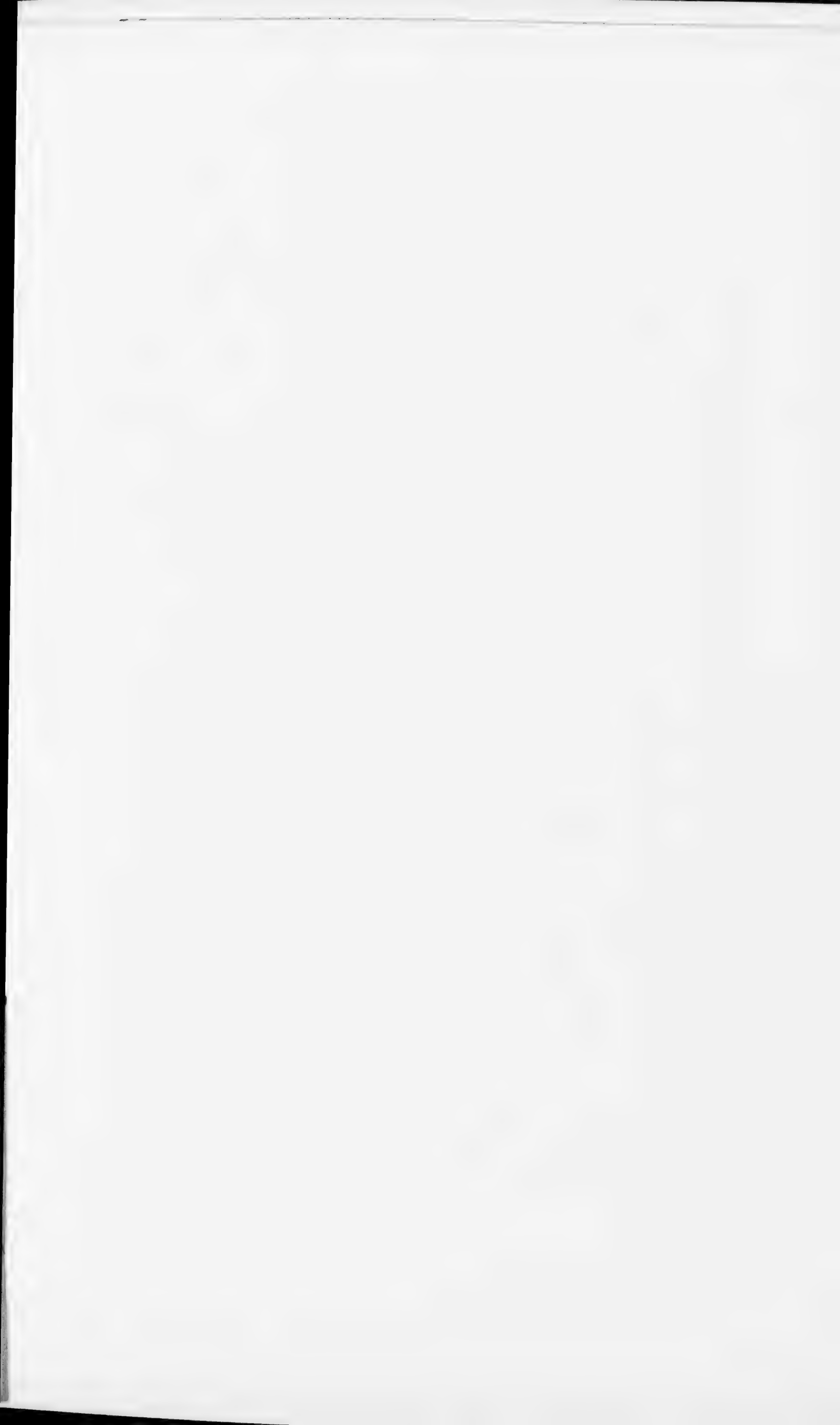
The two agents of the board are of equal rank, but when joint reports are signed by them, or their names are coupled, Agent Parkman's name shall precede, because of seniority in office.

Agent Parkman's jurisdiction shall extend to all matters concerning the placing and visiting of children in homes outside of the District of Columbia, and Agent Douglass's jurisdiction to all matters concerning the placing and visiting of children in institutions outside of the District of Columbia and in homes and institutions within the District.

Agent Douglass's jurisdiction shall extend to all matters concerning the conduct of the office and the investigation of applications for commitment, as well as the prosecution of cases before the courts. The employees of the board, except Agent Parkman, shall receive their assignments of work from him, and be responsible to him, and Agent Douglass shall be responsible for the work of these employees.

Agent Douglass shall assign one of the clerks of the board to keep a daily record of the attendance of employees of the board, including Agent Parkman and himself, at the office of the board. This record shall specify the time of arrival and departure of each employee each day, and the hours of absence during the day aside from time allowed for daily recesses. Time spent by Agent Parkman in the selection of homes and placing children therein, in the city of Washington, and time spent by Agent Douglass in attendance at court, or by himself or any clerk under his direction in making investigations or escorting children in the city shall be reckoned as attendance at the office, if such time be less than four hours in one day. If such time be more than four hours in one day, it shall be accounted for by a special statement in the report. This record shall be closed and signed by Agent Douglass each week, and filed with the secretary of the board. When one week is partly in two months, a separate report shall be made for the two parts, so that the reports may be grouped by months. The agents, when absent from the office for more than four hours in one day, or when absent and out of the city, shall give to the clerk, to be filed with the weekly reports, a written memorandum of the business occasioning such absence.

Subsequently, in view of the resignation of Mr. Samuel S. Parkman of the office of agent, it was ordered that Mr. John Wesley Douglass be chief agent of the board, to have supervision over other agents and employees, and Mr. Clyde Walker Dawson was, with the approval of the Commissioners of the District, appointed assistant agent from July 1, 1901.





THE MAIN BUILDING.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

	Term expires.
Mrs. Emily L. Nourse	1902
J. B. T. Tupper	1902
J. Ormond Wilson	1902
Mrs. Huldah W. Blackford	1903
Mrs. Lucie E. Blount	1903
Clarence B. Rheem	1903
William B. Gurley	1904
Bernard T. Janney	1904
James B. Nourse	1904

OFFICERS.

J. Ormond Wilson, president; Bernard T. Janney, vice-president; Mrs. Huldah W. Blackford, secretary.

COMMITTEES.

On buildings, grounds, expenses, and legislation.—William B. Gurley, chairman; James B. Nourse, J. Ormond Wilson.

On employees, education, and industries.—Bernard T. Janney, chairman; Clarence B. Rheem, Mrs. Lucie E. Blount.

On admissions, placement, housekeeping, and hygiene.—J. B. T. Tupper, chairman; Mrs. Huldah W. Blackford, Mrs. Emily L. Nourse.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 8, 1901.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit herewith the fifth annual report of the District of Columbia Industrial Home School.

Very respectfully,

J. ORMOND WILSON,
President of the Board of Trustees.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

REPORT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL.

The board of trustees of the District of Columbia Industrial Home School has the honor to submit the annual report of the institution for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

MEETINGS.

Regular meetings of the board of trustees are held at the home on the second Tuesday of each month, and special meetings when occasion requires.

Extracts from the minutes of the meetings held during the year are given below:

July 10, 1900.—A motion was made and adopted that the superintendent's recommendations to have the two greenhouses rebuilt at an expense of \$1,300 and to change the heating apparatus from steam to hot water at a cost of \$900 be referred to the committee on buildings and grounds with power to act.

The superintendent's recommendation that the hospital floors be oiled and waxed was referred to the housekeeping committee with power to act.

On motion the superintendent was authorized to change the officers' dining room to what was the reading room and to put the reading room in the place where the dining room was.

The superintendent requested that the children's and officers' dining room be carpeted with linoleum. The matter was referred to the ladies of the board with power to act.

The requisition for new furniture was referred to the ladies of the board with power to act.

Mr. Janney, of the committee on employees and industries, reported that the balance of money on hand for 1900 had been invested in a mortising machine and small tools to the amount of \$176; also that the salaries of the housekeeper, sewing teacher, and matron for small boys had each been increased \$5 per month, making the housekeeper's salary \$30, sewing teacher's \$27.50, and matron's \$27.50 per month. A motion that the report be approved was adopted.

The election of officers for the ensuing year then took place.

Mr. J. Ormond Wilson was elected president and Mr. B. T. Janney vice-president. Mrs. H. W. Blackford was elected secretary.

Tuesday evening, July 17, 1900 (special meeting).—Mr. Janney in the chair.

Mr. Janney stated the object of the meeting was to select a site for the new school building and to confer with the architect.

It was moved that the school building be placed on a line with the main building, west of the main building, and as far from the cottage south as from the main building west. Adopted.

August 14, 1900.—Letter from Mr. Nourse in reference to plans of the new school building was read.

September 11, 1900.—Mr. Tupper read a letter from the attorney for the District of Columbia in regard to commitment of the Jewell children to the Industrial Home School by the judge of the supreme court of the District of Columbia. The attorney held that the court had no such authority. This opinion was approved by the Commissioners.

On motion of Mr. Rheem, Mr. Tupper was requested to ask the attorney for the District to have this order revoked. Adopted.

Mr. Tupper submitted a form of a letter to be addressed to people having wards of the school under their care. On motion the form was approved.

Mr. Tupper submitted a form of a blank for the admission of children to the home. It was moved that the committee be authorized to have 500 of these blanks printed. Adopted.

September 29, 1900 (special meeting of the board).—President Wilson stated the object of the meeting was to present the annual report.

Mr. Tupper read the report. It was moved that the report be accepted and the president be instructed to forward the same to the board of charities. Adopted.

October 9, 1900.—Mr. Gurley made the following report for the committee on the proposed new school building:

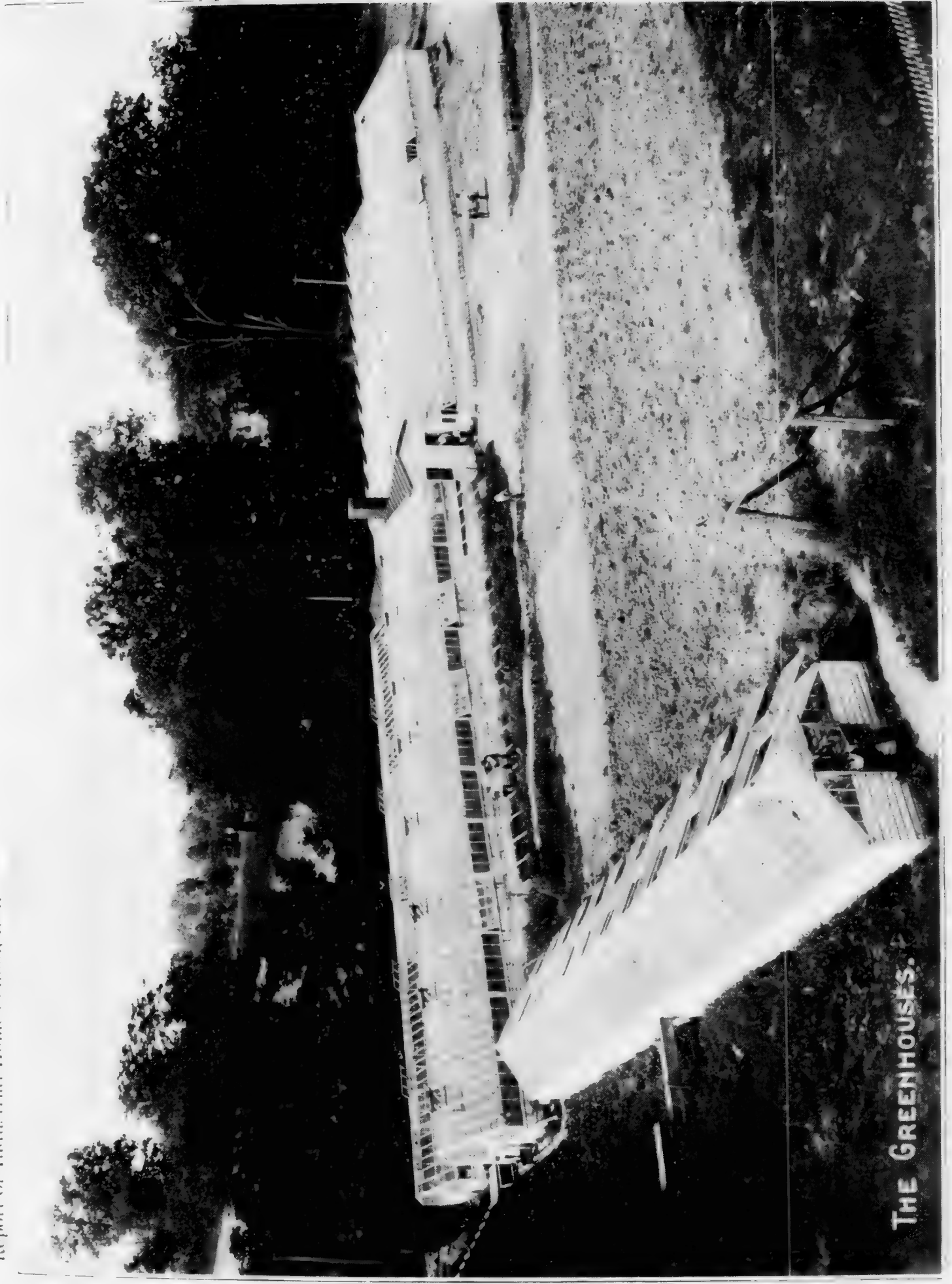
"Your committee on buildings has to report that it has considered the plans of a new school building, prepared by Architect Peter and referred to this committee by the board at its last meeting. The object of the appropriation of \$20,000 was to secure four suitable schoolrooms, and, if practicable, to be so arranged that two of them could be temporarily thrown together for general purposes, such as for the Sunday-school exercises, and for other occasions when it is desirable to have all the children assembled together.

"The plan submitted provides for a building of only one story in height, with a basement under the entire building, and all four schoolrooms on the same floor, with no provision for the occasional use of two of them thrown together for general purposes.

"Your committee find what appears to it as serious objections to this plan, as follows:

"1. That it would occupy too much ground, every foot of which is much needed by the school for cultivation, as is necessary for the purpose.

Report of Industrial Home School, 1901.





"2. That a building to contain four schoolrooms in a one-story form will be much more expensive than a building in two stories for the same purpose.

"3. A one-story plan gives a basement, the cubical contents of which are nearly one-half of that of the entire building, being about twice as large as that required for a two-story building, and there would be little use for such a basement, especially if the building is to be heated from the present steam plant, which appears to be probable.

"4. A one-story building will require twice as large a roof as a two-story building, involving a needless expense.

"5. The building is to occupy a conspicuous site in the foreground of the present main building and the girls' cottage, which are three stories high, and the contrast would ever give the one-story building a very low, squatty, and insignificant appearance.

"6. The arrangement of the four rooms in two stories, two rooms in each story, will be in accordance with all the four-room buildings erected for the public schools of the District, and which has been found to be well adapted to its purpose.

"As the objections to a one-story plan of a building are, in the unanimous opinion of your committee, so serious as to demand its abandonment, any criticism of the details of the plans submitted in other respects would be out of place in this report.

"Your committee is therefore constrained to unanimously recommend that the plans for a one-story building submitted to it be disapproved by the board of trustees, and that the architect be requested at his earliest convenience to prepare and submit to the board for its inspection and action preliminary plans for a two-story building.

"WM. B. GURLEY.

"JAS. B. NOURSE.

"J. ORMOND WILSON."

Mrs. Blount moved that the report be accepted and that the architect be requested, at his earliest convenience, to prepare and submit to the board for its inspection and action preliminary plans for a two-story building. Adopted.

November 13, 1900.—Mr. Rheem moved that the building committee be authorized to recommend to the Commissioners the details of the plans of the new school building. Adopted.

February 12, 1901.—Superintendent's report states that Mrs. Lucie E. Blount had given seven very pretty pictures to the home. On motion, the thanks of the board were extended to Mrs. Blount.

April 9, 1901.—The superintendent asks the board to employ a supervisor of boys, at a salary of \$50 per month.

The matter of employing an additional man was referred to the committee on employees to investigate and report.

Committee on buildings and grounds reported that the Commissioners have advertised for proposals on the new school building, to be received on the 20th of April, also that the Engineer Commissioner had promised to give attention to the extension of the girls' cottage at once. On motion the report was accepted.

Mrs. Blount brought up the question of introducing the silk industry at the home. Mr. Tupper moved that the committee on industries collect information on the subject and report to the board. Adopted.

May 17, 1901 (postponed monthly meeting of the trustees at the home).—Mr. Wilson reported for the committee on buildings and grounds that the site for the new school building had been determined by a conference of the committee, in connection with the architect, the Commissioners, and the trustees. On motion the report was accepted.

The president stated that he had written to the secretary to notify each trustee that they were designated as delegate to the convention of charities, etc., held in Washington from May 9 to 16, 1901. On motion this action was approved.

Mr. Wilson presented a letter from Mrs. Kate B. Barlow, stating that her health did not permit her to undertake the duties of superintendent of the home, and therefore she tendered her resignation.

On motion of Mr. Rheem, Mrs. Barlow's resignation was accepted to take effect June 30, 1901. Adopted.

June 11, 1901.—Mr. Janney, for the committee on employees, recommended an increase in the monthly salaries of the officers as follows:

Miss Thompson, matron, from \$25 to \$30; Miss Taylor, sewing teacher, from \$27.50 to \$30; Mrs. Risdon, matron, from \$27.50 to \$30; Mrs. Jarvis, assistant matron, from \$20 to \$25; Flora Lee, cook, from \$15 to \$18; Alice Cummins, laundress, from \$15 to \$18; Katie Cummins, housemaid, from \$10 to \$12; Hattie Brown, housemaid, from \$10 to \$12. The recommendations were approved and adopted.

Mr. Janney recommended that a supervisor for the boys be engaged at a salary of \$40 per month. Adopted.

Mr. Janney moved that Mr. McCaslin be elected permanent superintendent, to date from July 1, 1901. Adopted.

Mr. Janney moved that Mrs. McCaslin be appointed to teach the summer school at a salary of \$5 per week. Adopted.

Mr. Tupper moved that in case the committee on admissions and placement desires to place a child in a home, if in their opinion it is advisable, they shall have the authority to place the child first under the Board of Children's Guardians. Adopted.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORTS.

The superintendent makes report monthly to the board, giving full particulars respecting transactions at the home, with recommendations and requisitions for supplies.

The following extracts are taken from these reports, commencing July 1, 1900, and ending June 30, 1901:

JULY, 1900.—All the furniture ordered at the last meeting except the linoleum has come and is in the school. Mrs. Blackford and Mrs. Blount took many days of their time to make the selections. Through their kindness and work we owe the beautiful pieces of furniture at a much lower price than would otherwise have been possible.

Greenhouses.—The new greenhouses are well under way and will be ready to be planted by the first of the month.

Farm, house, and grounds.—The dry weather has kept many of the vegetables from maturing, so that we are just beginning to get enough tomatoes for our tables.

AUGUST.—*Greenhouses.*—The large greenhouse on the hill has been torn down and the material that was fit has been used in the construction of the new houses. Pavarini & Greer have the contract for the erection of the new houses, and will complete two of them this week.

Carpenter shop.—More room and more machinery are needed for the shop and for the laundry. The old schoolrooms should be torn down and a building better adapted to the use and requirements of the school put up in its stead.

Buildings and grounds.—All the new furniture has arrived and has been placed in the building. The linoleum, chairs, and oilcloth make the children's dining room much more comfortable and homelike.

The dry weather has retarded the growth of the vegetables so that they are not as large or as plentiful as was expected. The celery is doing very well, though we had to plant it the second time.

SEPTEMBER.—*Greenhouses.*—The new greenhouses are done. They make a much-needed improvement in appearances and usefulness. The roses are doing very well, though the late planting of the new house will necessarily make the crop late. Most of the carnations have been planted.

Carpenter shop.—The carpenter and the carpenter's class have painted the roofs of the houses and made 36 tables.

OCTOBER.—*Greenhouses.*—We sold 1,430 roses, at 1½ cents each. Between seven and eight hundred carnation plants died and had to be replaced by new ones. This will make the sales from the new house begin in December or January instead of November.

NOVEMBER.—The children enjoyed their Thanksgiving dinner. Many of the former members of the school have been out to see us in the past month. The thanks of the school are due to Mrs. C. E. Foster for a barrel of apples for the children's Thanksgiving.

DECEMBER.—With the exception of a few bad colds, the children are all in good health.

The children enjoyed their Christmas festivities very much. The presents were useful as well as entertaining. The school is grateful to "the St. Vincent de Paul Society" for 10 gallons of ice cream and a fine large cake. These were presented through the kindness of Father Maguire and Mr. J. E. Roach. We are also indebted to Mr. Fred Stohlman for a large cake; to Storm & Sherwood for a large turkey, and to H. W. Fisher & Sons for a nice turkey.

JANUARY, 1901.—Discharges during the month were 8 boys and 2 girls; total, 10. Remaining at the end of the month, 92 boys and 28 girls; total, 120. There have been a number of cases of grippe, but most of the attacks were light.

FEBRUARY.—There has been one case of diphtheria, one of pleurisy, one of erysipelas, and many cases of the grippe. All are either well or convalescent. With these exceptions the children are in good health.



THE COTTAGE.



Greenhouses.—The stem rot in the carnations and the lack of sunshine on the violet house have made both of these houses failures. Neither has paid for the stock and heat during the year.

Thanks are due to the committee who selected the elegant antique davenport for their discriminating judgment and good taste. Also to the committee who selected the new carriage and harness for their wise and economical expenditure of money.

MARCH.—*The farm.*—The farmer has finished most of the plowing and hauling and has planted a large bed of onions and the early potatoes. The cabbage seed, tomato seed, lettuce seed, etc., have all been planted so as to furnish the plants for the farm at the proper time.

In order that there may be better and closer supervision of the children in their play and on the grounds, and thus lessen the danger from fire and the destruction of property and give aid in building up and maintaining a healthful moral tone in the school, I recommend that a man be employed at a salary of \$50 per month.

APRIL.—There has been no sickness in the school during the month aside from the little ailments that constantly beset children.

Carpenter shop.—Thirty-six tables were made in the carpenter shop during the month.

The farm.—Almost all the planting has been done and the vegetables are doing very well. About 3,000 cabbage plants, the same number of tomato plants, and a proportionate number of lettuce, cucumber, beets, radishes, rhubarb, etc., have been planted.

MAY.—*The farm.*—The vegetables have all been planted and are doing very well. The first crop of peas are now in prime condition for eating, and the potatoes and other crops are doing remarkably well.

The greenhouses.—There were sold from the greenhouses during the month: Roses to the amount of \$86.55; sage, cannas, geraniums, coleus, etc., to the amount of \$79.33; total, \$165.88. The flowers are mostly removed from the greenhouses now and the benches are being whitewashed and the houses painted for the summer.

JUNE.—The little boy, Gilbert Duvall, who had pulmonary consumption, died June 21, 1901. Mr. Douglass had engaged a place in the country for him, and Mr. Dawson, the agent of the board, was here to take him to the new home when the little boy died. He was buried in the Episcopal cemetery at Tenley.

The farm.—The farmer has been busy keeping the weeds and morning glories out of the vegetables. The potatoes, beans, and peas are making a good crop and the rest of the farm products are doing very well.

ADMISSION AND PLACEMENT.

The admission of children and their discharge, except those received from the Board of Children's Guardians, is under charge of a committee acting under rules adopted by the board. Before a child is admitted the circumstances of the case are carefully investigated. The committee has been assisted in the work by agents of the Associated Charities and of the Board of Children's Guardians.

There have been admitted during the year 68 children, besides 75 received under contract with the Board of Children's Guardians. Forty-four have been discharged by the authorities of the school and 67 removed by the Board of Children's Guardians. Twenty-eight were returned to parents or friends, 5 of whom were to accept situations at wages. Nine have been placed in homes.

Great care is exercised in placing children in homes. The party taking a child is required to sign an agreement that the child shall be well treated, supplied with suitable clothing, taught some useful occupation, and sent to school at least four months in a year, and that said party, at the expiration of the term of the agreement, shall provide the child with two good suits of clothes and the sum of \$50.

Efforts have been made during the year to trace former wards who have left the institution, and letters have been sent calling for reports.

These efforts have met with only a partial success. There is no system of visiting wards in their homes and no appropriation to pay the expenses of such visitation.

THE SUPERINTENDENT.

Mr. E. E. McCaslin was chosen superintendent after Mrs. Barlow's resignation. His previous connection with the school and his education and service as teacher qualified him for the responsible and difficult task. His annual report follows.

REPORT OF MR. E. E. M'CASLIN, THE SUPERINTENDENT.

There were in the school at the beginning of the year 27 girls and 73 boys; total, 100. The admissions during the year were 143. The discharges during the year were 111. There remains in the school at the end of the year, 35 girls and 97 boys; total, 132.

Average number in the school for each month and for the fiscal year.

July, 1900.....	103	February, 1901.....	121
August, 1900.....	107	March, 1901.....	122
September, 1900.....	109	April, 1901.....	127
October, 1900.....	109	May, 1901.....	129
November, 1900.....	117	June, 1901.....	139
December, 1900.....	123		
January, 1901.....	123	The year.....	119+

The smallest number during the year was 98. The greatest number during the year was 145.

During the year 28 children were returned to their parents or relatives. Five of these had positions obtained to work at wages. All of them are doing well and giving satisfaction to their employers.

The health of the children has been good during the year. The little troubles that beset childhood are carefully looked after by the doctor and the nurse. One little boy who came to us with consumption died in June. This is the second death that has occurred in our school during twelve years.

The work of the school the past year has progressed satisfactorily in all departments. The children have been interested in their school work in which they have made substantial progress. The children who show the most interest in their school work and make the most satisfactory progress in their studies are usually the leaders in the work in the shops. The boys in the shop have assisted in making the repairs to the buildings, fences, and furniture; painted the roofs of the shop, the cottage, and the main building, and spent the remainder of their time in making tables.

The boys in the laundry have assisted the laundress in her work. They learn to sort and fold clothes, to iron by hand and by the steam mangle. An increasing amount of work is sent to the laundry year by year. About 6,000 pieces are cared for monthly. The greenhouses are in excellent condition since the building of the two new houses. The boys assist the florist in the work of caring for the flowers and take them to the dealers, to whom the flowers and potted plants are sold. The stall in the market has been abandoned.

The sewing room has been busy as usual. All the clothing for the boys and girls is made in this department excepting the Sunday wear. The girls and boys are taught plain sewing and the use of the machine. Many of them become quite efficient and the knowledge they obtain here is valuable and helpful to them.

The farm has produced an abundance of fresh vegetables. The experiment with winter onions proved quite successful. The boys that work on the farm assist in preparing the soil for planting, in planting the seed and setting out plants, and in attending to the crops after they are planted.

A number of the boys were given a small plat of ground for their own gardens this year. They were very attentive to their work and took great interest in the products of their labor, each vying with the other in producing the nicest and finest specimens. It has been valuable in creating individual interest and in helping some of the boys to form a liking for out-of-door work.

Since none of the boys and few of the girls have ever received any lessons in house-keeping before coming to the school, much credit is due the officers who train them so quickly and systematically to do the housework of the school.

The religious and moral training of the children receives careful attention. All the children attend the regular Sunday service of the Episcopal church at Mount St. Albans. A number of the boys sing in the choir and attend the Sunday school at the same church. In the afternoon a nonsectarian Sunday school is held at the



THE SEWING ROOM.

school. Grateful acknowledgment is hereby made of the unselfish work of the many friends who have so generously given of themselves and their time to aid in this great work.

It is not possible, of course, to give any adequate idea of the work by any one or all of these departments. The officers have all been interested in their work and faithful in the performance of duty.

SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

The schools are a part of the public-school system of the District with the same curriculum modified to meet the circumstances and conditions of our institution.

The teachers the past year have been Mrs. McCaslin, Miss Donovan, and Miss Fishel, who have rendered highly satisfactory service.

REPORT OF MRS. BERTHA B. M'CASLIN, THE PRINCIPAL TEACHER OF THE SCHOOLS.

There were in attendance in the school during the year a total of.....	222
Withdrawn during the year.....	93

Remaining at the close of the year	129
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The graded schools at the institution are a part of the public schools of the District, and the course of study is the same as that used in the city schools. Owing to the half-day sessions in the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth grades, it has been found necessary to modify the course of study somewhat to adjust it to these conditions. However the work done by the boys and girls in the shop, greenhouses, sewing room, and on the farm broadens their experience and makes the work done in the schoolroom more effective.

The appointment of a third teacher has made it possible to do more individual work in the first and second grades where such work is most necessary and most beneficial.

Special programmes were prepared for Christmas, Easter, and the closing of school in June. The presence of so many friends and relatives made these occasions especially happy ones for the children.

The trustees are to be congratulated on the erection of the handsome new school building, which will be ready for occupancy about Christmas. School work will be a pleasure in the large well-lighted rooms away from all the noises of shop and playground.

REPORTS.

Attention is called to the following reports showing the work done in the different departments:

REPORT OF MISS J. M. ROBERTS, MATRON.

The year has passed without special event beyond our daily routine. With the end of the fiscal year June 30, 1900, ends six years of my connection with the work. During that time I have cared for nearly 300 boys. Many of them have entered the real activities of life, and some, I think, will make promising young men.

The number at the close of the year was 65, an increase of 22 over the corresponding month of last year. The highest number reached was 67. This number lasted only for a day. Four were transferred from the nursery. The boys have engaged in the various industries of the institution as heretofore for the same purpose and with the usual beneficial results. Some assist about the work of the house, doing all the things that children between the ages of 10 and 15 can do. The health of the children has been exceptionally good. It is encouraging to note the growth of the work.

Our home is now beautiful and everyone seems happy and contented.

REPORT OF MISS MINNIE L. THOMPSON, MATRON.

The year closes with 37 girls in this department, from 5 to 16 years of age. The number in the early summer reached 42, which was greater than ever before. Although we were crowded, the girls were easily managed and the large number caused no particular trouble. Indeed, it seems that many of them submit to the government

here much more readily than they do in private families, which fact is proved by the frequent cases of return to the institution. The majority of the large girls assist greatly in the domestic work of the main building and the others, under supervision, do the work of the cottage, which is to keep it in order and help the matron with the mending and darning. Some of the girls are very fond of reading, but the greater number much prefer having some one read to them.

REPORT OF MRS. B. L. RISDON, MATRON.

There have been in the nursery during the past year an average of 30 boys. They assist in the work by making beds, scrubbing floors, and making themselves useful in many ways. Some of them mend and darn beautifully.

With but few exceptions they come here in a neglected state. By kind treatment, good discipline, healthful food, and proper bathing, they soon look like different children.

The nursery has been greatly improved during the past year. The matron's room has been newly furnished, and but for the noise and heat from the laundry, one would think it a new room. We have new closets, large enough to keep our clothes in perfect order, in place of the old ones not one-fourth large enough to accommodate us. We have also a new linen closet and a new sewing machine. All these things help to make the nursery work more easy and more pleasant.

REPORT OF MISS M. A. TAYLOR, SEWING TEACHER.

The classes in this department, as in the past, are arranged in accordance with the school grades, and are, therefore, not equally divided. The morning class numbering 4 to 6, the afternoon class is larger, from 8 to 12, with some variations, as the pupils are required in other departments some days in the week. On Saturdays some of the smaller children are in, but not as regular pupils.

This year we have made the experiment of having boys in these classes, and the result has been satisfactory in more than one way. The boys have done good work and they also have a better understanding of the amount of work required to clothe the children of the institution.

Of course, it is an old song with the girls, giving them due credit for work well done. Coeducation has been a stimulus to both, and we are encouraged to increase the number of boys in this department the coming year. Our records show that a number of the girls who have gone out from these classes are enabled to make a living for themselves, and we hope to be able to add boys to that list.

The hours in the sewing classes are from 8 to 11.45 a. m. and from 1.15 to 5 o'clock p. m.

Pieces of clothing made.....	1,059
Pieces of house furnishing made.....	317
Pieces for hospital use.....	30
Pieces of clothing repaired.....	29
Total.....	1,435

REPORT OF J. F. R. APPLEBY, M. D., PHYSICIAN TO THE SCHOOL.

There has been a small amount of sickness during the year among the children of the school.

The diseases met have been disorders of digestion and those caused by vicissitudes of weather during the winter months.

We have had 1 death, caused by tuberculosis. Gilbert Duvall, aged 12 years, was admitted on an order from the Board of Children's Guardians, in the last stages of that disease. No examination was made of this boy before admission.

I would earnestly recommend that no children be admitted without a medical examination. It is important to place all possible safeguards against communicable diseases.

To further this end I have at all times examined gratuitously all children presented to me.

The rules of the board require that children received from the Board of Children's Guardians shall receive a medical examination to see if they have any mental or physical defect, which disqualifies them for admission, and this rule will be enforced hereafter.

INDUSTRIES.

A carpenter is employed who teaches the boys the use of tools, and under his instruction they have made the necessary repairs on fences and buildings, besides manufacturing plain tables, which are sold at \$1.15 each. The proceeds from the shop have amounted to \$300.15, but, deducting the cost of tools and material and the salary of the carpenter, no revenue has resulted.

There are five greenhouses, and the larger boys receive practical instruction from the florist in the cultivation of a variety of plants and flowers, which are sold. The proceeds have amounted to \$1,355.11. The expenses, besides the salary of the florist, were \$990.09.

The children of sufficient age are also taught the usual branches of housekeeping.

REPORT OF FRANK E. CADETT, THE FLORIST.

During the year the two old houses near the cottage on the hill have been torn down and new ones of more modern construction have been erected below the terrace, where they are more protected from the north and west winds, which in winter weather means quite a little saving of fuel. This change resulted in all the greenhouses being brought together, and a building 12 by 40 feet has been erected in the center, from which all houses can be entered with the exception of the small violet house.

This building is divided into three rooms, a potting room, a tool room for the storage of tools, etc., and an office for the florist. The basement is divided into two rooms, one being used for the storage of bulbs, etc., and keeping cut flowers preparatory to being sent to market. The other room contains our new hot-water boiler, used for heating the two new houses, which have been used the past year for the growing of roses and carnations.

The roses produced have been of very fine quality and of goodly quantity. Carnations did not do so well, owing to the plants being affected with stem rot, the most dreaded disease of this flower, as a plant once affected never recovers.

We have at present three houses devoted to growing roses. One contains plants grafted on Manetti stock, varieties used being Bride, Bridesmaid, Golden Gate, and Liberty, the last-named a new rose of magnificent coloring—a rich fiery ruby with deep crimson tones in the depths of the flowers, covered with a rich velvet. This rose is a difficult one to handle, but we hope to have it as near perfection as possible. Another house contains American Beauty and Bride. The third one contains Bridesmaid and Golden Gate. In all, we have grown also quite a large quantity of spring bedding plants, such as geraniums, colers, scarlet sage, verbenas, heliotrope, cannas, etc. We have also grown Easter lilies, lily of the valley, azaleas, spireas, hydrangeas, and some violets. The season has been profitable.

The boys employed in the greenhouses are taught the theory of plant life and are given practical instruction in the growing of the same. They are also taught the value of being at all times careful, obedient to orders, and to be thorough in all work. During the season they have been of much assistance to me in painting, glazing, potting, weeding, etc., and I must say they are always willing to do and learn, and are obliging and attentive to duty.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

Number of children in the home July 1, 1900.....	100
Number of admissions during the year.....	143
Total number cared for during the year.....	243
Number discharges during the year.....	111
Number in the home July 1, 1901.....	132
Number received from the Board of Children's Guardians.....	75
Number returned to parents or friends.....	28
Number provided with situations or homes.....	9
Number returned to the Board of Children's Guardians.....	67
Number absconded.....	6
Number died.....	1
Average number of children cared for.....	119
Average age of children in the home July 1, 1901 (boys, 10.2; girls, 10).....	10.1

526 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Number of officers, teachers (including public-school teachers), and other employees	21
Per capita cost of maintenance, based upon number of children cared for per annum	\$152.25

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND GARDEN FOR THE YEAR 1900.

Fruits:

224 quarts of cherries, at 8 cents	\$17.92
169 quarts of raspberries, at 12 cents	20.28
75 quarts of strawberries, at 12 cents	9.00
38 quarts of blackberries, at 10 cents	3.80
Estimated value of fruits	51.00

Vegetables:

258 bushels of tomatoes, at 40 cents	103.20
65 bushels of potatoes, at 70 cents	45.50
60 bushels of turnips, at 30 cents	18.00
30 bushels of green tomatoes, at 30 cents	9.00
22 bushels of string beans, at \$1	22.00
20 bushels of onions, at \$1	20.00
18 bushels of green pease, at 80 cents	14.40
10 bushels of beets, at 40 cents	4.00
5 bushels of parsnips, at 60 cents	3.00
2,650 heads of lettuce, at 3 cents	79.50
1,200 heads of celery, at 5 cents	60.00
400 heads of cabbage, at 6 cents	24.00
3,097 ears of sugar corn, at 1 cent	30.97
2,166 cucumbers, at 1 cent	21.66
15,600 radishes, at ½ cent	78.00
1,580 radishes, at 1 cent	15.80
94 quarts of lima beans, at 15 cents	14.10
165 barrels of kale, at 40 cents	66.00
13 barrels of spinach, at \$1.75	22.75
Estimated value of vegetables	651.88

Other products:

290 dozen eggs, at 15 cents	43.50
30 chickens, at 40 cents	12.00
8 hogs, at \$12	96.00
Estimated value of other products	151.50

Total value of fruits, vegetables, and other products	854.38
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RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES.

The receipts and expenditures for the year were as follows:

Amount appropriated by Congress for maintenance	\$13,000.00
Received from other sources:	
Returns from greenhouses	\$1,355.11
Returns from carpenter shop	300.15
Returns from Board of Children's Guardians	6,419.46
Returns from miscellaneous sources	393.59
	8,468.31
Total	21,468.31
Expended for salaries	\$6,471.26
Expended for fuel	1,819.87
Expended for forage	305.73
Expended for lights (gas, \$228.53; electric, \$75)	303.53
Expended for miscellaneous objects	9,634.15
	18,534.54
Balance	2,933.77

Balance to credit of appropriation.....	\$0. 99	
Balance to credit of fund.....	2, 932. 78	
		<u>\$2, 933. 77</u>
Repairs to building:		
Appropriation	2, 000. 00	
Expenditures	1, 965. 58	
		<u>34. 42</u>
Improvement of plant:		
Appropriation	2, 000. 00	
Expenditures	1, 997. 50	
		<u>2. 50</u>

The strictest economy is exercised in management.

All supplies for the institution are obtained by requisition upon the Commissioners of the District, and all moneys received as income from sale of products, from payments for board and instruction, and otherwise, are paid over to the Commissioners, to be expended by them for the support of the school, as provided by law.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1902.

Appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1902, by the District of Columbia appropriation act approved March 1, 1901, are as follows:

For the Industrial Home School:

For maintenance	\$13, 000
For repairs and improvements to buildings, fences, and grounds.....	2, 000
For enlargement and improvement of plant for industrial training	1, 000
For enlargement of girls' cottage	5, 000
Total	<u>21, 000</u>

INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL CAN NOT BECOME A GUARDIAN—OPINION BY ATTORNEY DUVAL.

The attorney for the District of Columbia, to whom the question was referred, holds that the Industrial Home School is without authority to assume the guardianship of children. He, in an opinion recently made, says:

I have duly considered the communication of the Industrial Home School, stating that its board of trustees had voted that the school should become the legal guardian of Kate Lowry and educate her. She is at present a ward of the institution, and the object and purpose of guardianship is to educate her to be a teacher. At the suggestion of the secretary of the board of charities this communication was referred to me for opinion whether the Industrial Home School had authority under the law to assume such guardianship.

The Industrial Home School was originally incorporated March 12, 1872 (secs. 545 to 552, inclusive, R. S. D. C., Liber I, folio 193, Book of Incorporations). On April 28, 1896, new articles of incorporation were recorded. (Book of Incorporations, No. 7, folio 266.)

The objects of the incorporation were declared to be "to provide for destitute white children of both sexes in the District of Columbia a good home, in which they shall receive the moral, mental, and industrial education calculated to make them upright, intelligent, and useful citizens upon arriving at years of maturity."

In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved June, 11, 1896, the board of managers of the Industrial Home School transferred said school to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and the Commissioners, under the said act of Congress, appointed a board of nine trustees for said school. The trustees, said act declared, "shall manage the school under such regulations as now exist or may hereafter be made by said board, subject to the approval of the Commissioners," etc.

I do not find anywhere in the original charter of incorporation, or in the act of Congress authorizing the transfer to the Commissioners, any authority for the appointment of the Industrial Home School as legal guardian of children in the sense in which that term is ordinarily used.

The objects of the Industrial Home School did not contemplate such legal guardianship of children, and I am of the opinion that the Industrial Home School is without authority to assume such guardianship. That is to say, such guardianship is foreign to its purposes. And, in my opinion, our courts having the control of minors would be without authority to appoint the Industrial Home School legal guardian for a minor.

NEW SCHOOL BUILDING.

The new 4-room school building, which is being erected at a cost of \$20,000, is progressing and will be completed in the fall. It is an improvement which has been much needed, and will add greatly to the efficiency of the institution.

GIRLS' COTTAGE.

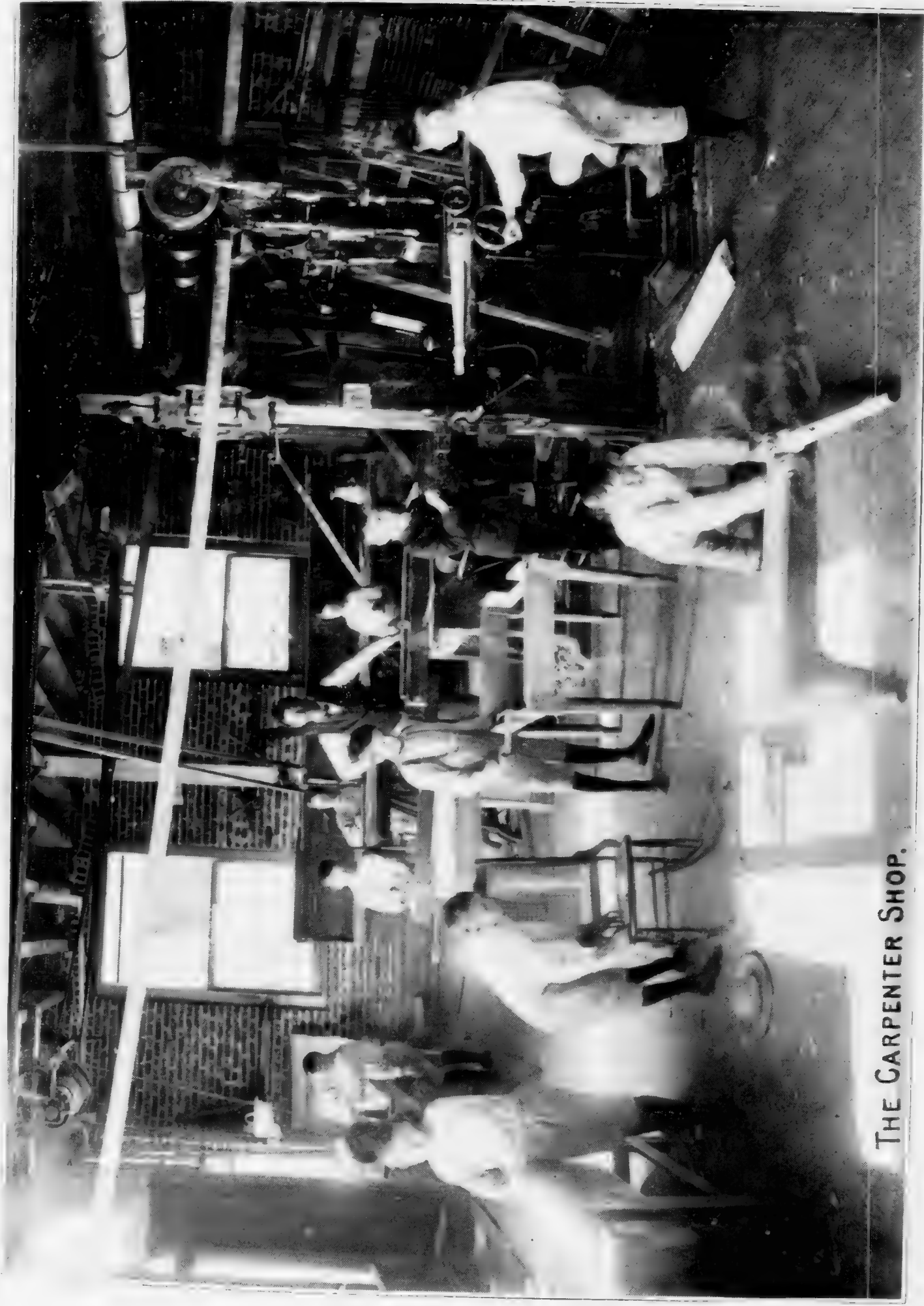
Another improvement authorized for the coming year is the enlargement of the girls' cottage and dormitories, for which an appropriation of \$5,000 was made in the appropriation bill for the year 1901-1902.

CONCLUSION.

The Appendix contains the names of the children admitted to the home during the year, those discharged, and those in the institution June 30, 1901, estimates for the next fiscal year, and other matters relating to the institution.

The board of trustees is pleased to acknowledge the hearty cooperation and valuable assistance received during the past year from the District Commissioners, the Board of Children's Guardians, and the board of charities.

J. ORMOND WILSON,
J. B. T. TUPPER,
HULDAH W. BLACKFORD,
Committee.



THE CARPENTER SHOP.



APPENDIX.

Admissions to the Industrial Home School for the year ended June 30, 1901.

[The names of the children received from the board of children's guardians are indicated by the initials B. C. G., and a star (*) prefixed to a date indicates readmission.]

BOYS.

Name.	Age.	Date of admission.	Name.	Age.	Date of admission.
John Jewell	7	July 3, 1900	Albert Smith	13	Nov. 14, 1900
Lawrence Leach (B. C. G.) ..	9	*July 5, 1900	Oscar Thorne	5	Do.
Alvin Gray	13	*July 8, 1900	Guy Knott	10	Nov. 15, 1900
Lewis Gray	11	July 11, 1900	Russell Knott	8	Do.
John Barnes	11	Do.	Reuben Perkins	12	Do.
Thomas Church (B. C. G.) ...	14	July 12, 1900	Bates Davis	10	Do.
Frank Smith (B. C. G.)	14	July 14, 1900	Joseph Davis	8	Do.
David Keeling	11	July 26, 1900	David Russell	6	Do.
William King (B. C. G.)	14	*July 29, 1900	Toby Riani (B. C. G.)	10	Nov. 24, 1900
Louis Beattie (B. C. G.)	9	Aug. 1, 1900	Louis Riani (B. C. G.)	6	Do.
Edward Beattie (B. C. G.) ...	7	*Aug. 2, 1900	Bernard Wilson (B. C. G.) ...	8	Dec. 11, 1900
James Wright	5	*Do.	Harry Martin	7	Dec. 12, 1900
Leroy Crawford (B. C. G.) ...	7	Aug. 8, 1900	Grover Martin	6	Do.
Henry Schroder (B. C. G.) ...	12	Aug. 11, 1900	Ernest Phillips	10	Do.
William Gorden (B. C. G.) ...	13	*May 31, 1901	John Dickerson	6	Do.
William King	5	Aug. 15, 1900	Charles Tyers	11	Dec. 13, 1900
Maurice Redmond	8	*Aug. 16, 1900	Lewis Freewalt	13	Dec. 18, 1900
Karl Zollner	9	Aug. 18, 1900	John Freewalt	7	Do.
Oscar Zollner	7	Aug. 20, 1900	William Harris (B. C. G.) ...	14	Jan. 4, 1901
Burnett Hibbs (B. C. G.)	10	Aug. 23, 1900	Raymond Weeks	10	Jan. 9, 1901
William Stone (B. C. G.)	14	Do.	E. Archer Weeks	8	Do.
F. Tenney Wilson (B. C. G.) ...	12	Aug. 25, 1900	William Blake (B. C. G.)	20	Jan. 12, 1901
Stephen Uhlarik (B. C. G.) ...	14	*Dec. 6, 1900	Carlos Corrick	9	Jan. 21, 1901
Carroll Donnelly (B. C. G.) ...	6	*Aug. 28, 1900	Thomas Groome (B. C. G.) ...	12	Feb. 2, 1901
Edward Brandhoff	13	*Mar. 14, 1901	Raymond Hitte	11	Feb. 13, 1901
William Smith (B. C. G.)	13	*Aug. 28, 1900	Paul Bender	6	Do.
Morisi Colombo (B. C. G.) ...	10	*Sept. 10, 1900	Benjamin Reeves (B. C. G.) ..	10	Feb. 26, 1901
Eugene Keeling	13	*Jan. 2, 1901	William Bernard	6	Mar. 13, 1901
Stewart Moulton	9	*Mar. 2, 1901	Thomas Wood (B. C. G.)	11	Mar. 14, 1901
Henry Frank (B. C. G.)	15	Sept. 1, 1900	Charles Lee (B. C. G.)	12	Mar. 19, 1901
Harry Shortell (B. C. G.) ...	17	Do.	Charles Andre (B. C. G.)	12	Mar. 23, 1901
Wallace Stone (B. C. G.)	14	*Do.	Elmer Clark	9	Mar. 27, 1901
John Shannon (B. C. G.)	15	Sept. 3, 1900	John Stepper	8	Apr. 1, 1901
Michael Pirroni (B. C. G.) ...	11	Sept. 8, 1900	James Dawes (B. C. G.)	12	Apr. 2, 1901
Jacob Dattelkramer	9	*Sept. 15, 1900	Charles Fouke (B. C. G.)	13	*June 20, 1901
Robert Hales (B. C. G.)	8	Sept. 15, 1900	Bernard Posey	9	Apr. 2, 1901
Cleveland Crampton	10	Sept. 20, 1900	Charles Humphreys	5	Apr. 10, 1901
John Crampton	12	Oct. 1, 1900	Harry Wilson (B. C. G.)	13	Do.
Joseph Dickerson	7	*Do.	Charles Satterfield (B. C. G.) .	14	Apr. 15, 1901
George Occhinero (B. C. G.) .	13	*Oct. 6, 1900	Fred Schlosser	10	May 1, 1901
Stewart Donnelly (B. C. G.) .	5	Oct. 9, 1900	Charles Schlosser	7	Do.
Donald Cook (B. C. G.)	10	Oct. 10, 1900	Percy Shelor	7	May 2, 1901
Harvey Cook (B. C. G.)	8	*Oct. 12, 1900	Franklin Schaffer	10	May 3, 1901
Raymond Cook (B. C. G.)	7	Oct. 18, 1900	George Wilson (B. C. G.)	16	*May 30, 1901
Archie Murray	5	Do.	Richard Meredith (B. C. G.) ..	12	June 6, 1901
		Nov. 14, 1900	Vernon Hockman	10	June 7, 1901
			Leroy Siehl	10	June 8, 1901
			Earl Siehl	8	Do.
			Reginald Latham	10	June 11, 1901
			Thomas Fiddell (B. C. G.) ...	12	June 14, 1901
			Robert Porter (B. C. G.)	9	June 20, 1901

GIRLS.

Elsie Jewell	8	July 3, 1900	Bertha Crawford (B. C. G.) ...	4	Aug. 11, 1900
Josephine Gray	8	July 11, 1900	Nettie Smith (B. C. G.)	11	*May 31, 1901
Ernestine Blaisdale (B. C. G.)	18	July 24, 1900	Kate Wall	14	Sept. 3, 1900
Goldie Crawford (B. C. G.) ...	9	Aug. 11, 1900	Mary E. Merriman (B. C. G.) .	12	*Sept. 4, 1900
Eva Crawford (B. C. G.)	5	*May 31, 1901	Jennie Hales (B. C. G.)	11	*Sept. 21, 1900
		Aug. 11, 1900	Frances Knott (B. C. G.)	10	*Sept. 26, 1900
		*May 31, 1901			*Sept. 27, 1900

Admissions to the Industrial Home School for the year ended June 30, 1901—Continued.

GIRLS—Continued.

Name.	Age.	Date of ad- mission.	Name.	Age.	Date of ad- mission.
Margaret Knott (B. C. G.)....	8	*Sept. 27, 1900	Olga Thornley.....	5	Apr. 10, 1901
Kate Matchett.....	11	Oct. 10, 1900	Edna Humphreys.....	7	Do.
Hattie Lynch.....	11	Nov. 11, 1900	Nettie Thorne.....	9	Do.
Emily Lynch.....	10	Do.	Susan Wilkinson.....	12	Apr. 18, 1901
Lottie Davis.....	11	Nov. 15, 1900	Ida Wilkinson.....	8	Do.
Edna Russell.....	9	Do.	Pansy Crawford (B. C. G.)...	11	May 31, 1901
Margaret Russell.....	5	Do.	Maud Brown (B. C. G.).....	13	June 5, 1901
Jessie Ash (B. C. G.).....	12	*Dec. 12, 1900	Carrie Brown (B. C. G.).....	7	Do.
Lillian Reeves (B. C. G.).....	6	Feb. 26, 1901	Edna Hammerly (B. C. G.)..	15	June 6, 1901
Mary M. Reeves (B. C. G.)...	8	Do.	Lillian Hoekman.....	12	June 7, 1901
Lillian Bernard.....	5	Mar. 13, 1901	Inez Latham.....	9	June 11, 1901
Anna Samar (B. C. G.).....	15	*Mar. 29, 1901	Jennette Paris (B. C. G.).....	16	June 21, 1901
Margaret Dauster (B. C. G.)..	5	Apr. 9, 1901			

Number of admissions and readmissions of boys in the above list.....	104
Number of admissions and readmissions of girls in the above list.....	39
Total.....	143
Number of readmissions.....	31
Total number of new pupils admitted.....	112

Discharges for year ended June 30, 1901.

[A star (*) indicates that the child subsequently reentered the home.]

BOYS.

Name.	Age.	Date of discharge.	Disposition.
William Dailey.....	12	July 1, 1900	To board of guardians.
Lawrence Leach.....	9	July 4, 1900	Absconded.
		July 5, 1900	Do.
George Waltham.....	12	July 12, 1900	Board of guardians.
Thomas Church.....	14	July 13, 1900	To a home.
Edward Brandhoff.....	13	July 15, 1900	Board of guardians.
		July 23, 1900	To a home.
Frank Smith.....	14	June 28, 1901	Do.
Edward Tippet.....	16	July 27, 1900	Board of guardians.
John Stone.....	9	Aug. 2, 1900	To father.
Leroy Crawford.....	7	do.....	To board of guardians.
		Aug. 15, 1900	Do.
William Garden.....	13	June 15, 1901	Do.
James Wright.....	5	Aug. 16, 1900	Do.
Warren Rich.....	10	Aug. 18, 1900	To father.
Harry Schroder.....	12	Aug. 20, 1900	To board of guardians.
		do.....	Do.
Burnett Hibbs.....	10	Aug. 30, 1900	Do.
		Feb. 28, 1901	Do.
F. Tenney Wilson.....	12	Sept. 6, 1900	Do.
		Dec. 4, 1900	Do.
Fred O'Brien.....	11	Feb. 25, 1901	Do.
Julius O'Brien.....	9	Sept. 12, 1900	To father
Morisi Colombo.....	10	do.....	Do.
Eugene Keeling.....	13	Sept. 11, 1900	To board of guardians.
David Keeling.....	11	Sept. 15, 1900	To father.
Bartholomew Kidwell.....	8	do.....	Do.
Alfred Kidwell.....	6	Sept. 17, 1900	To board of guardians.
Frank Shaw.....	6	do.....	Do.
Lewis Gray.....	11	do.....	To a home.
John Jewell.....	7	Sept. 25, 1900	Do.
Morris Rutgers.....	7	Sept. 29, 1900	To mother.
Walter Forsythe.....	17	Oct. 5, 1900	To board of guardians.
Harry Shortell.....	18	Oct. 11, 1900	Do.
Wallace Stone.....	14	Oct. 19, 1900	Do.
Julian Gibbs.....	7	Oct. 30, 1900	Do.
Frank Fleury.....	14	Nov. 1, 1900	To a home.
Mark Silverberg.....	10	do.....	Do.
Joseph Silverberg.....	8	Nov. 15, 1900	To board of guardians.
William King.....	14	do.....	Do.
George Oechinero.....	13	Nov. 22, 1900	Do.
Percy Fleury.....	12	Nov. 30, 1900	Do.
Toby Riani.....	10	Dec. 11, 1900	To mother.
Louis Riani.....	6	do.....	To board of guardians.
Fred. Snyder.....	11	do.....	Do.
		Dec. 12, 1900	To mother.

Discharges for year ended June 30, 1901—Continued.

BOYS—Continued.

Name.	Age.	Date of discharge.	Disposition.
Charles Colvin	6	Dec. 18, 1900	To mother.
Hubert Reilly	12	Dec. 24, 1900	To board of guardians.
William Harris	14	Jan. 9, 1901	Do.
John Shannon	15	do	Do.
Raymond King	10	Jan. 11, 1901	Do.
Carroll Donnelly	6	Jan. 14, 1901	Do.
Stewart Donnelly	5	do	Do.
Bernard Flynn	15	Jan. 15, 1901	Do.
Owen Burgess	9	Jan. 17, 1901	Do.
William Stone*	15	do	Do.
Stephen Uhlarik	14	Feb. 25, 1901	Do.
John Lanham	12	Feb. 28, 1901	Do.
Andrew Lanham	10	do	Do.
Jacob Dattelkramer	9	Mar. 13, 1901	To father.
Charles Lee	12	Mar. 22, 1901	To board of guardians.
Charles Andre	12	Apr. 8, 1901	Do.
Charles Fouke	13	Apr. 9, 1901	Do.
William Bernard	6	Apr. 10, 1901	To mother.
Albert Smith	14	do	Do.
John Marceron	10	do	Do.
Robert Hughes	8	Apr. 15, 1901	To grandmother.
Thomas Groome	12	Apr. 23, 1901	Absconded.
Thomas Wood	11	do	Do.
Cleveland Crampton	10	do	To a home.
John Crampton	12	Apr. 29, 1901	Do.
Harry Wilson	13	do	To board of guardians.
Harry Spreckler	9	June 7, 1901	To mother.
James Dawes*	12	June 17, 1901	Absconded.
Charles Satterfield	14	June 21, 1901	To board of guardians.
Gilbert Duvall	12	do	Deceased.
Richard Meredith	12	June 22, 1901	Absconded.
Karl Zollner	10	June 29, 1901	To father.
Oscar Zollner	7	do	Do.

GIRLS.

May Dailey	7	July 1, 1900	To board of guardians.
Mary E. Merriman	12	{ July 17, 1900 Feb. 28, 1901	Do. Do.
Ethel Havener	13	July 24, 1900	To mother.
Isabel Toomey	13	Aug. 11, 1900	Do.
Goldie Crawford	9	{ Aug. 15, 1900 June 15, 1901	To board of guardians. Do.
Eva Crawford	5	{ Aug. 15, 1900 June 15, 1901	Do. Do.
Bertha Crawford	4	{ Aug. 15, 1900 June 15, 1901	Do. Do.
Mabel Rugers	11	Sept. 10, 1900	Do.
Victoria Pullian	9	Sept. 12, 1900	To mother.
Lillian Lowry	15	Sept. 18, 1900	Do.
Kate Godfrey	12	do	To aunt.
Ernestine Blaisdale	18	Sept. 28, 1900	To board of guardians.
Elsie Jewell	9	Sept. 29, 1900	To mother.
Corinne Carlisle	14	Nov. 5, 1900	Do.
Jessie Ash*	13	Nov. 20, 1900	To board of guardians.
Eva Fleury	13	Dec. 1, 1900	To mother.
Anna Samar	15	{ Dec. 13, 1900 Apr. 10, 1901	To board of guardians. Do.
Lizzie Girard	14	Jan. 11, 1901	Do.
Ethel Burgess	6	Jan. 17, 1901	Do.
Frances Knott	10	Mar. 9, 1901	Do.
Margaret Knott	8	do	Do.
Lillian Bernard	5	Apr. 10, 1901	To mother.
Pansy Crawford	11	June 15, 1901	To board of guardians.
Mary Colvin	14	June 20, 1901	To mother.
Maud Brown	13	June 27, 1901	To board of guardians.
Carrie Brown	7	do	Do.
Jennette Paris	16	June 28, 1901	Do.

Whole number of discharges	111
Number of boys discharged	70
Number of girls discharged	26
Total	96

List of children in the Industrial Home School, June 30, 1901.

BOYS.

Name.	Age.	Date of admission.	Name.	Age.	Date of admission.
Barnes, John	12	July 12, 1900	Knott, Guy	11	Nov. 15, 1900
Beattie, Louis (B. C. G.)	10	Aug. 2, 1900	Knott, Russell	9	Do.
Beattie, Edward (B. C. G.)	8	Do.	Latham, Reginald	10	June 11, 1901
Bender, Paul	6	Feb. 13, 1901	Loeffler, Louis (B. C. G.)	9	July 26, 1899
Blake, William (B. C. G.)	20	Jan. 12, 1901	Lynch, John D	8	Dec. 14, 1898
Brown, Richard	11	June 15, 1900	Martin, Harry	8	Dec. 12, 1900
Bryan, George (B. C. G.)	6	Jan. 22, 1900	Martin, Grover	7	Do.
Burroughs, Edward	13	Apr. 12, 1899	Mastin, Bernard	12	Dec. 18, 1899
Carstens, George (B. C. G.)	15	Dec. 28, 1899	Milana, Frank	7	Jan. 14, 1899
Clark, Elmer	9	Mar. 27, 1901	Miles, Owen	14	Oct. 10, 1894
Colvin, Walter	10	Apr. 12, 1899	Moulton, Stewart	10	Sept. 15, 1900
Cook, Donald (B. C. G.)	10	Nov. 13, 1900	Murray, William	13	Nov. 8, 1899
Cook, Harvey (B. C. G.)	8	Do.	Murray, John	9	Do.
Cook, Raymond (B. C. G.)	7	Do.	Murray, Ernest	12	May 10, 1899
Corrado, George (B. C. G.)	6	Jan. 2, 1900	Murray, Archie	6	Nov. 14, 1900
Corrick, Carlos	10	Jan. 21, 1901	Norris, Charles	12	Apr. 13, 1899
Coyle, James H.	10	Apr. 12, 1899	Perkins, Reuben	13	Nov. 15, 1900
Davis, Bates	11	Nov. 15, 1900	Phillips, Ernest	11	Dec. 12, 1900
Davis, Joseph	9	Do.	Pirroni, Michael (B. C. G.)	12	Oct. 9, 1900
Dawes, James (B. C. G.)	12	Apr. 2, 1901	Polley, William	10	Mar. 24, 1900
Dennison, John	13	Oct. 10, 1894	Polley, Charles	6	Do.
Dennison, Harry	12	Do.	Porter, Robert (B. C. G.)	9	June 20, 1901
Dickerson, Joseph	8	Oct. 19, 1900	Posey, Bernard	10	Apr. 10, 1901
Dickerson, John	6	Dec. 12, 1900	Pyle, James	10	Oct. 13, 1899
Eulio, Jose (B. C. G.)	11	Sept. 21, 1898	Redmond, Maurice	9	Aug. 20, 1900
Fiddell, Thomas (B. C. G.)	12	June 12, 1901	Reeves, Benjamin (B. C. G.)	10	Feb. 26, 1901
Frank, Henry (B. C. G.)	16	Sept. 20, 1900	Richardson, Fred	13	Mar. 14, 1899
Fray, John D	12	Mar. 14, 1899	Russell, David	7	Nov. 15, 1900
Freewalt, Louis	14	Dec. 18, 1900	Schaffer, Frank	10	May 3, 1901
Freewalt, John	8	Do.	Schlosser, Fred	10	May 1, 1901
Gray, Victor	13	Dec. 10, 1896	Schlosser, Charles	7	Do.
Gray, Alvin	14	July 11, 1900	Shelor, Percy	17	May 2, 1901
Hales, Robert (B. C. G.)	9	Oct. 12, 1900	Siehl, Leroy	10	June 8, 1901
Hines, Irving	16	Oct. 3, 1898	Siehl, Earle	8	Do.
Hitte, Raymond	11	Feb. 13, 1901	Smith, William (B. C. G.)	14	Sept. 3, 1900
Hockman, Vernon	10	June 7, 1901	Snyder, Philip	9	June 13, 1900
Huddleson, Harvey	12	May 14, 1896	Snyder, John	6	Do.
Huddleson, Clifford	11	Do.	Stepper, John	8	Apr. 1, 1901
Humphreys, William	10	Mar. 16, 1899	Stone, William (B. C. G.)	15	Aug. 28, 1900
Humphreys, Charles	5	Apr. 10, 1901	Tate, Thomas (B. C. G.)	6	July 13, 1899
Jett, Clarence	13	May 10, 1899	Thorne, Oscar	6	Nov. 14, 1900
Jett, John	8	Mar. 9, 1899	Tyers, Charles	12	Dec. 13, 1900
Jett, Walter	7	May 10, 1899	Weeks, Raymond	10	Jan. 9, 1901
Jewell, Leroy	10	July 26, 1899	Weeks, Archie E.	8	Do.
Keleher, Joseph (B. C. G.)	12	Nov. 16, 1899	Wilson, George (B. C. G.)	16	May 30, 1901
King, Gilbert (B. C. G.)	7	May 16, 1900	Wilson, F. Tenney (B. C. G.)	13	Aug. 28, 1900
King, William	6	Aug. 18, 1900	Wilson, Bernard (B. C. G.)	9	Dec. 11, 1900
Knott, Bernard	17	Dec. 6, 1897	Wyman, Frank	11	June 20, 1898
Knott, William	12	Do.			

GIRLS.

Ash, Jessie (B. C. G.)	13	Apr. 11, 1899	Lowry, Kate	13	Sept. 12, 1894
Burroughs, Viola	10	Apr. 12, 1899	Lynch, Hattie	11	Nov. 14, 1900
Coyle, Gertrude	8	Do.	Lynch, Emily	10	Do.
Dauster, Margaret (B. C. G.)	5	Apr. 9, 1901	Mannarino, Rosine	17	Apr. 8, 1899
Davis, Lottie	11	Nov. 15, 1900	Mannarino, Vincencine	15	Do.
Dennison, Mary	10	Oct. 14, 1896	Matchett, Kate	11	Oct. 10, 1900
Gray, Josephine	8	July 11, 1900	Milana, Kate	12	Jan. 14, 1899
Hackenys, Anna (B. C. G.)	5	Mar. 21, 1900	Reeves, Mary (B. C. G.)	8	Feb. 26, 1901
Hales, Jennie (B. C. G.)	11	Sept. 26, 1900	Reeves, Lillian (B. C. G.)	7	Do.
Hammerly, Edna (B. C. G.)	15	June 6, 1901	Russell, Edna	9	Nov. 15, 1900
Hockman, Lillian	12	June 7, 1901	Russell, Margaret	5	Do.
Huddleson, Lillian	10	Sept. 14, 1898	Smith, Nettie (B. C. G.)	11	Sept. 3, 1900
Humphrey, Georgiana	11	Mar. 16, 1899	Thorne, Nettie	9	Apr. 10, 1901
Humphrey, Edna	7	Apr. 10, 1901	Thornley, Olga	5	Do.
Jett, Catherine	10	Mar. 9, 1899	Wall, Kate	15	Sept. 4, 1900
Latham, Inez	9	June 11, 1901	Wilkinson, Susan	12	Apr. 18, 1901
Leach, Marie (B. C. G.)	6	Feb. 8, 1900	Wilkinson, Ida	8	Do.
Lowry, Jessie	14	Sept. 12, 1894			

Total number of boys 97
Total number of girls 35
Whole number of children 132

List of employees and salaries.

[Approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia August 1, 1901.]

Name and occupation.	Date of appointment.	Salary per annum.
E. E. McCaslin, superintendent	July, 1900	\$1, 200
Miss Jennie M. Roberts, matron	July, 1895	480
Miss Minnie L. Thompson, matron	Feb., 1896	360
Mrs. Elizabeth Risdon, matron	June, 1899	360
Mrs. Sarah E. Jarvis, assistant matron	Feb., 1898	300
Miss Susan B. Scott, supply matron	July, 1901	240
Mrs. Cora B. Miller, housekeeper	Feb., 1900	360
Miss Mary A. Taylor, sewing teacher	Oct., 1890	360
Mrs. Ida E. Coyle, nurse	Aug., 1900	300
J. V. Rees, carpenter	Feb., 1892	600
F. E. Cadett, florist	July, 1900	600
Edmund Kinney, boys' supervisor	Aug., 1901	480
E. N. Rees, engineer	July, 1900	480
N. S. Allen, gardener	Apr., 1898	360
Flora Lee, cook	Nov., 1900	216
Hattie Brown, laundress	Sept., 1899	216
Alice Cummins, housemaid	July, 1900	120
Kate Cummins, housemaid	Apr., 1901	120
Mrs. Bertha McCaslin, temporary teacher during the summer		62
Mrs. Huldah W. Blackford, secretary of the board		100
Total		7, 314

The above-named employees, except the secretary, have their board, room, and washing in addition to salary.

The public school board assigns three teachers also to the home and pays their salaries; these teachers live at the home and perform extra services in teaching and attendance as compensation for their board, lodging, and washing.

RESIGNATION OF MRS. KATE B. BARLOW, SUPERINTENDENT INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL.

The following resolutions were adopted at the meeting of the board of trustees, held May 17, 1901:

"Resolved, That we, the board of trustees of the District of Columbia Industrial Home School, with the most sincere and profound regret receive the resignation of Mrs. Kate Brown Barlow, superintendent of said school.

"That we are pleased to bear testimony to the great efficiency and entire acceptability that have marked the administration of her important office for more than twelve years, during which period the school has progressed from conditions very humble and crude in all respects to the most gratifying material and educational standards that now make it a credit to the national capital of the country.

"That we tender to Mrs. Barlow our warmest sympathy in the declining health which has constrained her to sever her connection with the institution to which she has given without reservation the best years and strength of her life; that we express to her our most earnest desire that she may be restored to full health and vigor, and her exceptional usefulness may continue its wonted benefactions to the less fortunate of the community for many years to come.

"That while we have great pleasure in making a record of our high appreciation of her character, ability, and services, we are not unmindful that she will ever have a far more precious testimonial of their worth in the gratitude of hundreds of hearts of her pupils whose young lives through her influence and services were turned in the right direction."

APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., June 24, 1901.

Ordered, That Mr. William B. Gurley, Mr. Bernard T. Janney, and Mr. James B. Nourse are hereby reappointed as members of the board of trustees of the District of Columbia Industrial Home School for a term of three years each from July 1, 1901.

Official copy furnished J. Ormond Wilson.

By order:

WILLIAM TINDALL, Secretary.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES, FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1903.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 5, 1901.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the estimates of expenses for the District of Columbia Industrial Home School, as approved by the board of trustees, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903:

For maintenance	\$15,000
For repairs and improvements to buildings, fences, roads, and grounds.....	2,000
For enlargement and improvement of plants for industrial training	2,000
For rebuilding the old brick structure between main building and carpenter shop	24,000

The increase of \$2,000 in the amount estimated for maintenance over the amount appropriated for this purpose the present fiscal year is to meet the additional expenses of a 10 per cent increase in the number of children in the institution, provide for the heating of the new schoolhouse and cottage, and pay the salary of the additional officer made necessary by the increase in number of children.

The increase of \$1,000 in the enlargement and improvement of the plant for industrial training is asked to enable the management to replace the heating in the two west greenhouses.

To keep all the buildings in good repair, repair and paint the fences, keep up the roads, make proper drains, and other minor repairs will require the amount estimated above.

The rooms now occupied by the smaller boys, and known as the nursery, are located on the second floor above the carpenter shop and the laundry. The noise and jar of the machinery from the shop and the odors and heat from the laundry make these rooms undesirable and at times in the summer almost unbearable. These rooms are badly needed by the laundry. To meet and provide suitable dormitories for the smaller boys, provide workrooms for the matrons, and to establish a bakery for the institution, an appropriation is asked for the rebuilding of the old schoolrooms.

The District inspector of buildings, whose letter is submitted, estimates the cost of this building at \$24,000.

Respectfully submitted.

B. T. JANNEY,
Acting President Board of Trustees.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

OFFICE ENGINEER COMMISSIONER OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, October 10, 1901.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter of October 3, requesting an estimate made of tearing down old building and the erection of a new one at the Industrial Home School, I have to inform you the estimated cost of tearing down the old building is about \$100, and the estimated cost of the proposed addition is \$24,000.

Very respectfully,

LANSING H. BEACH,
Captain, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Engineer Commissioner District of Columbia.
Mr. E. E. McCASLIN,
Superintendent Industrial Home School.

REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL.

[Approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia August 27, 1897.]

1. *Name.*—The name of this institution hereafter shall be the District of Columbia Industrial Home School.

2. *Object.*—The object of the Industrial Home School is to provide for destitute white children of both sexes in the District of Columbia a good home in which they shall receive the moral, mental, and industrial education calculated to make them upright, intelligent, and useful citizens upon arriving at years of maturity.

3. *Officers.*—The officers of the board of trustees shall consist of a president, vice-president, and secretary, who shall be elected annually at the first meeting in July of

each year, shall hold their offices for one year, and until their successors are elected, and shall perform the usual duties belonging to their respective offices by parliamentary rules and usages.

4. *Meetings.*—The regular meetings of the board of trustees shall be held on the second Tuesday of each month, at such place and hour as the board shall designate. Notices of meetings shall be served on members personally, or be mailed to them, at least two days previous to the time of meeting, by the secretary. The president shall call special meetings when he shall deem it necessary, or when so requested in writing by five members of the board.

5. *Order of business.*—At all the meetings of the board for the transaction of ordinary business, the order of proceedings shall be as follows: (I) Reading of the minutes; (II) report of the superintendent; (III) reports of committees; (IV) unfinished business; (V) communications; (VI) new business.

6. *Committees.*—The following standing committees, to consist of three members each, shall be appointed annually by the president, unless otherwise ordered by the board: (I) Committee on buildings, grounds, expenses, and legislation; (II) committee on employees, education, and industries; (III) committee on admission, placement, housekeeping, and hygiene.

7. *Duties of the committee on buildings, grounds, expenses, and legislation.*—(I) They shall have the care of the buildings, attend to all needed repairs and insurance, see that the grounds are properly inclosed, protected, and provided with roads and walks, and supervise the erection of new buildings and requisitions for supplies for their department; (II) they shall keep themselves informed as to the general expenses of the school, and see that all the money appropriated for the school is expended to the best advantage; (III) they shall make up and submit to the board for approval all estimates of amounts required for the annual maintenance of the school, improvements of the grounds, repairs of buildings and new buildings, and attend to all legislation required from Congress; (IV) they shall make a written or verbal report of their department at each regular meeting of the board.

8. *Duties of the committee on employees, education, and industries.*—(I) They shall consider all questions relating to the number and qualifications of employees required for the school and the salaries or compensation to be paid the same, and shall make report thereon to the board, with such recommendations as they may deem proper; (II) they shall nominate to the board for confirmation all regular employees authorized by the board, and provide for temporary help required in any emergency; (III) they shall supervise the schools, shops, greenhouses, gardens, cultivation of the grounds, all other industries, the sales of their products, and all requisitions for supplies for their department; (IV) they shall make a written or verbal report of their department at each regular meeting of the board.

9. *Duties of the committee on admission, placement, housekeeping, and hygiene.*—(I) They shall exercise control of the admission of children and placing them in homes under regulations approved by the board of trustees. They shall require a semi-annual report of the condition and progress of all children placed in homes until they have become of adult age or able to look out for their own interests. They shall prescribe a form of book to be kept at the home and to contain a full history of each child, and shall see that the superintendent properly makes all entries therein up to date. They may require such assistance from the secretary in keeping this record as they may deem proper; (II) they shall have the general oversight of the domestic affairs of the home, approve the bill of fare, and supervise the requisitions for supplies for their department; (III) they shall give special attention to all the hygienic conditions of the home and the health of the children; (IV) they shall make a written or verbal report of their department at each regular meeting of the board.

10. *Regulations relating to children of the Home School.*—

I. Admissions: Only destitute children, or those depending upon charity for support and care, shall be admitted, and no child under 5 years of age or over 12 years of age shall be admitted without a special order of the board.

II. Placement: Whenever a satisfactory home can be found for any child of the institution, the committee on admission, etc., shall select a suitable child to be placed in such home.

III. Industrial work: The children in the home of suitable age shall, in addition to their school work, engage regularly in some occupation suited to their capacity, with the object of acquiring habits of industry, of stimulating mental activity as an educational process, and of learning various manual processes for the purpose of securing suitable employment when discharged.

IV. Religious instruction: No sect distinction shall be recognized in regard to either teachers or scholars, and the same religious subjects or scripture shall be

taught to the whole school, and be confined to points of doctrine and practice about which there is no dispute among Christian sects.

V. *Classification*: The scholars in both week-day and Sunday schools shall be graded or classified according to their ages and attainments, and not according to any supposed religious opinions.

VI. *Discipline*: The discipline of the Industrial Home School shall be such as would be exercised by an intelligent, judicious, and kind parent in a family—vigilant, kind, firm. The superintendent and assistants under her direction shall endeavor on all proper occasions to inculcate upon the minds of the children truthfulness, self-control, obedience to parents, to all properly constituted human authority, and to the laws of God, respect for the aged, forbearance toward the weak, regard for the rights of others, politeness to all, kindness to animals, industry, temperance, and frugality. The avoidance of corporal punishment, as far as may be consistent with a due regard to obedience on the part of the children and the good order of the home, is enjoined, and the infliction of such punishment on parts of the body liable to be permanently injured thereby, or so as to leave temporary marks of an objectionable character, or by any person other than the superintendent or an assistant specifically authorized by her to do so, is positively forbidden.

VII. *Leaving without consent*: Whenever a child of the home leaves the institution without consent, written notice thereof shall be sent immediately by the superintendent to the person who recommended the child for admission and to the chairman of the committee on admission, etc.

11. *Physician*.—A physician shall be employed to visit the home, who shall make a monthly report on the health of the children and the sanitary condition of the home to the committee on admission, etc.

12. *Duties of the superintendent*.—(I) The superintendent shall have direct control of all the employees of the school, see that the duty of each is properly performed, have the power to suspend any inefficient or insubordinate employee temporarily, and immediately shall report such action, with the reasons therefor, to the chairman of the committee on employees, etc.; (II) the superintendent shall make monthly reports to the board, giving for the preceding month the whole number of children in the school during the month, the number admitted, and the number discharged, the amounts received from sales of products and from payments for board, and the total expenses of the month as nearly as they can be ascertained; (III) the superintendent shall present monthly requisitions for supplies to the board for approval at each monthly meeting, and all requisitions must be presented to and approved by the board and so certified by the secretary before they are submitted to the District Commissioners, excepting in a pressing emergency, in which case the committee charged with the supervision of the requisition is authorized to act for the board: *Provided*, That the secretary be authorized to certify the approval of the board upon bills for petty expenses necessarily incurred for the school by the superintendent on her own authority, not to exceed the amount of \$10 in any one month.

13. *Annual report*.—The board of trustees shall make a report to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia at the close of each fiscal year, giving the names of the officers and members of the board, of all the employees of the board and their respective salaries, dates of admission, names, ages, and places of residence when admitted, of all children admitted, and the names, ages, and disposition made of all children discharged during the year, a classified statement of the expenses of the school, the rules of the board of trustees, and a general statement of the work of the school, with such recommendations for the promotion of its greater efficiency as they may deem proper.

14. *Amendment of the regulations*.—These regulations may be amended at any regular meeting by a vote of the majority of all the members of the board, provided that the amendment has been submitted in writing at a previous regular meeting.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF DESTITUTE COLORED WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request for a report of the National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children for the year ended June 30, 1901, I respectfully submit the following:

Whole number of children and aged women cared for during the year ended June 30, 1901.....	140
Number in the home June 30, 1900—boys, 60; girls, 39; women, 10.....	109
Number on hand and to be supported June 30, 1901—boys, 63; girls, 44; women, 10.....	117
Admitted during the year.....	31
Readmitted	3
Discharged (adopted, 5; indentured, 4; returned to relatives, 10; turned over to Board of Children's Guardians, 2).....	21
Died	5

The following exhibit shows the expenditures made in maintenance of the home during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, as shown by the reports of the treasurer:

Food supplies	\$3, 982. 03
Supplies other than food, fuel, clothing, gas, etc	2, 306. 72
Repairs to buildings and furniture.....	231. 24
Contingent allowance advanced monthly to superintendent	249. 85
Insurance.....	90. 00
Salaries and wages to employees, including industrial teachers.....	3, 880. 50
Total	10, 740. 34

Of this amount, \$9,900 were furnished by appropriation of Congress and the remainder from the private fund of the association. Also during the current fiscal year the association paid the loan of \$500 with accrued interest—an obligation previously incurred for maintenance and reported to the superintendent of charities.

The designation, "National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children," contains, briefly stated, the object of the organization, which is "to support such aged and indigent colored women and children as may properly come under the charge of such an association; to provide for them a suitable home, board, clothing, and instruction, and to bring them under Christian influence." It has existed thirty-eight years, having been incorporated by act of Congress in February, 1863. The charter provides for annual and quarterly meetings of the association and for monthly meetings of the executive committee, consisting of the executive officers and a board of managers. At the regular monthly meetings reports of committees and superintendent are heard, and the accounts, which are rendered monthly, are passed upon before they are presented at the treasury.

The number of inmates is determined in part by the capacity of the building, the aged women being limited to 10 and the number of children varying between 100 and 125. The women must be of good character, without relatives or friends able to support them, and, though sufficiently advanced in years to come under the description "aged,"

not too feeble to help themselves and to perform small services, such as mending, darning, etc. Of the deaths reported, three were those of women aged, respectively, 75, 81, and 86 years. Of the two children, one belonged to a family found, in February, in the utmost destitution. The neighbors sent the sick mother to the hospital, where she died in a few days, and the children were taken to the home, but the eldest, a boy of 10, had suffered so much from exposure and privation that medical attention and the kindest care were powerless to save his life.

Children are not received below 3 years nor above 10, unless the circumstances are exceptional. As they are indentured at 14 years, and often at 12 if a good home offers, it is necessary that they should remain under instruction at least two years, one of the primary objects of the institution being to fit them to take care of themselves when they leave the home. In pursuance of this training, they are employed, out of school hours, in every department of the household work—kitchen, laundry, etc. The freshly-ironed clothes are taken from the laundry to the industrial room and are there put in order under the direction of the teacher before being sent to the linen room. The boys are all taught to knit stockings, to mend and sew on buttons; the older ones work with the shoemaker and learn to halfsole shoes and to put on a patch neatly.

The sloyd work, in which regular lessons are given three times a week during the summer and on Saturday throughout the rest of the year, gives elementary training in the use of tools to girls as well as boys. They are taught to do an errand promptly, to make a small purchase and bring back the right change, to deliver a message correctly, to take care of younger children, and to prepare themselves in every way possible for the duties of their after life. Conscientious effort is made to secure a favorable environment for the children upon their leaving the home. Among the many who apply those are preferred who are willing to continue their schooling and who seem able to teach them intelligent and systematic methods of work. Frequent visits on the part of the superintendent or other agent are found to be a great incentive to both guardians and wards, and the management look forward with satisfaction to greater efficiency in this respect when the investments of the Anthony fund begin to yield the means of paying traveling and other expenses thus incurred.

It was in October, 1900, that the executors of the estate of the late Joseph Anthony paid the sum of \$20,700.92 bequeathed by him to the National Association. At the quarterly meeting in the same month a committee on investment was appointed. The whole amount has since been put into real estate securities, as per report of the committee at a subsequent meeting of the association. At this point should be mentioned the bequest of \$100 from the estate of the late Col. James G. Berret, always the sincere friend and wellwisher of the unfortunate class of people whom the founders of this institution and their successors have endeavored to relieve.

The National Association respectfully calls attention to the fact that Eighth street, on which the home is situated, has no outlet nearer than Grant avenue; that a condemnation of only 150 feet of ground the width of Eighth street (about 40 feet), would give easy access to Irving street and thence to Seventh street, at very small expense. That the danger and possible loss of life in case of fire is so great as to keep up

a continual apprehension in the minds of those responsible for the safety of the inmates. The case has been already reported to the office of the Engineer Commissioner. A recommendation from the board of charities, after an examination into the facts, would go far toward securing this simple improvement, which would be a benefit to the whole neighborhood.

The income from investments of the private fund will enable the management to make much-needed repairs to their building, especially the reflooring, renewal of stairways, and general woodwork referred to in last year's report. A contract has been entered into which involves an outlay of \$690; the work will be completed before the time for reopening the schools.

Notwithstanding these and other extraordinary expenses including an unusual annual assessment paid to the District of Columbia for water, the waste being attributable to defective plumbing, also a heavy assessment for the widening of Sherman avenue, the association hopes to meet all demands without asking for more than the usual appropriation of \$10,000 for the fiscal year 1902-3.

Respectfully submitted.

HELEN A. COOK, *Secretary.*

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

REPORT OF THE NEWSBOYS AND CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

With the resignation and removal from the city of the superintendent, and in the absence of the secretary and treasurer of the society, the report can not be as complete as could be desired. The figures given will, I think, be found approximately correct.

As is known to the board the work of the society is twofold. First, that for the newsboys. For hundreds of these the work has been invaluable, furnishing them night after night with instruction and entertainment, thus withdrawing them from the streets and from places of more than questionable resort. In this work the gymnasium, the reading room, and the lecture room are important elements.

There are fifteen or sixteen comfortable sleeping rooms for working boys which with board can be had for a comparatively small sum a week. This feature of our work, which we had hoped would be a special benefit and success, has met with a singular drawback. Some of the boys without a home of their own, but earning their own living and able to pay something for their own support, get the idea that as "paying boarders" they should have better service and board than the children of the home. For these the food is designed to be simple, but wholesome and ample. The complaints of the "working boys" tend to affect more or less the other children and to make difficult a part of our work from which we had hoped marked benefits and success. Any suggestions which the experience of the board may enable them to give us here would be gladly received.

The Maulsby Home proper is more especially designed for the care and training of young and homeless children. Other children whose parents—often a widowed or deserted mother or a father without wife or friend to care for his child—are received and cared for in our home. For some of them the parents are enabled and are glad to meet a part of the expenses. This we think it wise to have them do as far as possible.

The general health of the children during the year has been excellent, all cases of sickness being promptly and successfully attended by the physician of the home, Dr. A. R. Shands. As nearly as I can estimate, in the absence of the other officers, there have been cared for in the home some 75 or 80 children. The receipts have been about \$3,500, with expenses of some \$300 a month, or \$3,600 for the year. We close the year, however, as we always propose to do, without debt.

Some changes will be made in the coming year which we are confident will add greatly to the efficiency of our work. These, however, with the repairs and improvements of our buildings, will go into the report of another year.

We have no suggestions to make except those made by the very nature of our work. Its usefulness is limited only by its means. With additional funds we could render greatly increased service in both branches of our efforts.

We would earnestly urge the Board to recommend an increase of \$1,000 to our appropriation.

Mrs. T. S. CHILDS,
President Newsboys and Children's Aid Society.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON HOSPITAL FOR FOUNDLINGS.

Directors.—Z. T. Sowers, W. F. Mattingly, M. M. Parker, J. B. Larner, A. B. Browne, Mrs. H. M. Hutchinson, Mrs. L. M. Smithe, Mrs. J. B. Kendall, Mrs. M. C. Stone, Mrs. A. M. Lothrop.

Officials.—Z. T. Sowers, president; Mrs. H. M. Hutchinson, vice-president; Mrs. L. M. Smithe, secretary; W. F. Mattingly, treasurer.

Medical staff.—Z. T. Sowers, M. D., chief; D. K. Shute, M. D., ophthalmologist; C. W. Richardson, M. D., laryngologist; M. F. Cuthbert, M. D., R. W. Baker, M. D., S. S. Adams, M. D., J. R. Wellington, M. D.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1, 1901.

SIR: The board of directors of the Washington Hospital for Foundlings have the honor to transmit to you the annual report of that institution for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, in accordance with your letter inviting attention to section 4 of the act of April 22, 1871:

Number remaining in hospital June 30, 1900.....		DEATHS.	
Number received during the year...	47	1900—July	11
Total	48	August	3
Adoptions during the year	95	September	4
Transferred	20	October	9
Deaths	1	November	2
Total	33	1901—February	2
Number remaining June 30, 1901...	54	April	1
Daily average during the year	41	June	1
	36	Total	33

Of this number 30 were under 9 months of age, 2 were 1 year old, and 1 was 2 years old.

Physician's report.

Diagnosis.	Cured.	Improved.	Died.	Total.	Diagnosis.	Cured.	Improved.	Died.	Total.
Bronchitis, acute.....			1	1	Fever, typhoid	3	1	4	8
Cholera infantum			1	1	Grippe	9			9
Colitis entero.....			2	2	Inanition			5	5
Convulsions, uræmic.....	1			1	Indigestion	3			3
Cough, whooping, exhaustion ..			1	1	Indigestion, gastrointestinal ...	1			1
Cyst on eye.....	1			1	Malaria	1			1
Debility, congenital.....			3	3	Marasmus.....			3	3
Diarrhea, acute		4		4	Measles	9			9
Diphtheria	1			1	Meningitis, tubercular			2	2
Dysentery		5		5	Ophthalmia.....	1			1
Eczema.....	1			1	Palate deformed			1	1
Enteritis	1			1	Syphilis, congenital.....			2	2
Enteritis, gastro.....			3	3	Tuberculosis.....			1	1
Erysipelas			2	2	Total.....	32	10	33	75
Exhaustion, heat.....			2	2					

Financial statement.

ASSETS.

Estimated value of real estate	\$140,000.00
Estimated value of personal property (consisting of furniture, equipment, and supplies on hand)	1,000.00
Accumulated endowment or sinking fund (consisting of mortgages, notes, bonds, accounts, etc., payable to the institution, and cash on hand or in bank belonging to endowment, building, or permanent funds)	None.
Total assets	<u>141,000.00</u>

LIABILITIES.

Notes payable by the institution	3,800.00
Other notes, accounts, or obligations not contracted for current expenses	None.
Total liabilities	<u>3,800.00</u>
Net assets	<u>137,200.00</u>

Receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1901.

RECEIPTS.

From balance from last year	422.98
From private sources	1,471.09
From appropriation	6,000.00
Total receipts	<u>7,894.07</u>

EXPENDITURES.

For salaries	3,294.02
For medicine, surgical supplies, and instruments	106.86
For repairs to maintain buildings	505.25
For real estate and permanent improvements	None.
For general maintenance not included above	3,870.30
Total expenditures	<u>7,776.43</u>
Balance in bank June 30, 1901	117.64
Total balance	117.64
Estimate for appropriation for 1903	6,000.00

In order to carry on the work of beneficence the board is compelled to ask that the appropriation of \$6,000 may be continued for 1902-3.

Respectfully submitted by the board of directors.

Z. T. SOWERS, *President.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

REPORT OF THE ST. ANN'S INFANT ASYLUM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 13, 1901.*

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request I herewith respectfully submit the following annual report for fiscal year ending June 30, 1901:

Average daily number of inmates.....	128
Largest number of inmates at one time	156
Smallest number of inmates at one time.....	102
Number of cases in which board was paid by relatives	18
Number of infants intrusted to wet nurses	15

You will notice in our quarterly reports regularly rendered the list of those who left the institution, with particulars as required in each case. The financial statement showing receipts and expenditures during the year also appears in my quarterly reports.

I respectfully call your attention to the rights, duties, and privileges of St. Ann's Infant Asylum as provided by the act of Congress approved by President Lincoln March 3, 1863, and to the fact that our incorporators have every year held annual meetings.

The work of the institution is the caring for little children under the age of 7 years of all denominations. We have not received any extra help by way of legacies or otherwise this year, in consequence of which we have not been able to make necessary repairs or to meet our expenses without adding to our standing debts.

We are most grateful to Congress for the assistance afforded us each year by appropriating a certain sum of money, which, though it assists us greatly, is far below what is really needed when you consider what it is to feed, clothe, and keep comfortable over 100 little ones, with all the necessary expenses that follow.

We have no suggestions to make with regard to our works, not having means of in any way extending them.

We therefore earnestly request that our appropriation of \$5,400 be continued to assist us in our work.

Very respectfully,

SISTER E. RELIHAN,
President.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Financial statement.

ASSETS.

Estimated value of real property	\$100,000
Estimated value of personal property	950

544 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

RECEIPTS.

Pay of inmates.....	\$1, 297. 50
Borrowed.....	1, 260. 00
All other private sources.....	916. 26
Appropriation	5, 400. 00
Total	8, 873. 76

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries.....	\$1, 100. 00
Medicines	95. 00
General maintenance, not included above	7, 658. 39
Total	8, 853. 39
Balance on hand	20. 37

Very respectfully,

SISTER E. RELIHAN,
President.

REPORT OF THE GERMAN ORPHAN ASYLUM.WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 12, 1901.*

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions of the German Orphan Asylum for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, together with a financial statement covering the same period:

The number of inmates at the beginning of the fiscal year was 52. The largest number at any one time during the year was 56; the average number, 52. The number at the end of the fiscal year was 53—30 boys and 23 girls. Thirteen children were admitted and 12 discharged during the year. Of the 12 children discharged, 10 were returned to friends or guardians and 2 were placed out to learn a trade or profession. All children of school age attended the public schools at Anacostia or Good Hope, respectively.

Formerly sufficient bread, meats, and vegetables were voluntarily contributed by bakers, butchers, grocerymen, farmers, and others, but during the last few years these contributions, of meats especially, have been very scant, so that most of the meats used for the maintenance of the inmates is now bought in open market and the vegetables are raised on the farm belonging to the institution.

No deaths or serious illness has marred the progress and welfare of the institution.

Four acres of land were sold by the association to the trustees of the Christian Ruppert Home for the Aged for the sum of \$5,000, according to the conditions of the legacy in the last will and testament of Mr. Christian Ruppert. The buildings for this home are now in course of erection on the ground purchased, northwest of the asylum.

Another legacy of \$200 was received from the estate of William Witthäft.

The board of directors has succeeded in getting an efficient and experienced superintendent in the person of Mr. Ernst Schmid, in place of Mr. Henry Ermold, deceased.

At the last session of the Fifty-sixth Congress the German Orphan Asylum Association was reincorporated and its term made perpetual.

In conclusion, I submit a list of officers, directors, and delegates, and in the name and by instruction of the board of directors solicit your recommendation of an appropriation of \$1,800 for maintenance, and \$700 for necessary repairs to buildings of the German Orphan Asylum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

Very respectfully,

WM. F. MEYERS, *Secretary.*

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Financial statement.

ASSETS.

Estimated value of real estate.....	\$52,000.00
Estimated value of personal property, consisting of furniture, equipments, and supplies.....	2,000.00
Endowment or sinking fund, consisting of mortgages, notes, and funds in building associations.....	20,620.67
Total.....	<u>74,620.67</u>

RECEIPTS.

Balance June 30, 1900.....	\$1,436.81
Pay of inmates.....	118.00
Sale of products.....	.84
Interest.....	559.00
Fire insurance.....	408.00
All other private sources, legacies, etc.....	5,416.00
Government appropriation.....	1,800.00
Total.....	<u>10,138.73</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries.....	\$1,977.07
Medicine.....	25.79
Repairs and improvements to buildings, and implements, etc.....	1,523.22
Investments.....	3,708.75
General maintenance not included above.....	1,725.23
Total.....	<u>8,960.06</u>

Balance on hand.....	1,178.67
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In addition to the foregoing the two ladies' societies connected with the institution expended money as follows:

Ladies' Sewing Society, for clothing, furnishing goods, etc.....	\$627.32
Ladies' Aid Society, for groceries, household goods, etc.....	695.05
Total.....	<u>1,322.37</u>

OFFICERS OF THE GERMAN ORPHAN ASYLUM FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1901.

President, Jacob Jose; vice-president, Fred. Imhof; secretary, William F. Meyers; treasurer, Charles G. Rogier.

Board of directors.—Jacob Appich, George J. Bessler, C. A. Didden, Charles Graff, John A. Griesbauer, Christian Heurich, Fred. Imhof, Jacob Jose, Louis Kettler, William Kettler, Werner Koch, Charles G. Rogier, John F. Schneider, George J. Seufferle, William H. Veerhoff, John Walter, M. D., Otto Wehner, Simon Wolf (honorary).

Delegates: Ladies' Sewing Society, Mrs. Louisa Mühleisen, Ladies' Aid Society, Mrs. R. Botsch; Arminius Lodge, F. A. A. M., Harry Rothschild; Butchers' Benevolent Association, Carl Müller; German Mannerchor, Leon Pohlman; Washington Sangerbund, John Waldman.

Superintendent, Ernst Schmid; matron, Anna Schmid.

Ladies' Aid Society.—President, Mrs. R. Botsch; vice-president, Mrs. J. G. Barthel; second vice-president, Pauline Walther; recording secretary, Mrs. R. Kettler; financial secretary, Mrs. M. Boettcher; treasurer, Mrs. C. Schaefer.

Ladies' Sewing Society.—Honorary president, Mrs. Emma Poesche; president, Mrs. Louise Mühleisen; first vice-president, Mrs. Clara Marks; second vice-president, Mrs. Emilie Mautner; recording secretary, Mrs. R. Sander; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Bertha Caron; treasurer, Mrs. Emma Klakring.

REPORT OF THE TEMPORARY HOME FOR EX-UNION SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

GENTLEMEN: Herewith please find a copy of the superintendent's report showing the operations of this institution for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

The employees of the home are as follows: Superintendent, A. A. Maxim, salary \$600; cook, Joseph Hyde, salary \$120; janitor, H. J. Nichols, salary \$60. Total pay roll per annum, \$780.

By reason of the increasing infirmity of the veterans and the additional care and attention required of the superintendent and the employees it is urgently recommended that an appropriation of \$4,000 be made for the use of the home, thus enabling us to properly compensate the superintendent and employees for the additional labor and provide for the purchase of needed supplies, and also for the service of a nurse when required.

Special attention is invited to the number of sick and totally disabled veterans who have been cared for during the past year, which clearly demonstrates the fact that they are rapidly becoming more and more decrepit, necessitating additional expense and care on the home.

The appropriation of \$2,500 was all expended and vouchers for the same are in the hands of the United States Treasurer.

The condition of the home has been greatly improved since the last annual report.

You are earnestly requested to make frequent inspection of the home.

Respectfully submitted.

B. F. CHASE, *President.*

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

COMRADES: I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of the operations of this home for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, viz:

Total number of meals furnished	17,703
Total number of lodgings furnished	7,292
Number of officers and helps paid	3
Number cared for during the year	565
Average cost per man per day	\$0.30
Average cost per man per meal	\$0.10
Average time per man in days	18½
Number sick treated in the home	92
Number who died in the hospital sent from this home	4
Number who died in this home	1
Number sick and helpless in the home	14
Refused admission for cause	4
Secured employment for	17
Number Spanish war veterans cared for	14

The foregoing report has been carefully verified. As stated before, for the past four years in which I have been superintendent of this home, and having had an opportunity of noting the rapid decline that is taking place in our unfortunate comrades who have come here, and the fact that we have cared for and treated 92 sick the past year, is sufficient to verify this.

Now, on account of the amount of work we are required to do, I respectfully recommend that the employees of this home be paid as much as other employees are receiving for the same kind of work.

Yours in friendship, charity, and loyalty,

A. A. MAXIM,
Superintendent.

The PRESIDENT AND BOARD OF MANAGERS.

REPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE.WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 16, 1901.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Municipal Lodging House for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901. The total number of persons cared for during the year ending June 30, 1901, was 2,861 (an increase of 1,219 persons); 10,557 meals were served and 4,709 lodgings furnished.

The total expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, are as follows:

Provisions	\$810.28
Supplies	665.77
Salaries	2,180.19
Total	3,656.24
Appropriation for fiscal year 1900-1901	4,000.00
Balance unexpended	343.76
Wood-yard earnings	59.00
Persons cared for	2,861
Married	129
Single	2,732
Refused accommodation for cause	46
Secured employment for	60
Sent to hospital	4

L. B. CUTLER
Superintendent.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.*Annual report, 1900-1901.*

Statement of persons furnished meals and lodgings for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

Nationality.	Out of work.	Tramp.	Sickness.	Total.	Nationality.	Out of work.	Tramp.	Sickness.	Total.
American born:					Foreign born—Cont'd.				
White	2,021	56	26	2,103	Wales	4			4
Colored	478	25	6	509	Hungary	1			1
Foreign born:					Denmark	4			4
Ireland	82	3		85	Armenia			1	1
England	42	3		45	Nova Scotia	2			2
Canada	10	1		11	Austria	1			1
Scotland	16			16	Norway	1	1		2
Germany	45	2		47	Finland	1			1
Russia	2			2	Sweden	4			4
France	3		1	4	Bavaria			1	1
Switzerland	7	2		9	Greece		1		1
Bohemia	4			4					
Italy	4			4	Total	2,732	94	35	2,861

REPORT OF THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request, I submit the report of the work of the Women's Christian Association for the year ending June 30, 1901.

The reception committee report that 317 women have been admitted to the home during the year. These women are from various classes and conditions of life and from all parts of the United States and foreign countries, as the following table will show:

California.....	3	Ohio	4
Connecticut.....	2	Pennsylvania	47
Colorado.....	5	Rhode Island	2
District of Columbia.....	73	Tennessee.....	2
Florida	7	Texas	4
Kentucky.....	2	Virginia	65
Louisiana.....	1	West Virginia	11
Maine	3	Wisconsin	1
Maryland.....	20	Austria	1
Massachusetts.....	7	Canada	1
Michigan.....	1	England	4
Minnesota	2	France	1
Nebraska.....	1	Germany	4
New York.....	27	Ireland	1
New Jersey.....	6	Switzerland	3
North Carolina.....	1		

Many women are helped temporarily, others stay at the home until they can secure employment; some can pay a small amount for board, others render some service in the care of the home or in attendance upon the sick. The committee in charge of the home report that the limited capacity of the building is a source of great annoyance to them as well as to the superintendent, as many meritorious persons who apply for temporary shelter or more permanent accommodations have to be refused for want of room. The average number of inmates in the home during the year has been 58; 58,093 meals have been provided during the year; 54 inmates have been assisted in securing employment.

The general good health of the inmates, and the fact that only one death occurred among them during the year, demonstrate the efficient superintendence of our matron and the sanitary condition of the building.

Within the past year some new work has been undertaken by the association. A room on the first floor of the building was fitted up for a kitchen, where cooking lessons were given by a teacher from the Northfield School of Domestic Science, the instruction beginning the 1st of March. The day classes for girls and ladies were popular and profitable from the first, but the evening classes for working girls were not successful, as the girls would not attend. However, we hope to do better in the coming year in this line of work.

The auxiliary, composed of young ladies, which was formed more than a year ago, has done efficient work the past year in establishing a library, taking charge of entertainments, raising some money to help in buying books and bookcases, and in many other ways rendering aid to the officers of the association. This auxiliary now numbers over 50 members.

Devotional meetings are held each Monday evening in the parlors of the home, and ministers from our various denominations freely give their service. Regular meetings of the board of managers are held the first Friday of each month, except during the summer. The anniversary exercises last November were attended by Commissioner Macfarland, who delivered an address.

We respectfully ask that the usual appropriation of \$4,000 may be continued as a partial support of the association.

Permit me to repeat the suggestion contained in my last annual report that Congress appropriate a sufficient sum to complete the building according to its original plan. The grounds of the association are ample for such enlargement, and the requirements of our work make it a necessity if such work is to be increased.

The officers of the association are: President, Mrs. John M. Harlan; vice-presidents, Mrs. Melville W. Fuller, Mrs. Thomas Wilson, Mrs. E. Whittlesey, Mrs. G. O. Little, Mrs. David J. Brewer; secretary, Mrs. W. L. Clift, 1434 Chapin street NW.; treasurer, Mrs. Delia A. Freeman, 914 French street NW.

Respectfully submitted.

ABBIE B. CLIFT,
Secretary.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

ASSETS.

Estimated value of real estate.....	\$54,000.00
Estimated value of personal property, consisting of furniture and equipment.....	3,000.00
Accumulated endowment, consisting of Government bonds.....	3,800.00
Total.....	60,800.00

RECEIPTS.

Amount of private funds on hand July 1, 1900	\$819.50
Received from boarders.....	\$4,444.30
Received from register (including membership fees from auxiliary, \$24.50).....	80.90
Received from W. C. A. auxiliary and cooking school	107.99
Interest on bonds	152.00
Church collections at Thanksgiving services:	
First Congregational Church.....	\$27.14
New York Avenue Presbyterian Church.....	58.16
Lutheran Memorial Church.....	8.00
Western Presbyterian Church.....	8.00
	101.29
From anniversary tea, including individual donations.....	16.95
Refunded from traveling expenses of teacher.....	1.00
	4,904.43
Received from Government appropriation	4,000.00
Total.....	9,723.93

DISBURSEMENTS.

Table expenses.....	\$4,419.74
Superintendent's contingent expenses	120.00
Salaries.....	1,917.67
Gas	171.72
Fuel	411.25
Ice.....	121.61
House furnishing.....	329.16
Ordinary repairs to building and fences.....	212.34
Permanent improvements, not including kitchen for cooking school	443.40
Druggists' supplies	26.60
Printing and blank books.....	66.55
Care of sick at National Homeopathic Hospital.....	70.90
Insurance on building and furniture for three years.....	80.00
Outdoor relief.....	9.00
Dues to International Board W. C. A. for 1900 and 1901.....	16.00
Miscellaneous, including \$13.80 for removal of ashes.....	58.37
Expenses of cooking school:	
Salary of teacher three months	\$54.00
Traveling expenses of teacher.....	30.00
Materials for use of school.....	46.18
Kitchen furnishing.....	32.93
Fitting up room.....	119.35
	<u>282.46</u>
Total.....	8,756.77
To balance on hand June 30, 1901.....	967.16
Total.....	<u>9,723.93</u>

The following brief statement of the receipts and expenditures of the association, as paid from public and private funds, respectively, during the year ending June 30, 1901, is also submitted:

PUBLIC FUNDS.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Balance on hand June 30, 1900	None.	For salaries.....	\$760.00
From appropriation	\$1,000.00	For other items of current expense	3,240.00
Total	4,000.00	Total	4,000.00

PRIVATE FUNDS.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Balance on hand June 30, 1900	\$819.50	For salaries.....	\$1,211.67
From board of inmates.....	4,444.30	For drugs and medicines.....	26.60
From interest	152.00	For materials for use in cooking school.	46.18
From cooking school.....	97.49	For current repairs to maintain prop- erty	212.34
From all other sources	210.64	For permanent improvements	562.75
Total	5,723.93	For other items of current expense	2,697.23
Respectfully submitted.		Balance on hand June 30, 1901	967.16
		Total	5,723.93

DELIA A. FREEMAN, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE YOUNG WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN HOME.

Days board furnished inmates.....	13,650
Days board furnished employees	2,614
Days paid for	10,582
Days furnished free	3,068
Number for whom employment was found	36
Persons entertained during year.....	272

REPORT OF TREASURER.

Balance on hand at last report, June 30, 1900	\$335.87
Received from Young Womans' Christian Home	4,641.20
Received from United States appropriation.....	1,000.00
Received from all other sources	468.70
Total	6,445.77

Disbursements for year ending June 30, 1901:

Salaries of superintendent and servants	\$1,281.50
Current expenses and maintenance	4,313.59
Interest on loan	225.00
Cash to balance	625.68

Total	6,445.77
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CAROLINE HERRON, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE FLORENCE CRITTENTON HOPE AND HELP MISSION.

GENTLEMEN: We herewith present the annual report of the Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission, 218 Third street, NW., Washington, D. C., for the year closed June 30, 1901.

The past year has been one of earnest labor, and, we believe, has been crowned with satisfactory results. Our house has been full at all times, but even with our enlarged quarters, we would not have been able to care for many that have come to us had it not been for the interest shown in our work by friends, many noble women opening their homes to take in and care for those whom we were unable to accommodate, and yet whom we felt were worthy of aid. At no other time during our history has it been possible for us to find such good homes for our inmates, when they were prepared to enter into the activities of the outer world once more. Many of our young mothers whom we reported placed in good country homes in our last report are still in those homes to-day, giving entire satisfaction. We have adhered strictly to our principle of keeping mother and child together, and during the year not one who has come under our care has voluntarily relinquished her little one.

The personal interest which the ladies of our board take in our work, and the sacrifices that they are willing to make for it, is shown by the fact that during the year the only two babies that we had for adoption were taken by members of the board, and are being reared as their own children, with all the surroundings of refined Christian homes.

It has been one of the unsolved philanthropic problems of the District to know what to do with the unmarried colored mothers who are to be found in so many of the institutions. Previously we have cared for a few, but it has been only during the past year that we have been able to undertake systematic work in their behalf. Through the generosity of friends, in connection with our colored mission in Alexandria, we have been able to care for all those who have applied to us. Results have been most satisfactory, and it has been proved that these colored girls can be cared for more easily and at less expense than the average white girl. As a rule, they are better trained for work, and more capable of earning their own living in a shorter time. In a number of cases every penny that has been expended upon them has been returned to us by them. I mention this matter in detail because, so far as I know, this is the first organized effort which has been made to reach them, and our experience will be an encouragement to others to undertake this work.

Through the cooperation of the police a larger number of girls have been brought to us from the street than ever before. We rejoice in the fact that the policeman is learning to be something of a missionary, and rather than arrest a girl when she is recognized as a law-breaker for the first time, they have brought her to us, and given her another chance to "think on her ways." We have also had a number

of girls from the police courts that have had leniency shown them and have been sent to us, hoping that in this way they might be saved from becoming registered criminals. Some of these cases have proved that they were worthy of this consideration; others have been returned to the authorities. Two cases received from this source deserve special mention:

A little Jewish girl, barely 13 years old, was discovered by some ladies visiting the jail. She had run away from her home in an adjacent city, had come to Washington, and been arrested for larceny, having stolen a few cents from one of the large stores. These ladies after visiting her applied to the authorities in her behalf and were enabled to have clemency extended to her. By them she was brought to us, and was found to be docile and obedient, giving no evidence whatever of depravity, but winning the love of all by her gentle, childlike manner. Her father was notified of her whereabouts, came gladly and took her home. How terrible it would have been for that child to have spent those days in the demoralizing atmosphere of a prison.

The second case was equally interesting. A girl of about 17 years, of good family connections, was guilty of using about \$10 of money belonging to a friend with whom she was very intimate. When the loss was reported to the police suspicion pointed to her. They immediately went to see her. When asked if she knew anything of the money she confessed that she had used it, but expected to return it in a short time. The case, however, was prosecuted, and the girl convicted and sentenced to seven months' imprisonment. The judge, however, suspended execution of sentence upon condition that she come and spend that time with us, which of course she gladly agreed to do. At this writing six months' time of her sentence has expired, and it is the general opinion that we have seldom had a more useful, willing, or obedient girl. She knew but little of how to work when she came to us, but she was a willing pupil, and for the past two months has been in charge of our kitchen, doing the most important part of the cooking for a family of fifty to sixty people. We feel that she has been cared for at a much less expense in our home than the District could have cared for her, even in jail, and she leaves us fully equipped to earn her own living, feeling that she has friends among many of the best women in Washington interested in her career. Instead of going out a branded criminal, she leaves us after having earned a reputation for faithful service. In looking at her I am reminded of what a girl, serving a three months' sentence in jail, said to me, with a bitterness of expression appalling in one so young:

The judge said my sentence was but three months, but it is a life sentence, for it does not make any difference how long I live, I can never regain my position. I must remain a criminal all my life, because the world never forgives a woman.

This dear girl has been saved such an awful fate as this, and the world has a useful member of society where, under different circumstances, she might have been an outcast.

We wish to reiterate the fact that we desire to be used in connection with the correctional and reformatory departments of the District. We believe we can be of great value as a means of giving a last chance for a better life, under circumstances which preclude its being taken advantage of by those desirous of escaping the punishment justly meted out for their transgressions. There is no public institution belonging

to the District that can do this work, as the Reform School is intended for quite a different class.

In speaking to a member of your honorable body upon the subject of our appropriation, he said: "There is no argument why we should recommend this appropriation any more than that of the many other private institutions in the District." I do not think, however, that he had had an opportunity of studying the character of the work done in our institution. Without in any way going into the merits of the case in regard to the advisability of giving public money to private institutions, but in order to answer the question, I wish to call attention to one point.

In almost every case that we receive from the District the individual is a lawbreaker, and sooner or later will become amenable to the law. The taxpayers or the philanthropic of the District will have to care for her, either in the hospitals, the house of detention, the Reform School, the city jail, or the insane asylum, and frequently she will be buried at their expense. In any of these places she is a dead expense, because she can not do anything to earn her own support or learn to be more self-respecting or self-supporting, and the cost per diem for her support will be far more than it would be if she were placed in our charge. In the vast majority of cases, if she is placed with us, she will have refined, stimulating environment, coupled with practical training, and every opportunity will be afforded her to make something of herself. If she fails to do this, we can at least feel that she has had the opportunity and has willfully rejected it.

Many girls become public charges in the District who are too old to be placed under the care of the Board of Children's Guardians. For many reasons they can not be put into the Reform School, and the only thing that is to be done with them is to send them to the city jail, for a shorter or a longer period, and then turn them loose, to repeat over and over again the same offenses, with the same punishment, until the end of the sad story.

Our work has no endowment whatsoever, and is entirely dependent upon the amount raised annually for its support. The president of our national organization, Mr. Charles N. Crittenton, of New York, has been most generous to our work in the District, and apart from the handsome donations which he has made direct to our treasury, he has spent many hundreds of dollars in caring for individual cases, which have come under our charge, by giving opportunities which we would have been unable to offer. Because of its unpopularity, and the misconception of this work, it has taken heroic efforts to raise what money we have secured this past year. We can not do any more, and unless we are allowed the appropriation hereafter our work must be curtailed in the District.

While our institution can not be legally called a public charity, still, from the fact that at least two officials of the District are officially connected with it, and we have always held ourselves bound to take any one sent to us officially from any officer of the District, that our books are always open for inspection to any official of the District who desires to examine them, and we hold ourselves entirely amenable to your honorable body, we feel that we meet all the requirements which would justify us in being intrusted with the small amount of public funds that is so necessary to the future maintenance of our work. We believe that the amount of private funds which our institution receives,

compared with the receipts of other institutions in the District, is a sufficient guaranty that we have not ceased to labor because of public assistance, but on the other hand, have felt encouraged and stimulated to go on to greater efforts. We, therefore, most earnestly request your honorable body that you will recommend to Congress for the coming year the amount of the appropriation which we have heretofore received, namely, \$2,000.

We are encouraged to believe that you will grant this, from the fact that Florence Crittenton homes in twenty-four different States this year receive State, county, or city aid. This year, in several locations, where the strictest supervision by State board of charities exists, the appropriation has been increased, on the recommendation of the board. Also new grants have been voted by State legislatures. In all these instances there has been no necessity for lobbying, and not a penny has been required to be expended for the services of those who have aided us to get our appropriations. The interest has been entirely because they believed in the worthiness of the cause, which they were willing to assist.

Our methods of dealing with erring girls have received the commendation of many of the foremost philanthropists, men and women, who have given years of study to the social question. A recent number of the Outlook, June 1, discussing editorially the deplorable moral condition existing in the Philippines, recommended to the United States Government the consideration of the methods used in the Florence Crittenton homes, and suggests that the establishment of such homes by the Government would do far more to better this condition than any of the methods that have been discussed.

We note these facts with pleasure, because it shows that competent persons are turning their attention to the condition of unfortunate women, and, while we do not claim to have, in any sense, solved the problem, we do believe that because of the existence of a Florence Crittenton Home no woman in Washington need make a dishonest living, because a door of escape is always open to her, if she is willing to enter it.

We have made extensive repairs during the past year, and have built a wing containing twenty single bed rooms. In this way we are able to grade our work in a manner most advantageous to the completion of our plan of advancement, and also to add to the comfort of the members of the family. An operating room and a bath room have been added to our maternity department, and porches, running the entire length of the building in the rear, have been built, which gives much more air as well as freedom to those whose activities must, at best, be confined to a limited space.

Owing to these improvements we could not receive maternity cases for several months, which accounts for the small number of births recorded, and also for the number of children received in the Home, many of our inmates coming to us after the birth of their children elsewhere.

Our work has been greatly retarded during the past year, owing to an epidemic of diphtheria through which we passed, and in spite of a most thorough examination by the health officers no cause could be discovered for the outbreak.

We desire to acknowledge the valuable assistance rendered us by the authorities of the Garfield Hospital, who kindly received all of our diphtheria cases until the contagious ward was filled, after which time

we had to care for them ourselves. Because of the watchful care which the patients received from our corps of physicians, as well as the faithful attention bestowed at the hospital, not a death occurred.

We have had only one adult death during the year, that being the case of a young girl who had recently come to the Home and was transferred by us to the Columbia Hospital, where she died a few hours afterwards.

It is impossible to record a great deal of the money that is spent upon the inmates of our institution. Frequently persons of prominence become interested in individual cases, and will make themselves responsible for the expenses of their advancement. Sometimes large amounts are spent which can not be recorded by us. One case is characteristic:

A prominent clergyman, interested in educational and sociological questions, became interested in the advancement of a case which he was instrumental in placing in our charge. After the girl had been a year under our care, and had shown a true reformation of character, with ability and courage, he was determined to give her the best educational opportunities. The money was forthcoming to send her to a distant State, to a well-known educational institution, where she remained until she was graduated with honorable mention. At the present time she is occupying a lucrative and honorable position, and her social surroundings and acquaintances are of the highest order. This has been accomplished at the cost of more than \$1,000, none of which appears on our treasurer's books. This is a case which typifies what we mean when we speak of social as well as moral regeneration.

Report of inmates for the fiscal year.

	Children.	Adults.	Total.
Number remaining June 30, 1900.....	17	35	52
Admitted during the year.....	74	196	270
Born	16	.....	16
Total	107	231	338
Provided for in homes	58	142	200
Transferred	20	43	63
Died (2 stillbirths)	8	.....	8
Remaining June 30, 1901	21	46	67
Total	107	231	338

Financial report for fiscal year.

Balance from 1900.....	\$65. 54
United States Government	2, 000. 00
Rent	180. 00
Donations	2, 006. 90
Loan	5. 00
	<u>4, 257. 44</u>
Disbursements:	
Rent	901. 00
Salaries	569. 00
Medicines	113. 46
Loan	5. 00
Other current expenses	2, 624. 83
Balance.....	45. 15
	<u>4, 257. 44</u>

Donations in addition to above:

Provisions	1,729.34
Furniture, etc.....	651.85
Total	2,381.19

Financial report of auxiliary committee.

RECEIPTS.

Donations in cash	\$974.00
From chairman purchasing committee	6.00
Loan	10.00
Total	990.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salary, additional worker.....	\$300.00
Expenses, solicitor	36.00
Clothes and expenses for inmates.....	420.00
Expenses, maternity department.....	143.50
Railroad tickets	84.50
Expenses, purchasing committee	6.00
Total	990.00

CONTRIBUTIONS.

Milk	\$145.00
Bread	365.00
Ice	109.50
Through chairman purchasing committee	30.95
Total	650.45

TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES.

Cash contributions	\$5,237.44
Contributions in kind.....	3,031.64
Total	8,269.08

KATE WALLER BARRETT,
General Superintendent.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

REPORT OF THE COLUMBIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

GENTLEMEN: As secretary of the Columbia Polytechnic Institute for the Blind of the District of Columbia, the writer gladly avails himself of the opportunity afforded by the invitation of your secretary, Mr. George S. Wilson, to submit a report for your consideration.

The Columbia Polytechnic Institute became incorporated on the 17th day of May, 1900, with the following list of incorporators: Rev. H. N. Couden, Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, Mr. Justice Brewer, Dr. J. W. Bischoff, The Right Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, Mr. F. E. Cleaveland, Rev. J. F. Mackin, Mr. E. S. Parker, Judge J. M. Wilson, Lieut. Commander Fred A. Miller, Mr. H. R. W. Miles, Mr. S. H. Kaufman, Mr. Beriah Wilkins, Mr. Myron M. Parker, Rev. Richard P. Williams, Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith, Col. Frank S. Colton, and Dr. S. O. Richey.

Its objects, as set forth in the articles of incorporation, are to provide instruction and employment for the adult blind, with a view to their becoming self-sustaining. Provision is made for giving the progressive and experienced blind representation on the board of trustees.

The building 1808 H street has been purchased by the corporation, is located near the junction of H street, Eighteenth street, and Pennsylvania avenue, within two blocks of the White House; it is in every way well adapted for the purposes of an institution. The organization starts out with a donation of \$5,000 from Congress, and is looking forward to the support of the philanthropic friends of the work.

On the 17th day of November, 1900, the following officers were elected to serve for a term of four years: President, Rev. H. N. Couden, D. D.; vice-president, Hon. Joseph R. Hawley; secretary, F. E. Cleaveland; treasurer, Rev. Richard P. Williams; clerk, Mr. H. R. W. Miles. A board of regents, charged with the usual duty of directors, was constituted, consisting of the president, secretary, and treasurer, and ex-Governor Sidney D. Perham, and Commander F. A. Miller.

As the appropriation of \$5,000 by Congress has only been available since May, at which time it was placed to the credit of the institution, we are only able to report the purchase of a building at 1808 H street NW. and its equipment as far as possible with the means at the disposal of the corporation, to carry into effect the objects and purposes of the institution.

The printing department of the institution has been in operation successfully for the past eight weeks, during which time it has employed several blind people who had received some training previous to the establishment of this department. Under the supervision of Mr. Oliver L. Bell, foreman of this department, the income from the work done has amounted to about \$250.

Your secretary has already paid us a visit, and we would gladly welcome a visit from all the members of your honorable board, to the end that they may be able to bear testimony to the practicability of employing blind persons in this industry.

This department alone, if supplemented by the patronage of the public, will unquestionably furnish profitable employment to a large number of the blind people of this District.

Other branches of industry will be established as soon as the necessary capital can be secured.

So short a time having elapsed since actual work began, we can do little more in this report than give a brief statement of the reasons for and the need of such an institution in the District of Columbia, with a brief history of the efforts of the friends interested in the welfare of the sightless to provide employment for the blind people of the District, and at the same time create an object lesson that will be of great value to the cause of the blind throughout the country.

Every person who asserts a truth which is opposed to the commonly accepted theory and settled belief of the world assumes the burden of proving and maintaining the correctness of his assertion. There appears to be a law which makes it necessary for every upward and progressive step taken in the cause of humanity to stand the test of the most persistent, unreasoning, and bitter opposition. This is true even when the proposition is susceptible of the plainest demonstration, and when popular error and prejudice are defeated in every encounter. There are always relations in life which will be affected by the adoption of a new theory.

The pride of opinion on the part of those heretofore commonly accepted as authority on the questions presented for consideration must be encountered. It matters not though the cause be that of a class whose condition in life excites the greatest commiseration and sympathy; the rule is not relaxed even when the new theory advanced claims to be able to rescue this class from their unhappy condition.

Not many years ago it was common in dealing with the insane to chain them with an iron collar about their necks to the wall of a narrow, cold cell, and by this treatment to goad them to violent raving. To-day thousands of the insane, comfortably cared for, are permitted such liberties that they are enabled to wander about beautiful grounds, enjoying warmth and sunshine, enter concert halls provided for their entertainment, and thus become so docile in their behavior that it is difficult to believe them insane, and yet the hopes of the promoters of this change in the treatment of the insane were only realized after many years of determined and most disheartening opposition.

Ninety years ago the deaf were believed to be in as hopeless a condition in life as are the imbeciles of to-day. Now they go forth from institutions of learning equipped to assume the responsibilities of life, and any able-bodied deaf person attempting to assume the rôle of mendicant on account of his limitation, or would be content to be supported in idleness, would find neither an indulgent public nor friends willing to be thus imposed upon.

There has been, and still is, a marked difference between the policies pursued by the would-be benefactors of the blind in Europe and America. In Europe, and especially in Great Britain, the improvement in the condition of the adult blind has received as much attention as has been bestowed upon the instruction of blind children. In America, with few exceptions, the institutions for the blind have had an age limit of admission which excludes adults. Those who became blind by accident or otherwise after they were eighteen years of age as a rule found no provisions made for their instruction or employ-

ment. Homeless and friendless blind children were and are received as pupils, and after receiving instruction for a term of years, during which time they were provided with a comfortable home, found their graduation day, however, to be the saddest instead of the gladdest day of their lives. Their home at the institution was gone, and they had no other: the almshouse was their only refuge. Cultivated and refined young women were brought face to face with the problem of self-support, and they have gone out of institutions conscious of their ability to do much, only to find that as soon as they stepped out into the world they were regarded and treated as helpless paupers—their entreaties to be given a chance to do something for their own support met by the same incredulous smile with which persons of sound mind treat the vagaries of the insane. Men in the prime of life, with a wife and children depending on them for support, suddenly deprived of sight by some terrible accident, have been compelled to see their children bound out to strangers, the wife and mother forced to find work for her own support, while the husband and father wasted a young and vigorous manhood in idleness as the inmate of a poorhouse. Had these men been residing in Glasgow, Scotland, or near any of the many large towns in Great Britain, they would have known that there was an institution at hand where blind men, like themselves, were being employed and earning sufficient wages to support themselves and families, and they would have been spared the added misery of a separation from wife and children.

The first institution for the instruction of the blind established in the United States was the Perkins Institute in Boston, Mass. This institution was incorporated March 2, 1829. Dr. Samuel G. Howe, the noted philanthropist, became its director August, 1831. After eighteen years of experience at the head of this institution in the report of the institution published in 1849 we find Dr. Howe making use of the following language:

It is found by experience that often sufferers present themselves and ask earnestly for help and solace, and work, for whose case the institution was not originally intended, but who are totally unprovided for elsewhere, and whose appeal is so touching as to be irresistible; we mean those who are suddenly struck blind in early manhood, by accident or by disease.

It is not a rare occurrence that a young, healthy, and bright-eyed man is in an instant blinded for life. The condition of such persons is more deplorable than that of those born blind, who know not what darkness is, because they never knew what light is. But to the man who has lived in an atmosphere of light, whose existence has been, as it were, enlarged and multiplied by the vast range of visible objects which the sense of sight seems to give him for his own, to incorporate, as it were, with his very being, until light and life become one and the same—to him there is something real, sensible, and terrible in the darkness which suddenly covers him like a pall when his eyes are blasted. He is at first like one buried alive. All his thoughts, all his efforts, all his prayers are for deliverance from this thick gloom—for some means of struggling out of it and back into light again. He knew the world mainly by its visible beauties, his wife by her loving looks, his children by their rosy cheeks, his friends by their smiling faces; but these and all other things are to him suddenly eclipsed, and friends, children, wife, the world, are all lost, as it seems, forever. Hope, that can not be killed outright, at first whispers that by some miraculous recovery of sight, all these lost treasures may yet be restored to him; and though the word of promise is broken to the ear, he finds it is kept to the hope, that these things are really restored to him, and that his intellectual and social relations with the world and with the objects of his affections may be maintained in all their intimacy and strength, in spite of blindness. As the needle points to the pole, by night as well as by day, so his love for relatives and friends still draws him to them, through the darkness that hides them from his sight. Little by little he becomes resigned; he even recovers his cheerfulness and his interest in life is reawakened; but soon his sky is clouded again by the discovery of his helplessness, and his dependence.

The interest and the sympathy of others, so warmly excited at first by his terrible misfortune, gradually grow less, and if he has no parents to support him, he begins to be considered a burden. He has then before him the dreary prospect of a life of dependence upon relatives and friends, to be dragged on until they are weary of well-doing, or are dead; and beyond that lies the cheerless scene of an old age and a deathbed in the almshouse. Besides this the rust of idleness soon begins to eat into his soul. He finds that it is not life merely to be alive and unemployed, and begins to pine for an occupation as much as he ever pined for recovery of his sight. He is not young enough to enter a school for the blind, and go through a course of study with the boys, but he is not too old to learn a trade and earn his own livelihood.

It is for the relief of such cases as the one thus described that further provision is necessary.

Had Dr. Howe lived to see his suggestions carried out, who can tell what changes might have taken place to better the condition of the adult blind during the past fifty years? As an example of what may be accomplished by simply inspiring hope and self-reliance, we here give an article printed in the *Inland Printer*:

Probably there is no more striking instance of what can be accomplished by grit and insistent and ambitious courage, in the face of almost insurmountable difficulties, than is set forth in the case of Charles J. Leary, who conducts a job-printing establishment in Fall River, Mass. Deprived as he is of one of nature's most valued and necessary gifts—the sense of sight—yet he successfully carries on and conducts personally a printing establishment which is always busy, and which has the reputation of turning out work second to none of its class in the city. No pen can picture and no language describe the despair and anguish of heart and soul during those dark hours of trial and despondency immediately following his loss of sight. Mr. Leary, when he now talks of them feels perplexed as to why he did not break down in spirit and in courage, and give up the unequal battle with the vicissitudes of a cruel fate. One day, while in one of his saddened and despairing moods, two of his friends sought to encourage him by reference to a hopeful future. They were Miss Hughes and Miss McHale, of Bristol, R. I. They began to tell him of the almost marvelous work of blind people done by the inmates of the Connecticut Industrial Home for the Blind, which was under the management of F. E. Cleaveland, a lawyer, blind himself, yet engaged in the regular practice of his profession.

Mr. Leary, after hearing the encouraging reports of the kindly disposed young women, had a letter written to Mr. Cleaveland, the outcome of which was that the latter invited the Fall River printer to enter the department for printing and book-binding.

Mr. Leary went to Connecticut with a friend, and with the intention of accepting the offer he soon returned. He says that he had been there but a few hours when he got to thinking over his case and arrived at the conclusion that if he could work at the good old trade in an institution, what was to hinder him from doing the same at home for the benefit of those dependent upon him, and where he might be able to accept and enjoy the comfort and companionship and affection they were so anxious to bestow upon him.

With the assistance of kind friends, two of the city's leading business men, he fitted out a small room in the A. J. Borden building and started in to earn a living. Inside of one year he had to double the size of his room and add new stock. At the end of two years he finds himself forced to take still larger quarters in the M. T. Hudner building, on South Main street. His place is one of the neatest, best arranged job rooms in the city, and he keeps from four to six hands at work. Not long ago he had a call from Superintendent Bates, of the public schools, who asked him if he could do a job for him personally. Mr. Leary replied that he could, and Mr. Bates left the copy for a circular, of which he ordered quite a number. Mr. Leary set up the copy, having it read to him, took a stone proof, and sent it to the office of Superintendent Bates for correction and revision. It came back without a single correction, and Superintendent Bates was so enthusiastic over the accuracy of the work that he took occasion to show it to several of the teachers and pupils as an instance of what might be accomplished by courage, energy, and persistency in the face of disadvantage and adversity.

Mr. Leary had followed the trade of printing and bookbinding for eighteen years prior to his becoming blind. His giving up all attempts to go on with his trade and surrendering to despair was because he

shared with the seeing world the notion that the blind must necessarily be hopelessly dependent. It was only necessary to disabuse his mind of this idea and take him into a printing office where blind people were actually working at the "good old trade," as he called it, to enkindle courage and self-reliance, and he had only to make the attempt to discover that the knowledge and experience gained in eighteen years' work at the trade was still a valuable asset which only needed to be made use of to make him once more a happy and useful member of society.

Twenty-eight years ago the writer was confronted by a condition and a theory. The condition was a total loss of sight; the theory was that a blind person was necessarily helpless and hopelessly dependent. The condition remains, but the theory, so far as he himself is concerned, has been effectually exploded. After twenty years of active business life in the practice of his profession, during five of which he held the office of public prosecutor for the county in which he resided, the writer was appointed secretary of the State board of education for the blind of his native State. During the past eight years he has been called upon to solve for other blind people the problems which he was forced to solve for himself.

In July, 1899, he was chosen by the American Association of Educators of the Blind chairman of a committee to wait upon Congress to obtain desired legislation. As a delegate from the United States to the International Conference of Educators of the Blind, held in Paris, France, August, 1900, an opportunity was afforded the writer to visit the institutions for the blind in Scotland, England, and France. All this experience and study of the conditions and limitations of the blind has but served to strengthen his conviction that every able-bodied blind person is capable of self-support, and that when this is understood by the public and the blind people themselves by and through the establishment of workshops for the blind in all the large business centers of the country, blind persons everywhere will throw off the burden of dependence and become active and useful members of society.

In June, of the year 1900, a meeting of the educated and progressive blind people of New England, as guests of the alumni of the Perkins Institution, was held at the United States Hotel in Boston, and was addressed by Dr. Couden and many others, whose success in life had qualified them to speak from knowledge gained by experience. Shortly after this conference the writer received the following communication:

Resolved, That this association views with great gratification and approval the establishment of an institution for the training of the adult blind at Washington, D. C., under the fostering care of the National Government, and we are especially gratified with the article of association of this institution which provides that at least three of its nine trustees shall be chosen from the experienced and progressive blind.

Resolved, That this resolution be spread upon the records of the Alumni Association, and that a copy be transmitted to Mr. F. E. Cleaveland.

JOEL W. SMITH,
Master of Ceremonies.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, Boston, June 21, 1900.

If your honorable board can spare the space the writer much desires to append to this communication the open letter written by him to the Commissioners of the District prior to the action of Congress making an appropriation for the use of this institution.

I have the honor to remain, with respect, your obedient servant,

F. E. CLEAVELAND,
Secretary.

A CHANCE FOR THE BLIND—OPEN LETTER TO THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS, BY F. E. CLEVELAND.

GENTLEMEN: My attention has been called to a letter from the superintendent of charities to the editor of the Washington Post, which appeared in its issue of February 19, and I am much gratified to see the progress he had made toward grasping the correct idea of the position taken by intelligent blind people, who, from years of contact with the world, have been able to bring to a thoughtful consideration of the problems presented to the sightless a knowledge born of experience. In the communication referred to, in which he takes exceptions to the published abstract of his report, he makes use of the following language:

"Blind persons of the better class are everywhere clamoring for the correction of the exaggerated notion of their helplessness. They are not asking for charity. What they want is a fair recognition of their abilities and a chance to work out their own independence."

I recall the interview which I had with the superintendent of charities one evening on the occasion of his visit to my office, at which time he did me the honor to confer with me concerning the wisdom of the legislation proposed by bill H. R. 4347. I recall stating in reply to his question that I had no knowledge of the origin of this bill, or that it was to be introduced. I speak of this in this connection, as I have noted from conversation with people in Washington interested in the efforts of our association in this city that the impression has obtained that our association had caused this bill to be introduced, and that by an unfavorable report the superintendent of charities had placed himself in a position to oppose the measures advocated by me and the association I represent.

I recall that at this interview he and I discussed the measures proposed by the bill, and that I stated it to be my judgment that the bill asked for too much, and that I feared by so doing its advocates would defeat the very object it was intended to further. The superintendent of charities assured me at the time that such was the impression he had formed, but that he would give the subject careful consideration and would endeavor to obtain information from every source that would throw light upon the problems involved.

MR. LEWIS'S CONCLUSIONS.

I have waited with considerable anxiety for his conclusions. The reason for this anxiety will be apparent when I state that I knew he would find a wide difference existing between the opinions of sighted persons holding positions which give color to their claims to be authority on the subject and the opinions entertained by the educated and successful blind.

It is therefore with much gratification that I note the language employed by him in the communication above cited, and that after having given the subject a careful study, and having read the theories and opinions of sighted persons claiming to be authority on the subject, he has been able to grasp so correct an idea of the real needs of the adult blind. I specify the adult blind because the institutions now existing for the education of blind children, so far as the scope of their work extends, are accomplishing excellent results. It is, therefore, with the adult blind and their chances in life that we have to deal, and in what follows, I, as their advocate, desire to submit to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia the principal reasons why I believe the efforts of the American Association to Promote the Education and Employment of the Blind should be seconded, first, by the people of the District of Columbia and finally by Congress.

When the hopes, aspirations, and all that is worth living for in the lives of the blind are to be placed on one side of the scale, and a petition to Congress for a sum of money required to enable the adult blind to realize these hopes and aspirations submitted for your approval are placed on the other side of the scale, the judge appointed to hold the balance should be an ideal judge. In order, therefore, that the member of your board selected to examine into the merits of our petition may be placed in a position to see and consider the case presented from the standpoint of the blind, as well as from the standpoint of the seeing, before I proceed let there be placed over his eyes a bandage, for has not the wisdom of the ages created as its ideal a goddess of justice with bandaged eyes?

BRINGING THE ARGUMENT HOME.

Therefore, Mr. Commissioner, let us suppose, for the sake of the argument, that you are totally and permanently blind. Would you therefore become altogether a different person; a person whose judgment, discretion, motives, and character would

become so changed that you would thereby need to have some person with sight to think, act, and decide for you upon all matters? Are you able to discover now any impairment of the powers of the mind? Do you not recall that many times in your life, when your mind was occupied in the solution of some difficult problem and you desired to reason closely, you have closed the natural eyes in order that you might reason more clearly and see more plainly with the eyes of the mind? Do you perceive any reason why, even if you were compelled to walk through life thus handicapped, you would not be as capable of exercising sound judgment in the discharge of the duties of the office you now hold? In fact, can you discover any reason why you could not continue to hold the office of Commissioner and, making use of the eyes of others, as men use spectacles, be as serviceable and valuable a public servant as you now are? Will you not agree with me that the office you now hold is an office the incumbent of which should be selected because of his qualities of mind? Will you not go one step further and agree that any office, occupation, or position where probity and superior powers of the mind are the chief requisites, could be filled by a person possessing these qualifications even though he should be blind? Do you not recall that Mr. Fawcett, postmaster-general under Gladstone, who was one of the most popular and successful postmasters-general England ever had, was a blind man? Turn with me to the encyclopedia and read the life of the celebrated naturalist, Huber, who is still a leading authority. Let us have his testimony in his own words on the ability of the sightless to overcome the disadvantages of the loss of sight. We quote his language to a friend who could see: "I am much more certain of what I declare to the world than you are, for you published what your own eyes only have seen, while I take the mean among many witnesses."

IN POETRY AND HISTORY.

Entering the domain of poetry and history, it is hardly necessary to ask you to recall that Homer completed the *Iliad* and composed the *Odyssey* after he became blind. That it was not until after Milton was turned from his political career by his becoming blind that he wrote *Paradise Lost*, and that our own Prescott, author of *Ferdinand and Isabella*, *Conquest of Mexico* and *Conquest of Peru*, gathered his material and produced these valuable contributions to history after losing his sight.

We are living in an age of wonderful achievements of the mind and the triumph of inventions. But ask of any scientist or inventor whether he can not trace much of his success to the quiet hour, when, with the head upon the pillow and the eyes closed, he has found greater power to see clearly with the eye of the mind? Did you ever realize that it is to the sense of hearing and not to the sense of sight that we are indebted for the invention of the telegraph and telephone, and that a seeing man when connected by telephone with the business world in this relation is no better off than a blind man would be?

Blind men, as clergymen, have attained the greatest eminence, and as lawyers and physicians have met with remarkable success. William E. Cramer, of Milwaukee, as a journalist, and at one time editor of the *Albany Argus*, takes rank among the distinguished men in that vocation in this country. How many men are aware that Herreshoff, the designer and builder of the *Defender* and *Columbia*, is a blind man? Blind men have successfully engaged in printing, bookbinding, telegraphy, farming and mining, typewriting, stenography, crystal cutting, contracting and building, to say nothing of the well-known vocations such as broom making, chair caning, mattress making; and as musicians, who stand higher than David Wood and Dr. Bischoff, of this city?

With so many examples of achievements of the blind and a thousand more instances that might be cited, where blind men have overcome all obstacles and have carved out for themselves a successful professional or business career, how is it, you ask, that ninety-nine out of every hundred are dependent either upon friends or the public, and why is it that the blind men most in evidence are mendicants or the inmates of almshouses?

Dr. M——, an eminent divine, relates that while standing on the sidewalk in Philadelphia waiting for a friend to join him he took off his silk hat to cool his head, and a passerby, noticing that he was blind, dropped a nickel into it. His intellectual face and general appearance of refinement and culture was no protection against his being taken for a street beggar.

Mr. Fawcett, when a member of Gladstone's cabinet, calling on an eminent lawyer, took it for granted that the lawyer's clerk knew him and neglected to send in his card. He overheard the clerk say to his employer that a blind man wished to see him. The reply was, "Give him a shilling and tell him I am too busy." The embarrassment of the lawyer when the clerk returned with the card of the visitor a moment later and the profusion of apologies which followed may be readily imagined.

TRAINING SCHOOLS IMPORTANT.

Dr. E. Park Lewis, of the New York Institute; Maurice de la Sizeranne, author and leading authority on work for the adult blind in France; Dr. F. J. Campbell, at the head of the Royal Normal College for the Blind, in England, and Prof. C. F. Fraser, director of the Canadian Institution for the Blind, at Halifax, which institution is the most successful in the training of blind people to become self-sustaining of any in America, all agree that the blind and the public must be impressed that the powers and possibilities of the sightless are worth developing; that the obligations of the public are not fulfilled by the giving of alms. It is important, say these gentlemen, three of whom are themselves blind, that training schools for the adults should be established and an opportunity for employment afforded.

Let every blind child come to know that he is expected by his parents, his friends, and the public to prepare himself to take his place among the workers in the world; let it become so thoroughly understood by the people everywhere that blindness is no excuse for a life of idleness and mendicancy, and that self-respect, independence of thought and action may be preserved even though the sight be lost, and you will make blindness a thousand times easier to bear; empty your almshouses of their blind inmates and hand down to posterity a blessing which will make glad the lives of those whose fate it shall be to walk in darkness in the centuries to come.

I learn that over a half million dollars has been expended by Congress in aid of the grand and noble work for the deaf and dumb; that they are leaving Gallaudet College to take their places as respected and honored citizens in all parts of the land. I find no deaf and dumb beggars on the streets of Washington, and yet I have only to go back to the time when the illustrious father of your honored citizens, Dr. Edward Miner Gallaudet, began his work to educate and elevate the deaf mutes of America to find that their lot was as unenviable and their condition as pitiable as that of the majority of the blind to-day. Is it strange, then, that I should indulge the thought that if Dr. Gallaudet, had been a blind man, and laboring in the interests of the blind, there would not be forty blind men begging on the streets of the capital city in the daily view of representative people from all parts of the United States, and saying by their presence and condition, "We are the typical blind?" Blindness is, indeed, a pitiable, hopeless, and helpless condition, and all you can do for us is to give us alms, that we may live on and clog the wheels of progress.

Do they not blast the hopes and aspirations of those who seek to rend the pall that hangs over the land in order that the light of intelligence may dispel the miserable misconception of the seeing world?

As space at my disposal will not permit me to extend this communication, let me close by calling your attention to the condition of the adult blind in the District of Columbia, which speaks with a more eloquent tongue than I possess, and add that the association I represent craves the opportunity to demonstrate that the possibility of placing every able-bodied adult blind person in the District in a way to become self-sustaining, and by so doing to furnish an object lesson to the Representatives of the several States that will not fail to arouse a spirit of emulation on the part of the State governments.

Praying that I may have the support of the philanthropic people of this District until Congress can be made to see its plain duty, I remain, my dear sir, most sincerely and hopefully yours,

F. E. CLEAVELAND.

REPORT OF THE AID ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 6, 1901.*

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with your request, I submit the following report of the Aid Association for the Blind of the District of Columbia:

The Aid Association for the Blind of the District of Columbia was organized on December 8, 1897, with the object of establishing "an industrial home for the blind." On April 13, 1899, the association was incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia, and the object somewhat more specifically stated, as, "to establish a nonsectarian home for the blind of the District of Columbia in the said District, to promote the education and industrial training of the blind, and to aid the needy, dependent blind, and help them to become self-supporting."

With the large number of indigent blind, all conditions being carefully considered, the immediate duty was decided to be the opening of the home department and the providing of shelter, food, and clothing before employment.

Early in our work we received a small rental for a part of the second floor of our building. As our family increased, in harmony with our intention to provide a home in the truest sense, we felt the need of parlors; hence deemed it wise to ask for our tenant's removal in December, 1900.

These rooms, with the halls, have now been comfortably furnished by donations, notably a gift from Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst of \$100 for papering.

There are 11 inmates now in the home, 9 of these being entirely dependent upon the association for support since July 1, 1901. This support includes also clothing and medical attention.

The health of all has been excellent, and their expressed satisfaction indicates the wise management of our matron, Mrs. E. C. Gittings. She has been most vigilant in attention, and has the entire confidence of the board of directors.

One of the pleasant features of the home has been the inauguration of readings afternoons and evenings by volunteers. This entertainment is sometimes varied by music, a piano having been loaned to the home by Messrs. Sanders & Stayman.

On Sunday afternoons devotional services are held, friends kindly officiating. These efforts, especially the services, have done much to brighten the lives of the inmates.

The industrial feature of our work has been most successful. Mattress making, chair caning, and broom making are being done by the men; knitting, crocheting, braiding belts, making aprons, and other plain sewing by the women.

Through the generosity of Mrs. V. L. W. Fox we were enabled to reconstruct the stable in the rear of our premises into workshops. In November, 1900, we transferred our industries from the home to these newly equipped shops, and though unpretentious they are much superior to the undesirable space of the halls where the work had previously been done.

A number of blind men who live at their own homes work in the shop by the day and receive compensation for work done. These are furnished a hot lunch each day without charge.

The orders in our shop have increased so rapidly that there is immediate need for more machinery, which we have no means at hand to purchase.

The home, 915 E street NW., is a large four-story brick building, conservatively estimated at a value of \$22,500, and is subject to a mortgage of \$12,500, of which only \$500 has been paid. The mortgage is placed at 5 per cent. Payments of interest have been regularly met. The property is insured for \$8,000. The taxes have been remitted during the use of the property for charitable purposes.

The present finds us with many demands and small means, there being no income excepting from store rental and the efforts of the board of directors, and we trust this report may give you an idea of our intention and necessities, and that you will include in your next report a recommendation for funds sufficient to enable us to care not only for those now in the home but for others waiting to enter.

In conclusion we submit the treasurer's report to the close of our year, April 30, 1901, with list of officers.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPHINE L. JACOBS,

Recording and Corresponding Secretary.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C.

Report of treasurer.

MAY, 1900.

Receipts:

Balance	\$213. 12
Euchre, per Mrs. Pepper	\$100. 00
Board, account District of Columbia	117. 00
Board, John Permilion	10. 00
Board, transient	3. 50
Donation, E. B. McLean, for mortgage	50. 00
Fees, Mrs. B. O'Sullivan et al	4. 00
Entertainment May 5—	
At Lafayette	27. 25
Sylvester box	6. 00
Per A. U. Hunt	25. 00
F. N. Benjamin	145. 00
J. R. Ash	50. 75
Per A. U. Hunt	13. 00
Donation, G. G. Cornwell	2. 40
Fees, A. A. Balser et al	8. 50
Donation, Jno T. Wilkins	5. 00
	567. 40
Total	
	780. 52

Expenditures:

Paid J. T. Thompson, printing.....	\$27. 90	
Paid Endowment fund, McLean donation	50. 00	
Paid Mrs. Gittings, matron, market	15. 00	
Paid Mrs. A. U. Hunt, secretary	5. 00	
Paid G. W. Carll, meats	10. 65	
Paid Wilkins & Co., butter.....	4. 87	
Paid J. S. Thompson, milk.....	. 90	
Paid J. B. Kaufman, groceries.....	5. 77	
Paid G. G. Cornwell, groceries	8. 07	
Paid Washington Gaslight Company	1. 98	
Paid Endowment fund, per Lafayette entertainment	27. 25	
Paid Endowment fund, per Lafayette entertainment	66. 73	
Paid Lafayette Theater	100. 00	
Paid Knabe & Co.....	4. 00	
Paid Kasper	9. 00	
Paid Daily Post	13. 58	
Paid Evening Star.....	7. 44	
Paid B. S. Adams, printing	3. 75	
Paid J. S. Thompson, printing	9. 00	
Paid American Association, Blind	7. 25	
Paid Mrs. C. E. Main, Fed. W. Clubs.....	1. 00	
Paid Mrs. A. U. Hunt, secretary	10. 00	
Paid Mrs. Gittings, cook boy, etc.....	23. 00	
Paid Endowment fund.....	13. 00	
Paid Endowment fund, Sylvester box.....	6. 00	
		\$431. 14
Balance		349. 38

JUNE, 1900.

Receipts:

Balance.....		\$349. 38
Garden party at Mrs. Hubbard's	\$135. 25	
Board, account District of Columbia.....	124. 30	
A. U. Hunt, account Lafayette Theater entertainment	5. 00	
Cleaveland, rent.....	10. 00	
Donation, Virginia Fox, "workshop"	250. 00	
Fees, Dr. S. O. Richey et al.....	4. 00	
Donation, Mrs. C. E. Main.....	1. 00	
Board, Jno. Permillion.....	10. 00	
		539. 55
Total.....		888. 93

Expenditures:

Paid Endowment fund—		
Euchre	100. 00	
Garden party	135. 25	
Wilkins, donation.....	5. 00	
Hunt, Lafayette.....	5. 00	
Paid Wilkins & Co., butter	4. 86	
Paid G. G. Cornwell & Son, groceries	9. 97	
Paid S. B. Kaufman, groceries.....	6. 46	
Paid J. S. Thompson, milk	1. 29	
Paid George W. Carll, meats.....	14. 16	
Paid Washington Gaslight Company	1. 59	
Paid Mrs. Gittings, matron, markets, etc.....	38. 00	
Paid Endowment fund, Virginia Fox donation.....	250. 00	
Paid Mrs. Gittings, matron, clothing, etc	13. 00	
		584. 58
Balance		304. 35

JULY, 1900.

Receipts:

Balance		\$304.35
Lafayette Theater, per A. U. Hunt.....	\$25.00	
Donations—		
Mrs. John Hancock	2.00	
Unknown.....	5.00	
Rent, per Cleaveland.....	10.00	
Euchre party.....	22.50	
Board, account District of Columbia.....	143.00	
Rent of stable.....	60.00	
Rent of store.....	25.00	
		<u>292.50</u>
Total		596.85

Expenditures:

Paid Mrs. Gittings, matron.....	13.00	
Paid Endowment Fund, Lafayette Fund.....	25.00	
Paid Wilkins & Co., butter	6.43	
Paid G. G. Cornwell, groceries	11.82	
Paid S. B. Kaufman, groceries	7.94	
Paid J. S. Thompson, milk	1.80	
Paid Washington Gaslight Company	.88	
Paid A. U. Hunt, advanced M. C. Holmes.....	25.00	
Paid furniture	22.50	
Paid April groceries	7.00	
Paid A. U. Hunt, secretary	11.00	
Paid Mrs. Gittings, matron, market, etc	42.00	
Paid George W. Carll.....	14.82	
Paid Evening Star.....	11.20	
Paid Endowment Fund, euchre	22.50	
Paid on note.....	206.13	
		<u>429.02</u>
Balance		167.83

AUGUST, 1900.

Receipts:

Balance		\$167.83
Rent, Cleaveland.....	\$10.00	
Rent, Stott, stable.....	15.00	
Board, John Permillion	10.00	
Board, account District of Columbia inmates.....	350.00	
		<u>385.00</u>
Total		552.83

Expenditures:

Paid Mrs. Gittings, servants, etc	51.00	
Paid A. U. Hunt, secretary	5.00	
Paid A. U. Hunt, shop expenses	10.00	
Paid B. S. Adams, printing	28.75	
Paid E. S. Mussey, commissions.....	11.00	
Paid John A. Power, plumbing.....	123.88	
Paid G. G. Cornwell & Sons, groceries.....	13.65	
Paid Washington Gaslight Company	.38	
Paid J. S. Thompson, milk	3.12	
Paid S. B. Kaufman, groceries	10.45	
Paid George W. Carll, meats.....	11.61	
Paid Wilkins & Co., butter	5.87	
		<u>274.71</u>
Balance		278.12

572 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

SEPTEMBER, 1900.

Receipts:

Balance	\$278.12
Board, John Permillion	\$10.00
Rent—	
Cleaveland	10.00
H. J. M. Howard	23.75
915 E street NW	23.75
Excursion to Marshall Hall	33.70
Workshop, caning four chairs	1.90
District of Columbia balance allowance	146.00
	249.10
Total	
	527.22

Expenditures:

Paid George W. Carll, meats	15.19
Paid S. B. Kaufman, groceries	10.82
Paid J. S. Thompson, milk	2.30
Paid Wilkins & Co., butter	6.16
Paid G. G. Cornwell & Son, groceries	8.87
Paid Washington Gaslight Company, gas	.22
Paid A. J. Fisher	5.00
Paid B. S. Adams, printing	35.00
Paid J. S. Thompson, milk	15.00
Paid Mrs. Gittings, servants, etc	55.00
Paid A. U. Hunt—	
Extra expenses	4.00
Secretary	5.00
Paid John Duer & Son, machinery, etc	10.00
Paid George T. Fritch & Son	12.90
	186.36
Balance	
	340.86

OCTOBER, 1900.

Receipts:

Balance	\$340.86
Board, John Permillion	\$10.00
Fees, Mrs. M. S. Gist et al.	1.00
Rent, 915 E street NW	21.95
	32.95
Total	
	373.81

Expenditures:

Paid interest on mortgage	150.00
Paid J. M. Dove, coal	40.25
Paid George W. Carll, meats	13.23
Paid Wilkins & Co., butter	7.27
Paid S. B. Kaufman, groceries	11.02
Paid G. G. Cornwell & Son, groceries	10.37
Paid J. S. Thompson, milk	1.80
Paid G. A. Schulze	4.36
Paid Washington Gas Light Company	.77
Paid Mrs. Gittings, servants, etc	50.00
Paid A. U. Hunt, secretary	5.00
	294.07
Balance	
	79.74

NOVEMBER, 1900.

Receipts:

Balance	79.74
Board, Tippet	\$15.00
Rent, 915 E street	23.75
Board, Parquele Dimaito	41.50
Rent, Cleaveland	10.00
Board, Jno. Permillion	10.00
	100.25
Total	
	179.99

Expenditures:

Paid G. W. Carll, meats	\$14.29	
Paid G. H. Schulze	3.76	
Paid Washington Gaslight Company	2.88	
Paid J. S. Thompson, milk	2.73	
Paid Wilkins & Co	5.41	
Paid G. G. Cornwell & Sons, groceries	9.90	
Paid S. B. Kaufman, groceries	12.42	
Paid Lucy H. Armes, typewriter	2.00	
Paid B. S. Adams, printing	1.75	
Paid Jno. A. Power	3.00	
Paid C. S. Willis	5.00	
Paid C. Jerg & Bro	5.80	
Paid Mrs. Gittings, servants, etc	41.00	
Paid A. U. Hunt, secretary	5.00	
Paid check book	1.00	
		<u>\$115.94</u>
Balance		64.05

DECEMBER, 1900.

Receipts:

Balance		\$64.05
Rent—		
915 E street NW	\$23.75	
Stable	14.25	
Cleaveland	10.00	
Board—		
Permilion	10.00	
Tippett	10.00	
Donation, C. Xander	2.00	
Board, Permilion	10.00	
Donation—		
Mrs. Dawson	1.00	
Miss Dawson	1.00	
Fees, Mrs. Mary C. Turner et al	1.00	
Sale, brooms, E. M. D	3.00	
Donation—		
Virginia O. Dawson	1.00	
Mrs. E. F. Beale	25.00	
Mrs. C. V. R. Berry	20.00	
Fees, Mrs. E. F. Beale et al	2.00	
Tea at Mrs. Brackett's	33.50	
Fees, Mrs. G. E. Gilliland et al	2.00	
Donations on account mortgage	100.00	
Do	50.00	
		<u>319.50</u>
Total		383.55

Expenditures:

Paid Federation Women's Clubs	\$5.00	
Paid N. H. Cleary, donation	5.00	
Paid A. U. Hunt, secretary	10.00	
Paid Washington Gas Light Company	2.86	
Paid Geo. W. Carll, meats	13.98	
Paid G. G. Cornwell & Sons, groceries	12.33	
Paid Wilkins & Co., butter	4.88	
Paid G. H. Schulze	3.28	
Paid J. S. Thompson	2.70	
Paid S. B. Kaufman	11.37	
Paid P. S. Niland	8.00	
Paid Mrs. Gittings, servants, etc	43.00	
Paid endowment fund, mortgage donations	150.00	
		<u>272.40</u>
Balance		111.15

574 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

JANUARY 1901.

Receipts:

Balance.....	\$111.15
Fees—	
Admiral and Mrs. O'Neil	\$10.00
Life member, Mrs. M. J. Cranford.....	25.00
Mrs. J. R. Young et al	16.00
Jos. Strasburger.....	1.00
Mrs. L. D. M. Sweat.....	1.00
Donation:	
Mrs. S. G. Cornwell	1.00
Mrs. C. E. Main	5.00
Board, Tippet	10.00
Entertainment, C. E. Brainard.....	35.00
Sale candy, tea, etc.....	2.65
Rent store 915 E street NW.....	23.75
Donation—	
C. Thompson	1.00
American Ice Company.....	5.00
W. H. Yerkes	1.00
Miss E. P. Woodbury	20.00
Awning (anniversary reception)	7.25
Board, John Permillion	10.00
Fees, A. S. Gillette et al	6.00
	180.65
Total	
	291.80

Expenditures:

Paid Washington Gaslight Company	3.13
Paid J. S. Thompson, milk.....	2.79
Paid G. H. Schulze.....	2.04
Paid Wilkins & Co., butter	5.27
Paid S. B. Kaufman, groceries	9.99
Paid George W. Carll, meats.....	15.09
Paid G. G. Cornwell & Son, groceries.....	9.35
Paid Mrs. E. C. Gittings, servants, etc.....	37.00
Paid A. U. Hunt—	
Secretary	5.00
Mailing.....	3.00
Paid John Duer & Son, machinery.....	20.00
	112.66
Balance	
	179.14

FEBRUARY, 1901.

Receipts:

Balance	\$179.14
Entertainment box—	
Mrs. Young.....	\$6.00
Mrs. McLean	10.00
Mrs. McMillan	15.00
Donation—	
Anonymous.....	3.00
Mrs. Phoebe Hearst.....	100.00
Board, Tippet	10.00
Fee, Mrs. G. G. Hubbard.....	5.00
Donation, Mrs. Mary J. Moore	5.00
Rent, 915 E street NW	23.75
	177.75
Total	
	356.89

Expenditures:

Paid Mrs. Gittings, servants, etc.....	44.00
Paid George W. Carll, meats	15.01
Paid Wilkins & Co., butter	5.65
Paid G. G. Cornwell & Son.....	7.89
Paid J. S. Thompson, milk	3.10

Expenditures—Continued.

Paid S. B. Kaufman, groceries	\$13. 76	
Paid G. H. Schulze.....	2. 36	
Paid Washington Gaslight Company	3. 30	
Paid George T. Fritch & Son.....	7. 50	
Paid B. S. Adams, printing	13. 55	
Paid S. Kann & Co.....	20. 95	
Paid John A. Power.....	1. 50	
Paid John Duer & Son, balance, machinery.....	18. 35	
		<u>\$156. 92</u>
Balance		199. 97

MARCH, 1901.

Receipts:

Balance		\$199. 97
Account District of Columbia, check on account allowance....	\$500. 00	
Board, John Permillion	10. 00	
Donation—		
Mrs. John J. Myers	5. 00	
Per Mrs. Alfred Wood.....	2. 75	
Board—		
John Permillion	10. 00	
Tippett.....	10. 00	
Mrs. C. A. B. Corbin	5. 00	
Donation—		
Mrs. C. E. Main.....	5. 00	
Mrs. Lyman	1. 00	
Rent, 915 E street NW.....	23. 75	
		<u>572. 50</u>
Total		772. 47

Expenditures:

Paid Edward F. Cummisky	10. 00	
Paid Dulin & Martin	7. 35	
Paid Washington Gaslight Company	3. 50	
Paid George W. Carll, meats	7. 03	
Paid S. B. Kaufman, groceries.....	13. 91	
Paid Wilkins & Co., butter.....	5. 33	
Paid G. G. Cornwell & Son, groceries	6. 84	
Paid G. H. Schulze.....	1. 96	
Paid J. Maury Dove, coal	140. 00	
Paid Mutual Fire Insurance Company	10. 37	
Paid Evening Star.....	3. 20	
Paid Times Company.....	3. 60	
Paid Post Company	2. 98	
Paid Charles S. Willis	1. 50	
Paid Mrs. Gittings, servants, etc.....	41. 00	
Paid A. U. Hunt, secretary	10. 00	
Paid endowment fund, advanced interest	150. 00	
Paid check book	1. 00	
Paid Mrs. A. U. Hunt, for Carter, wall	14. 00	
		<u>433. 55</u>
Balance		338. 92

APRIL, 1901.

Receipts:

Balance		\$338. 92
Board, Tippett	\$10. 00	
Lunch, net receipts.....	65. 00	
Fees—		
John Sherman et al	19. 00	
Mrs. J. L. Munroe.....	1. 00	
Mrs. E. J. Chambers	1. 00	
Rent, 915 E street NW	23. 75	
Board, John Permillion	10. 00	

576 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Receipts—Continued.

Fee, Miss C. R. Poggensee	\$0. 50
Donation, Dr. Thomas	. 50
Lunch, March 28	4. 25
Fee, Mrs. Geo. N. Beale et al	1. 50
Donation, Stephenson Bros	5. 00
	\$141. 50

Total 480. 42

Expenditures:

Paid Washington Gas-light Company	3. 00
Paid G. G. Cornwell & Son, groceries	9. 09
Paid Wilkins & Co., butter	5. 48
Paid Geo. H. Schulze, bread	1. 52
Paid Geo. W. Carll, meats	9. 60
Paid S. B. Kaufman	15. 41
Paid Riggs Fire Insurance Co	13. 50
Paid Geo. T. Fritch & Sons	8. 75
Paid Mrs. Gittings, servants, etc	46. 00
Paid A. U. Hunt, secretary	5. 00
Paid interest on mortgage, 915 E street NW	150. 00
	267. 35

Balance 213. 07

Balance endowment 400. 00

Respectfully submitted.

Examined and approved.

RICHD. SYLVESTER, *Treasurer.*

JOHN E. BRACKETT,
JAMES E. GILBERT,
Auditing Committee.

APRIL 25, 1901.

Officers of the Aid Association for the Blind of the District of Columbia.

President: Mrs. Albert G. Brackett.

Vice-presidents: Mrs. H. C. Metzertott, Mrs. J. E. Gilbert, Mrs. John Russell Young, Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main.

Corresponding and recording secretary: Mrs. Sydney R. Jacobs.

Financial secretary: Mrs. L. W. Calver.

Treasurer: Mr Richard Sylvester.

Attorney: ———.

Matron: Mrs. E. C. Gittings.

Board of directors (elected for two years, April 19, 1900): Mrs. Albert G. Brackett, 1726 Q street NW.; Mrs. Henriette C. Metzertott, 1110 F street NW.; Mrs. James E. Gilbert, 1503 R street NW.; Mrs. John Russell Young, 2212 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, 2009 Massachusetts avenue; Mr. Richard Sylvester, 1223 Roanoke street NW.; Mrs. Charles M. Pepper; Mrs. S. G. W. Benjamin, 2015 Nineteenth street NW.; Mrs. Sydney R. Jacobs, 1419 U street NW.; Mrs. Joseph R. Rose, 1364 Kenyon street NW.; Mrs. L. W. Calver, 207 A street SE.; Mrs. Susan O. Ver Planck, 1420 New York avenue NW.; Mrs. Harry T. Guss, 1406 Binney street NW.; Miss Constance Satterlee, 1407 Massachusetts avenue; Dr. A. W. Tancil, 2111 Pennsylvania avenue; Mrs. William King, 3114 N street NW.; Mrs. George H. Brown, 1357 Roanoke street; Mrs. Frances Thuee, The Astoria; Mrs. Julia E. Pond, 3114 N street NW.; Mrs. Alfred Wood, 1740 R street NW.; Mrs. R. G. Peck, 2818 P street NW.

REPORT OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE BATHING BEACH.

WASHINGTON, *November 1, 1901.*

GENTLEMEN: The committee on the bathing beach has the honor to make the following report respecting the conduct of that department of the District government during the season of 1901.

The beach was opened to bathers on the 1st day of June, and was closed on the 11th of September.

The superintendent of the beach reports that the number of bathers during the season was 47,788.

The receipts and expenditures from September 30, 1900, to November 1, 1901, were as follows:

Appropriation of March 3, 1901, "For the improvement, care and repair of the public bathing beach in the Potomac River, in the District of Columbia, five hundred dollars of which shall be immediately available"		\$2,000.00
Balance of receipts from rental of bathing suits and other charges, 1900 account		323.41
Receipts from rental of bathing suits, etc., 1901 account		659.64
Total		2,983.05
For compensation of officers and employees:		
Superintendent	\$616.67	
Clerk	101.50	
Life guards	593.00	
Key boys	146.50	
Laundress	74.25	
Watchman	462.60	
		1,994.52
For labor:		
Carpenter	5.25	
Laborers	110.40	
		115.65
For improvements, supplies, etc.:		
Bathing suits	42.41	
Coal	36.91	
Dry goods	12.50	
Hardware	23.10	
Ice	25.17	
Insurance	4.00	
Lumber	41.32	
Miscellaneous	66.63	
Paint, etc.	12.11	
Printing	38.65	
Prizes	10.00	
Resuscitating apparatus	29.00	
Stationery	.75	
		342.55
		2,452.72
Balance		530.33

The appropriation made for the care and management of the bathing beach for the year, and the receipts from miscellaneous sources, were barely sufficient to provide for the running expenses and a few of the most urgent repairs.

The bath houses and other structures needed general repairs, and should have been to a great extent remodeled, as recommended in the report of this committee for the fiscal year 1900, and as further outlined by the superintendent of the beach in his report for the fiscal year 1901.

Whatever may be the outcome of the proposed improvement of the inner basin or of other public bathing accommodations, the present bathing beach must be maintained for a few years more unless all public bathing facilities are to be discontinued. At least \$5,000 worth of improvements in the bath-house accommodations should be made before the opening of the next bathing season. Substantial immunity from the driftwood and algæ, now occasionally blown in and carried in by the tidal currents, might be secured by the construction of a ~~sluiceway~~ across the inlet from the Georgetown channel, which would also enable the authorities to regulate the water supply so that it could be excluded when in an extremely muddy condition.

The frequent rains of the past summer kept the water at the bathing beach in a more or less turbid state during almost the entire bathing season, which was in remarkable contrast with the bathing season of 1900, during which the water was almost constantly clear.

The growth of water grass, which was extremely prolific during the bathing season of 1900, and caused much inconvenience and hazard to bathers by its interference with their freedom of action, was inconsiderable during the season covered by this report.

The muddy condition of the water was probably the principal cause of the falling off in the attendance during the last season.

The report of the committee to manage the swimming contests is transmitted. This committee, consisting of Messrs. Eugene B. Wilkins, Robert Small, J. C. Ransom, Alexander McKenzie, Dr. F. W. Grenfell, and W. X. Stevens, discharged its responsibility with impartiality and skill, to the satisfaction of all concerned, and is entitled to unqualified thanks for its able and public-spirited service in that respect. Its businesslike methods relieved the occasion of all tedium, and kept the large assemblage of spectators deeply interested in all of the events.

Of all the forms of physical exercise, none exceeds swimming in usefulness nor in the pleasure which muscular effort excites. The records made in some of the contests reflect very creditably upon this institution as a means of physical culture, the 100-yard race having been won in the recorded period of one minute and fifteen seconds, or about three and four-fifths seconds faster than any preceding record of that event at this beach, which is excellent time in view of the fact that it was necessary to place one of the starting places farther from the shore than the other, making the distance covered by the winner considerably longer than the direct length of the course, and the actual time consequently less than that recorded.

INDOOR BATHING.

The committee regrets that it is not prepared to make a specific recommendation on the subject of indoor bathing facilities throughout the year, but suggests that the Commissioners obtain full information respecting the indoor bathing systems elsewhere, to facilitate con-

sideration of the advisability of establishing them here, as recommended by the District Commissioners in their annual report of 1887, and lately by the District health officer and this committee.

HISTORY OF THE BATHING BEACH.

For general information and convenience of reference, the committee submits the following brief account of the origin and development of the bathing beach.

The Washington Bathing Beach is located on the tidal reservoir near the Washington Monument. This tidal reservoir was intended originally as a pool for the accumulation of water at high tide from the Georgetown channel of the Potomac River, in order that it might be discharged on the ebb tide through the automatic flood gates at the east end of the Long Bridge to flush the Washington channel between the Long Bridge and the Arsenal Point. It owes its origin principally to the efforts of Mr. W. X. Stevens, who, with five others, in 1889, associated themselves into an unincorporated association styled the Washington Bathing Beach Association, and requested the Commissioners to grant them the privilege of constructing "a bathing beach along the shore of the tidal basin adjacent to the monument grounds, and that we and all other respectable and well-behaved persons be permitted to use the said beach in accordance with the rules of the association." (L. R. 159, 574, C. O.)

They, and others, also requested that adequate police surveillance there be provided.

One of the principal arguments used by its projectors was that as a life-saving proposition it would more than requite the efforts made for its establishment, as it would furnish a place where the youth of the District could resort for aquatic diversion under supervision that would reduce to a minimum the hazard from accident incident to river bathing, and at the same time eliminate the rudeness which boys will exhibit toward each other when assembled at such places without authoritative surveillance and restraint.

The municipal authorities had no power to grant the use of any portion of the tidal reservoir as requested, nor were any of the executive officers of the General Government vested with such authority. Thereupon the Bathing Beach Association resorted to Congress, and secured the introduction in the House of Representatives on February 17, 1890, of H. R. 7056, establishing "a free bathing beach on the Potomac River near the Washington Monument." This bill was referred by the House Committee on the District of Columbia to the Commissioners, who recommended its enactment. It became a law on September 26, 1890, as follows:

AN ACT Establishing a free public bathing beach on the Patomac River near Washington Monument.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized and permitted to construct a beach and dressing houses upon the east shore of the tidal reservoir against the Washington Monument grounds, and to maintain the same for the purpose of free public bathing, under such regulations as they shall deem to be for the public welfare; and the Secretary of War is requested to permit such use of the public domain as may be required to accomplish the objects above set forth.

SEC. 2. That the sum of three thousand dollars is hereby appropriated from the revenues of the District of Columbia, to be immediately available, for the purposes of this act.

Approved, September 26, 1890.
(U. S. Stat., Vol. 26, p. 490.)

Pursuant to this law the Secretary of War approved of a plan setting aside a portion of the beach of the tidal reservoir immediately west of the Washington Monument, as follows:

Whereas it is provided in an act of Congress approved September 26, 1890, entitled "An act establishing a free public bathing beach on the Potomac River near Washington Monument," "that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized and permitted to construct a beach and dressing houses upon the east shore of the tidal reservoir against the Washington Monument grounds, and to maintain the same for the purpose of free public bathing, under such regulations as they shall deem to be for the public welfare; and the Secretary of War is requested to permit such use of the public domain as may be required to accomplish the objects above set forth:"

And whereas the Commissioners of the District of Columbia have applied for permission to use, for the purposes set out in the said act of Congress, that part of the public domain shown on the map hereto attached and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a stone distant 133 feet, S. 77° 5' W., from the west end of the northwest face of the stone engine house of Washington Monument, and running S. 21° 15' E., 475 feet, to a stone; thence S. 68° 45' W., 300 feet, to a point in the tidal reservoir; thence N. 21° 15' W., 475 feet, to a point in the tidal reservoir, and thence N. 68° 45' E., 300 feet, to the place of beginning, the bearings being magnetic, taken in May, A. D. 1891, and the said parcel of the public domain containing $3\frac{271}{1000}$ acres;

Now, therefore, in obedience to the said act of Congress, I, Redfield Proctor, Secretary of War, do hereby give to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia permission to use the said parcel of the public domain for the purposes set out in the said act of Congress.

Witness my hand and official seal, this 17th day of June, A. D. 1891.

[SEAL.]

REDFIELD PROCTOR,
Secretary of War.

(See annexed plan.)

At this time the bottom of this portion of the reservoir was a mass of alluvium, into which the venturesome bather would sink to his knees and run the risk of being inextricably mired, even if he did not have the worse fate of slipping into some of the deep depressions which tinged his venture with danger.

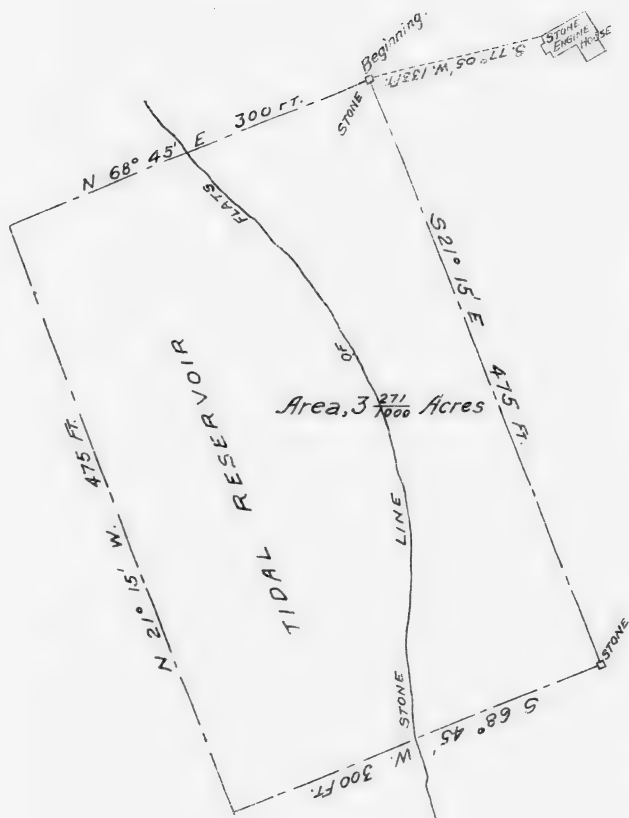
The bottom of the beach was graded to an approximately gradual slope from the shore line to deep water, and then coated with sand.

HOW THE BEACH WAS SUPPORTED.

No other appropriation was made for the bathing beach after the appropriation of \$3,000 in 1890, until 1894, when \$1,000 was provided by the District appropriation act approved August 7 of that year. During the interregnum the running expenses of the beach were met by the exaction of a fee from bathers for the use of bathing suits, and by other charges for special advantages. The number of bathers at this time was not very large and the expense of their surveillance was correspondingly small.

The appropriations for the construction and management of the beach, and the receipts for rent of suits, refreshment-stand privilege, etc., up to the date of this report, have been as follows:

Sept. 6, 1890, appropriation (26 Stats., 490)	\$3,000.00
Aug. 7, 1894, appropriation (28 Stats., 252)	1,000.00
Mar. 2, 1895, appropriation (28 Stats., 751)	1,000.00
June 11, 1896, appropriation (29 Stats., 401)	1,000.00
Summer, 1896, miscellaneous receipts	452.32
Mar. 3, 1897, appropriation (29 Stats., 673)	1,000.00
June 30, 1898, appropriation (30 Stats., 533)	1,000.00
appropriation (30 Stats., 533)	1,805.19
Summer, 1898, miscellaneous receipts	757.17



STONE
ENGINE HOUSE

5.77° 05' W. 133.7°

STONE

300 гт.

$N 68^{\circ} 45' E$

5747

521° 15' E

475 F1

Area, $3 \frac{271}{1000}$ Acres

LINE

STONE

568° 45' W. 300 FT.

300 FT.

$$\frac{21}{2}$$

475 Ft.

RESERVOIR

MAGNETIC	NORTH
May,	1991

NORTH

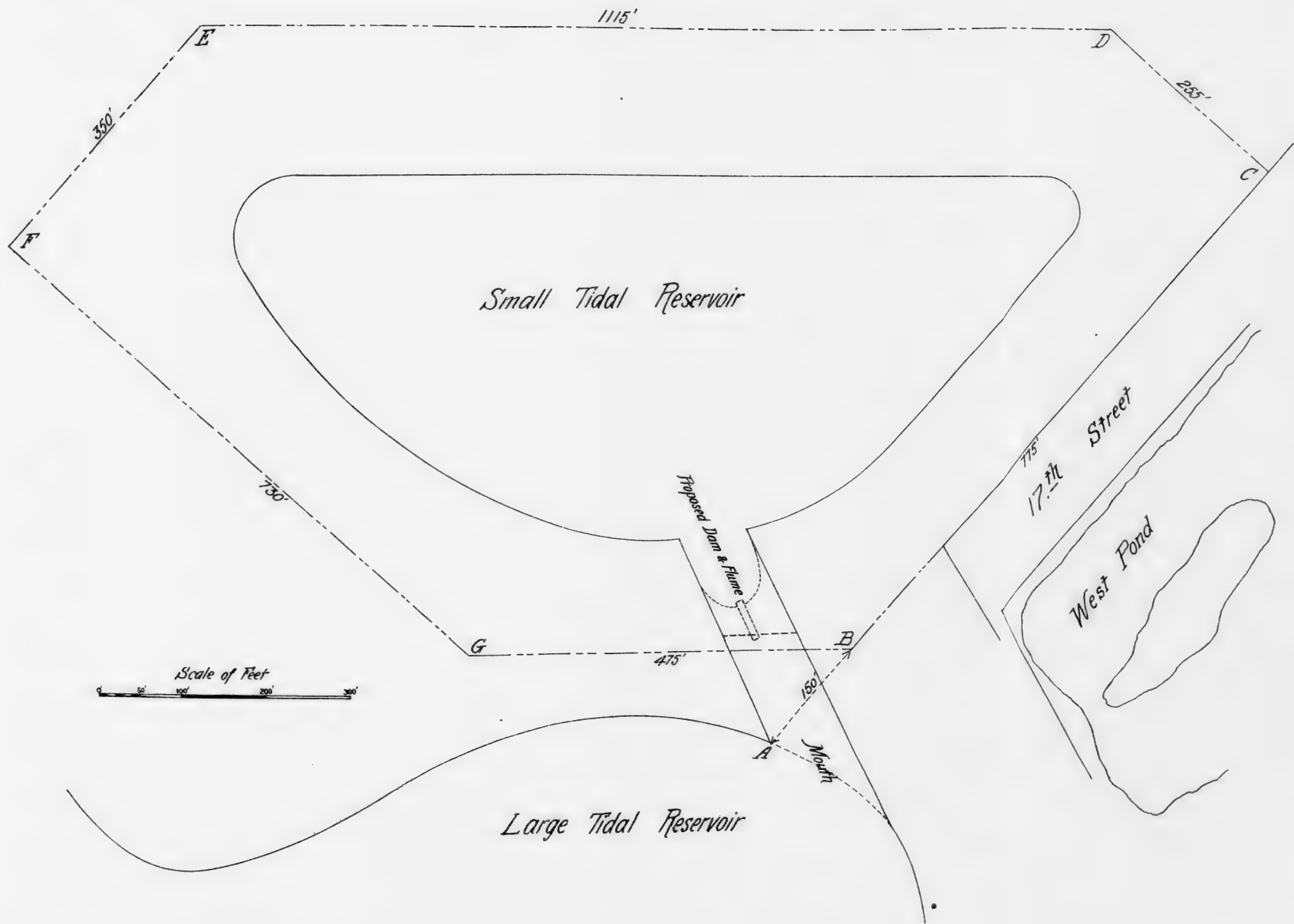
RESERVATION
— FOR —
FREE BATHING BEACH.
— ON —
SECTION II, POTOMAC FLATS
May 27, 1891
C.B.H.

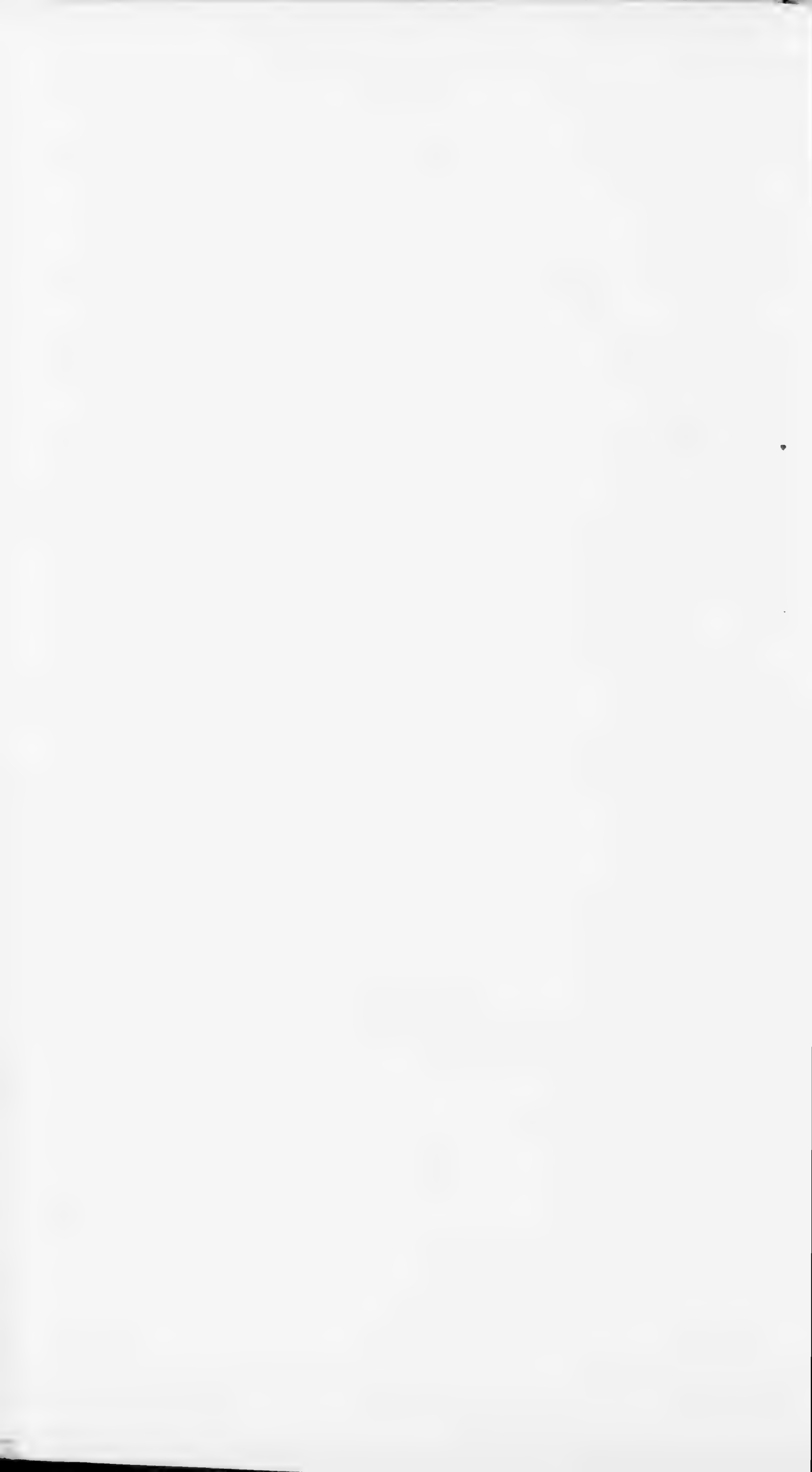
Magnetic Bearings.

Geo. H. Bailey
Comp'g Engr. W. C.

Scale of Feet







Mar. 3, 1899, appropriation (30 Stats., 1053)	\$1,000.00
Summer, 1899, miscellaneous receipts	582.88
June 6, 1900, appropriation (31 Stats., 563)	1,000.00
Summer, 1900, miscellaneous receipts	854.02
Mar. 1, 1901, appropriation (31 Stats., 831)	2,000.00
Summer, 1901, miscellaneous receipts	659.64

Work was commenced under the appropriation of June 11, 1896, of \$4,000, to be used "toward adapting the inner basin on the Potomac Flats for a public bathing pool, with the approval of the Secretary of War," under the following permit:

Whereas the act of Congress approved June 11, 1896, entitled "An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, and for other purposes," contains the following item:

"Bathing beach: * * * and toward adapting the inner basin on the Potomac Flats for a public bathing pool, with the approval of the Secretary of War, four thousand dollars;"

And whereas the Commissioners of the District of Columbia have submitted to the Secretary of War for his approval, as required by said act, a plan for adapting the said inner basin (the "small tidal reservoir") for a public bathing pool, which plan is shown on the attached drawing and is described in the attached extract from letter from the superintendent of the bathing beach, dated September 12, 1896, and for permission to use in connection with the bathing pool that portion of the Potomac Flats described in said extract and indicated on said drawing.

Now therefore, this is to certify that the Secretary of War hereby approves the plan for adapting said inner basin for a public bathing pool, as shown on said drawing and described in said extract; and hereby grants permission, revocable at will by the Secretary of War, for the use in connection with the bathing pool of that portion of the Potomac Flats described in said extract and indicated on said drawing, upon the following conditions:

1. That the United States shall not be bound in any case whatever, on account of said permit, to make any fill or excavation, or be at any expense in connection with the said bathing pool or its appurtenances.

2. That the work to be done under this instrument shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

Witness my hand this 4th day of November, 1896.

[SEAL.]

DANIEL S. LAMONT,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
November 5, 1896.

16279-11.

HONORABLE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

SIRS:

* * * * *

It is now proposed that the Commissioners be permitted to grade the surrounding banks to leave a sand-covered beach about 25 feet wide, a few inches above the level of the water, nearly all around the pool, and from the outer edge of the sand to grade the bank at a general incline of about 30 degrees, to be maintained in place by growing tree and grass roots.

At the mouth it is proposed to introduce a flume about 50 feet long by 10 feet wide and high enough to extend from the general road level to the bottom of the outlet, and to place a gate at the inner end of the flume to control the rise and fall of tides. Over this flume is to be a bridge and public road, which latter will eventually circuit the pool, part way on the general road level and part way at the water's edge. The proposed flume and fill across the outlet is indicated in red ink on the drawing. It will be understood that many of the details can best be designed as the work progresses, in order to take advantage of natural facilities as they are discovered, and it would at present be impossible to draw a map of the banks exactly as it would be best to have them.

In view of the fact that the Secretary of War is not hereby requested to have done any other work around the small tidal reservoir in question than he would necessarily have done in accordance with the general plan of filling the flats, it is thought that the accompanying map will be sufficient to make this recommendation clear.

1. That the Secretary of War be requested to assign for the purposes of a public bathing beach the territory surrounding and including the little lake known as the "small tidal reservoir," and bounded as follows:

On the east by a line starting at a point marked "B" on the accompanying map, 150 feet north of the wall at the point "A" of the "large tidal reservoir" and in line of the west side of Seventeenth street, and running due north a distance of 775 feet to the point "C;" thence due west a distance of 255 feet to the point "D;" thence in southwesterly direction parallel with the adjacent side of the "small tidal reservoir" a distance of 1,115 feet to the point "E;" thence due south a distance of 350 feet to the point "F;" thence due east a distance of 730 feet to the point "G;" thence in a northeasterly direction parallel with the opposite line "E D" a distance of 475 feet, be the same more or less, to the starting point "B."

2. That permission be granted to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to close the mouth of the small tidal reservoir with a dam and water gate so that the ebb and flow of the tide in the small tidal reservoir may be controlled.

3. That the right to raise the ground surrounding the banks of the small tidal reservoir in conformity with the general level of the adjacent flats be reserved by the General Government.

Very respectfully submitted,

W. X. STEVENS,
Superintendent Bathing Beach.

SEPTEMBER 12, 1896.

After considerable progress had been made with this work, at an expenditure of \$2,194.81, it was discovered that it was not practicable to throw the sand upon the bottom, from the scows in which it was delivered, so as to make a surface approximately uniform, nor to grade it to such a surface after it had been deposited. In consequence of this embarrassment, the Commissioners decided that it was not advisable to proceed with the work without a more thorough study of the plan and details of execution. The work was thereupon suspended and has not been resumed. In the District appropriation law of June 30, 1898, the unexpended balance of that appropriation was made applicable to the improvement and repair of the old beach, and no further appropriations have been made for work in the inner basin.

Aside from the opinion of the Commissioners that the further progress of the work should be deferred until an expert investigation and report upon its feasibility and cost should be made, the necessity for all the available revenue of the District in other directions has constrained the Commissioners to withhold any estimates for this purpose, although the project to convert the inner basin into a bathing plant has also been made the subject of an elaborate study and report by Assistant Engineer W. J. Douglass, of the District engineer department, whose plan, hereto appended, is discussed and described on pages 489 et seq. of the report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1900.

The annual appropriations for the beach have, as shown in the foregoing statement, been supplemented by the receipts from rent of suits, the privilege of selling refreshments, and checking bicycles, which average nearly \$750 a year more.

No charge is made at the beach for those who bring their own suits; but a charge is made of 10 cents for boys under 16, and 15 cents for persons over 16, for the use of suits. In some cities the suits are furnished free to all bathers, but the sentiment of Congress in behalf of this institution has not yet sufficiently developed to induce it to make the necessary appropriation.

The committee takes pleasure in acknowledging the public spirit of Mr. Henry Wells, manager of the Columbia Sand Dredging Com-

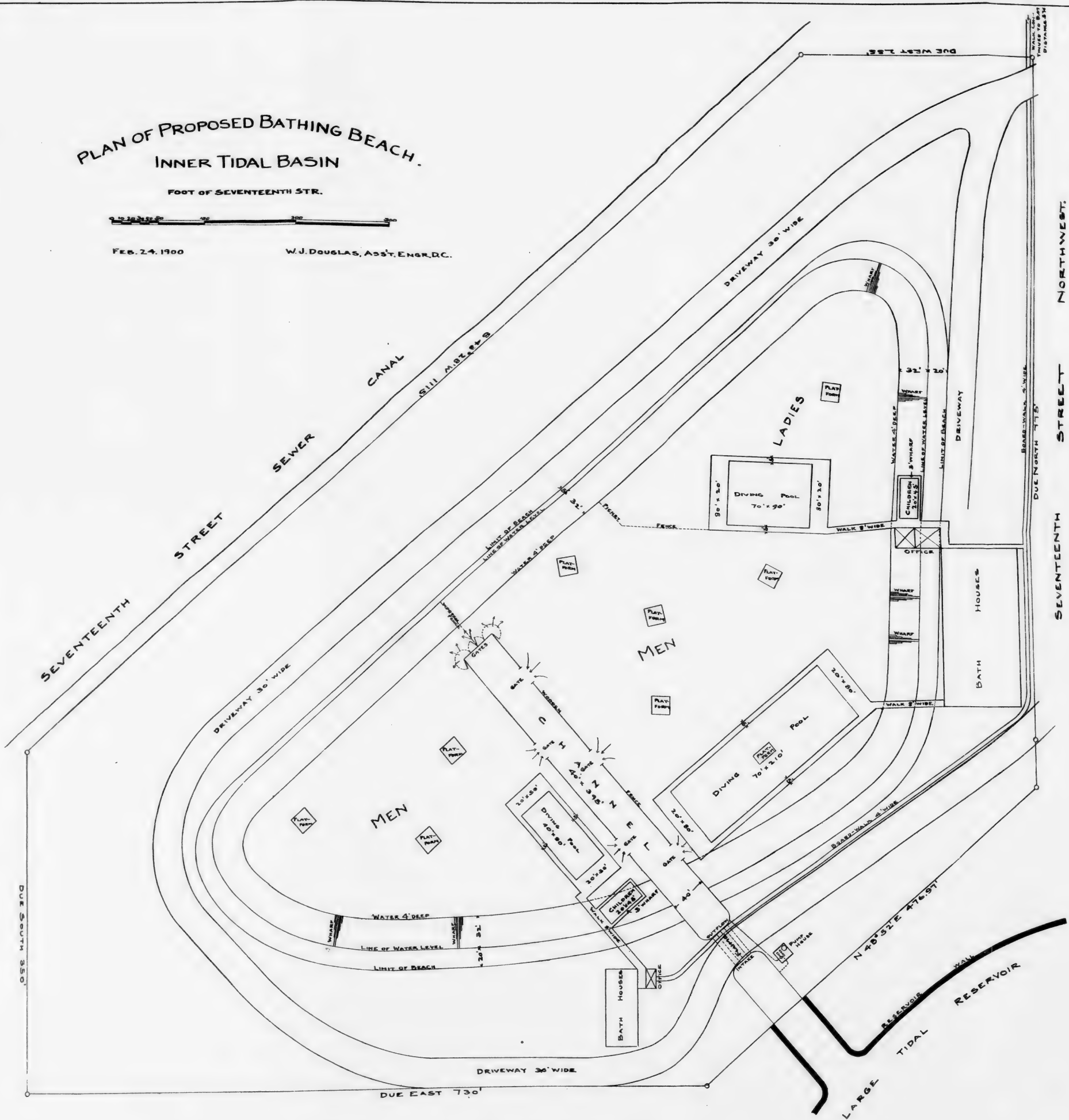
PLAN OF PROPOSED BATHING BEACH. INNER TIDAL BASIN

FOOT OF SEVENTEENTH STR.



FEB. 24. 1900

W. J. DOUGLAS, ASST. ENGR. D.C.



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pany, in donating about 150 cubic yards of sand for use on the beach. This sand was spread upon the floor of the beach and effected a great improvement in its condition.

The committee also tenders its acknowledgments to the harbor master for the use of the harbor boat *Vigilant* in keeping the course clean during the races, and to the crew of that vessel for efficient aid rendered in that respect and in other timely ways, and commends the officers and employees of the beach for the faithful discharge of their duties.

SNOWDEN ASHFORD,
W. J. DOUGLAS,
WILLIAM TINDALL,
Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 14, 1901.*

GENTLEMEN: The committee appointed by yourselves to conduct the annual swimming and diving contests marking the close of the District bathing beach season of 1901, have the honor to submit the following report of the events:

There were eleven contests scheduled, but one of them, an umbrella race, was omitted, owing to the inability to have the necessary floats placed in position. The contests were held at the bathing beach Wednesday afternoon, September 11, 1901, under the most favorable conditions. The day was a perfect one, and upon the terraces bordering the scene of the events were several hundred spectators who watched the proceedings with interest. The entries were large and the conduct of the races was such as to conclude each event on the closest schedule time. All long waits between events experienced in seasons before were absolutely done away with. The time made in the various races was good, and in one event, the 100 yard swimming race, the winner made the time of 1 minute 15 seconds, the best time ever made for a similar event at the beach.

A number of merchants and citizens supported the committee in the providing of trophies for the winners of the events. The following donated for the purchase of medals: Woodward & Lothrop, Lansburgh & Bro., W. B. Moses & Sons, William Hahn & Co., R. Harris & Co., and G. Taylor Wade, as well as employees of the District government.

An entrance fee of 25 cents each was required of all of the contestants in the races for every event in which the contestant desired to enter. The amount received from this source was \$8.50. In the last race, the consolation event, in which only those who had failed to win in other events could qualify, no entrance fee was required. With the sum realized from the entrance fees, together with a sum of \$10 placed to its credit by the District Commissioners from the bathing beach fund, the committee was enabled to purchase prizes for those who finished second. The medals for the winners were all of the same design and of gold. The design is one that has been used for several seasons by the committee for medals ordered by them, and it is recommended that the design be officially known as the "Bathing beach medal." The second trophies are of silver, but in design follow closely

the same idea as the gold medals. The following summary shows the winners and the prizes:

First event.—Swimming race, open to all, 100 yards. First prize, gold medal, won by A. N. Tindall; second prize, silver medal, won by Harry M. Pearson. Time, 1.15.

Second event.—Swimming race for boys under 14 years of age, 50 yards. First prize, gold medal, donated by William Hahn & Co., won by Fred Rupertus; second prize, silver medal, won by James Lyons. Time, 42 seconds.

Third event.—Swimming race of 50 yards, contestants wearing outer clothing and shoes. First prize, gold medal, won by Lloyd Tindall; second prize, silver medal, won by Harry M. Pearson. Time, 47 seconds.

Fourth event.—Swimming race, open to all, 250 yards. First prize, gold medal, won by A. N. Tindall; second prize, silver medal, won by Warren Tower. Time, 3.35.

Fifth event.—Swimming race, for boys under 16 years of age, 60 yards. First prize, gold medal, won by Rodger Murray; second prize, silver medal, won by Carl Ricks. Time, 42½ seconds.

Sixth event.—Dive and swim under water. First prize, gold medal, donated by W. B. Moses & Sons, won by W. J. Brennan; second prize, silver medal, won by L. F. Reinhardt. Winner, 40 yards; second, 36 yards.

Seventh event.—Swimming race, for employees of the beach, 40 yards. First prize, gold medal, donated by G. Taylor Wade, won by John L. Salkeld; second prize, silver medal, won by Bernard Hager. Time, 27 seconds.

Eighth event.—Plain and fancy diving. First prize, gold medal, donated by Woodward & Lothrop, won by P. C. Lowe; second prize, silver medal, won by Frank B. White.

Ninth event.—Swimming race, open to all, 440 yards. First prize, gold medal, donated by Lansburgh & Bros., won by Rodger Murray. No second prize. All other contestants dropped out before the close of the race.

Tenth event.—Consolation swimming race, open to those who failed to win in any other event after contesting for the same. First prize, gold medal, donated by R. Harris & Co., won by Carl Ricks. No second trophy.

Mr. Alexander McKenzie served as referee and Messrs. Francis Nye and De Knight as judges. Mr. W. X. Stevens was starter of the events and Mr. Daniel Curry was timer, with Mr. A. E. Waller as clerk of the course. All rendered most satisfactory service, and their promptness aided greatly in the speedy and timely completion of the various events. The newly equipped police boat, the *Vigilant*, with a crew of Harbormaster Sutton's best officers, under command of Captain Dean, was in the waters of the basin during the races, and the best of order was maintained, as well as a clear course for the contestants.

The prizes were presented to the successful contestants informally by the chairman of your committee Wednesday, October 2, in the press room of the District Building.

In submitting the report the undersigned committee wishes to express the appreciation of each member of it of the compliment conferred by his appointment by the Commissioners to so serve, and also to express appreciation of the kindness of those who generously and willingly gave donations for prizes, as well as to others whose aid and suggestions contributed to the successful culmination of the events. Relative to the recommendations made by the committee of 1900 in their report, it was found to be practically impossible to carry out the second one of these. This was that no entrance fee should be charged of amateur swimmers who desired to contest. It was the belief of the committee, this season, that all the swimmers that would enter would be of the amateur class, and that should no fee be charged the water would have been filled with miscellaneous swimmers, who would not be contestants, and thus would cause great confusion in the management of the events.

The design of the bathing beach medal having been originated by

the firm that has for two years past manufactured the trophies, R. Harris & Co., and the firm having extended every courtesy to the committee, as well as every care in the manufacture of the medals, the work being well done and reasonably, it is recommended that hereafter the firm is suggested as the makers of the official bathing beach medals.

EUGENE B. WILKINS, *Chairman.*

ROBERT SMALL.

J. C. RANSOM.

A. McKENZIE.

W. X. STEVENS.

F. W. GRENFELL.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to make, in behalf of your committee on the annual swimming and diving events at the bathing beach, the following report of the receipts and expenditures of said committee:

RECEIPTS.

From entries to contests	\$8. 50
From collections made from District Building employees.....	10. 20
From donation by G. Taylor Wade	5. 00
From donation by Woodward & Lothrop.....	5. 00
From donation by William Hahn & Co	5. 00
From donation by W. B. Moses & Sons	5. 00
From Lansburgh & Bro.....	5. 00
From check by Commissioners on bathing beach fund	10. 00
Total	53. 70

From R. Harris & Co. one gold medal valued at \$5, the price paid for other medals of gold.

EXPENDITURES.

For two gold medals, ordered personally by Dr. William Tindall from another jeweler than the maker of the committee's medals, at \$5 each.....	\$10. 00
For rent of time watch, paid by Dr. Tindall	. 20
For seven gold medals, at \$5 each.....	35. 00
For eight silver medals	8. 50
Total	53. 70

EUGENE B. WILKINS,
Chairman of Race Committee.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

I hereby certify that I have received from E. B. Wilkins, chairman of the committee on the swimming events at the bathing beach for 1901—

Gold medal, 100-yard swim, A. N. Tindall.
Silver medal, 100-yard swim, H. M. Pearson.
Gold medal, 50-yard swim, Fred Rupertus.
Silver medal, 50-yard swim, James Lyons.
Gold medal, 50-yard clothes race, Lloyd Tindall.
Silver medal, 50-yard clothes race, H. M. Pearson.

Gold medal, 250-yard swim, Arba N. Tindall.
 Silver medal, 250-yard swim, Warren Tower.
 Gold medal, 60-yard swim, Rodger Murray.
 Silver medal, 60-yard swim, Carl Ricks.
 Gold medal, dive and swim under water, W. J. Brenna.
 Silver medal, dive and swim under water, L. F. Reinhardt.
 Gold medal, 40-yard swim, J. H. Salkeld, by W. X. Stevens.
 Silver medal, 40-yard swim, Bernard F. Hager.
 Gold medal, diving contest, P. C. Lowe.
 Silver medal, diving contest, Frank B. White.
 Gold medal, 440-yard swim, Rodger Murray.
 No second prize. No contestant finished but winner.
 Gold medal, consolation race, Carl Ricks.
 No second prize.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BATHING BEACH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 7, 1901.*

SIRS: Concerning the doings and condition of the Washington bathing beach for this season and its needs, I have the honor to make the following report and recommendation:

The attendance numbers 47,788. For the past four years the attendance has been as follows in round numbers: In 1898, 58,000; in 1899, 55,000; in 1900, 51,000; and this year, 48,000. This falling off is due to want of facilities to accommodate the public, and particularly to the annually increasing dilapidated condition of the premises. Every season there has been a considerable expenditure for repairs, but just as soon as the heated term begins it is required to put three or four persons in each room. The rooms are 3 by 5 feet. In order to get in at all, strangers have to room together. If one comes out of the water before the rest do he may go through all the clothing and take what he wants, so there is a rule that all the occupants of a room shall come to the room at once. But some do not want to come out of the water when others do, so those who come out first get impatient and tear open the doors. Thus locks have been broken and torn off; the doors are split, broken, and some torn from their hinges, and though much effort is made to keep the houses serviceable yet over 90 rooms of our 236 were out of use at one time. This demanded greater doubling up in the remaining rooms, and complaints poured in until the patrons seemed to settle down into the understanding that proper facilities can not be had, and this reputation of the beach prevented people from coming, so that the lack of patronage in the warm weather of the latter part of the season was particularly noticeable. The receipts of the season are \$659.64. The number of rescues from drowning is 31, besides many cases of assistance rendered to swimmers who called for it. Albert E. Waller served as head life guard until he became sick. He was followed by Arba N. Tindall. The other guards were Frank B. White, John N. Salkeld, and Basil Taylor. The service of all these was of the highest order of efficiency. Charles W. Willis also occupied a position as life guard for a short time. William Smith, a colored boy 15 years old, formerly living at 230 F street SW. was drowned. He was playing in water up to his chin and a boy saw him go under as he had been doing before, but a few minutes later the boy missed him and called attention to it. A search recovered his body in a very few minutes, and rapid work by the guards on the body brought indications of life. The emergency wagon arriving, took him away, but it

is stated that he died on the way to the hospital. A special examination was made by the bathing beach committee and the sanded grade of the bottom was found to be perfect at the point where the drowning took place. Bathers play in water as far out as they can wade, sometimes on tiptoes; then one step farther is 3 inches deeper and the bather's nose going under water, he strangles. This is the history of a very large percentage of the drownings, and deep holes are reported where there are none. There were two arrests for petit larceny. One was fined and one dismissed by the police court. Policeman Kenny also arrested Thomas Dorsey, colored, who was offering a bicycle for sale at the beach for \$2. Dorsey was convicted of theft. The condition of the water has been very bad this season. It has been muddy all but three days, then it was clear enough to see the sandy bottom a foot deep. The wharves and floats have kept fairly well, but are wasting away by decay. In driving rains the office windows, which are nothing but openings with board lids, have to be closed, and they are so loose that the rain drives in almost across the room through cracks. In fact, I can not too strongly emphasize the statement that a large portion of the structures at the beach are old, decayed, and worn out. In planning for improvements in the adjacent parking, the officer in charge of public grounds has discovered that the present beach was given limits by the law that established it, and that our fence trespasses 20 feet beyond the land side limit and our buildings are against the fence. On the present plan four times as many houses are needed to accommodate the patronage, and I am sure that the present patrons are not one-quarter of those who would use the beach if it were as it should be for Washington. After long study of the conditions and requirements, I have devised a plan that will accommodate an unlimited number, will keep personal tab on each bather, and yet leave him independent of others. It will hold an absolute check on all in the houses, preventing theft, bad language, and all improprieties. At an expense of \$500 this plan could be nearly carried out on these premises, but it would cost three times that if we had to move 20 feet nearer the water and rearrange everything. In building new it would cost less per capita accommodated than the present houses did, and the current expenses would be very little more to give entire satisfaction to 200,000 bathers in a season than they now are in poorly accommodating 50,000.

The chief objections to the present locality are: First, there is nothing to show how far out anyone can wade, nor to prevent wading into deep water, nor how far one must swim to reach wading depth from the float. This is the cause of nearly all the drownings, and it can not be obviated here where the tide rises and falls 4 feet twice a day. Second, the reflection of the sun on the water in the afternoon makes it difficult and tiresome to see the bathers from the shore. Third, the open water of the river is usually very muddy and is frequently covered with a very uninviting scum. Fourth, the ice, the tides, and storms of winter have many times broken the wharves, so that it is almost impossible to maintain such gymnastic appliances as are desired and as might well be freely used by the public for health and vigorous development. It is impossible to remedy these objections at the present location, but the inner basin, which was given to the city by Congress five years ago for a bathing beach at the recommendation of the Commissioners, meets every requirement. A dam and gates would hold the water at one level in all bathing hours. While there is plenty of deep water for diving and long distance swimming,

there is also a great area of water deep enough for swimming and yet not over head in depth, and a wharf would separate this wading area from deep water so that no one could ever get into deep water unexpectedly. The area of the so-called little basin is so great that water need never be let into it from the river unless it was better in the river than in the basin, and no scum would ever be let in. The position is such that in bathing and driving hours there would be no reflection from the water toward the spectators on shore, and the surrounding trees not only provide shade enough for thousands of spectators, but with this lake they form a veritable beauty spot, and the drive around it from Seventeenth street, viewing the antics of bathers and gymnasts, would form an enchantingly romantic loop in the proposed Washington boulevard. The fact that the capital of the nation is far behind all progressive cities in the matter of public bathing places, while for a mere nominal expenditure it might have a more commodious and attractive bathing place than can be found near the center of any other city, leads me to strongly recommend that you ask the coming Congress for an appropriation, to be made immediately available and sufficient to carry out this project at the earliest possible time.

Very respectfully,

W. X. STEVENS,
Superintendent Bathing Beach.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 29, 1901.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the business and condition of the office of the sealer of weights and measures of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

RECEIPTS.

July, 1900.....	\$523. 65
August, 1900.....	314. 54
September, 1900.....	557. 70
October, 1900.....	557. 00
November, 1900.....	477. 45
December, 1900.....	376. 35
January, 1901.....	486. 15
February, 1901.....	348. 55
March, 1901.....	552. 00
April, 1901.....	560. 30
May, 1901.....	470. 95
June, 1901.....	375. 62
Total.....	<u>5, 600. 26</u>

The above amount fully covers the expenses of this department, making it self-sustaining.

We have made the following inspections during the year:

Scales sealed:

Platform.....	1, 428
Counter platform.....	677
Spring balance.....	4, 542
Counter.....	5, 937
Wagon.....	430
Railroad.....	4
Abattoir.....	11
Lever.....	3
Total.....	<u>13, 032</u>

Scales condemned:

Spring balance.....	20
Counter.....	6
Total.....	<u>26</u>

Scales condemned for repairs:

Wagon scales.....	11
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Weights:

Sealed.....	644
Condemned.....	28

Measures sealed:

Liquid.....	742
Dry.....	910

Total.....	<u>1, 652</u>
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Measures condemned:

Liquid.....	44
Dry	103
Total	147

Yard measures:

Sealed	754
Condemned	9

Two hundred and four wagon scales were found weighing correctly, and the balance, with the exception of the 11 scales condemned for repairs, were within the tolerance. Where it was found practicable scales needing but slight repairs were placed in good condition by the office.

Inspections for which no fees were charged were made upon request of the respective departments of the United States and District governments, as follows:

Library of Congress, 2 platform and 1 wagon scales.
 Zoological Garden, 1 wagon scale.
 United States Weather Bureau, 1 wagon scale.
 United States Navy-Yard, 6 platform and 2 counter platform scales.
 United States Propagating Gardens, 1 wagon scale.
 United States Agricultural Department, 1 wagon scale.
 State, War, and Navy Departments, 2 wagon scales.
 Soldiers' Home, 1 wagon scale.
 District pumping station, U street, 1 wagon and 1 platform scale.
 Children's Hospital, 1 platform and 1 counter scale.
 Garfield Hospital, 1 wagon scale.
 For use of the District, scale owned by Andrew Gleeson, 1 wagon scale.

The city has been very thoroughly canvassed and the rigid examinations and regular inspection of scales and measures have had the desired effect of diminishing the number of false weights and measures.

During the year repeated efforts have been made to regulate the proper use of the dry and liquid measures. A liquid quart contains 57.75 cubic inches and a dry quart 67.2 cubic inches. Many dealers do not appreciate this difference in capacity, and are themselves as frequently the losers thereby as the consumer. Aside from this we find improved conditions, and fewer prosecutions for the use of false measures or tampering with scales have resulted during the past year. We also find a kindly disposition on the part of the general public to assist us in our efforts, which we have at all times appreciated.

We have given coal and wagon scales careful attention, and with very few exceptions they are in good order. In this we have had the cooperation of the owners of them, which has been a source of satisfaction. We keep a special record of the condition of each of these scales.

More care is now taken by the persons engaged in weighing coal at the several coal yards, and the public and coal dealers are both benefited thereby. We will continue to take up coal carts and wagons loaded with coal and test the weight of the coal from time to time, as in the past.

The scales used on ice wagons have also received their share of attention and are generally in good condition. This work requires close attention, as these scales get out of repair more frequently than other spring-balance scales because of the hard usage they receive. The consumers of ice should notice that the seal of this office is attached to each scale in service.

The District hay scales, six in number, are inspected at the intervals prescribed by law, at which times the usual fee is charged the person who has purchased the right to use them. In addition to this inspection, we make an examination of them every thirty days to ascertain that they continue in good condition and weigh correctly. The sale of the use of these scales is now in charge of this office, as per order of July 10, 1901. On the 10th instant the use of these scales was sold under the direction of the Commissioners at an aggregate sum of \$1,610 gross—some less than last year. In my previous report I recommended the placing of a new scale of 10 tons capacity at the Center Market, Eleventh and B streets NW., and am still of the opinion that it is needed, and recommend that it be placed there as soon as practicable. All of the District scales are old and require frequent repair, and as they are often used for testing disputed weights they should be of standard quality and at all times correct. The proceeds of the sale of the use of the Anacostia and Brightwood scales were so low and so much less than the amount expended on them each year for repairs that I am of the opinion that unless there is a more liberal price paid in the future these scales should be abandoned or removed to some more available place. Tenley is very much in need of a public scale, and I think one of the District scales least needed should be placed at some convenient point for the public at this place.

I have the honor to renew my previous recommendation for an annual inspection of measures, the fee for same to be a mere nominal one, and also the adoption of a metal measure with open meshes at the bottom for oyster measures, recommended in my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900.

On the 1st of August we commence the inspection and sealing of milk bottles or jars used in the delivery of milk throughout the District, and also milk cans. For sometime past this matter has been before us, but owing to a lack of assistance we have been unable to take it up before this time. Our need in this direction was called to the attention of Congress, and at its last session we were granted an assistant for this work. Under section 10 of the act entitled "An act for the appointment of a sealer and assistant sealer of weights and measures in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1895, milk, coming under the head of provisions, must be sold by measure in duly inspected and sealed measures, and can not be sold either as a bottle or jar, or delivered in said bottles or jars unless the same shall have been inspected and sealed. Taking into consideration the number of these bottles or jars used in the District, I recommended to your honorable board that a nominal fee of 50 cents per 100 bottles or jars be charged for such inspection and sealing, which said recommendation has been approved. The order of your honorable board establishing the tolerance and fee above referred to has been printed in circular form and mailed to each dairyman in the District. We have estimated that this fee will cover the expense of inspection and sealing.

In conclusion, I desire to thank you for the consideration you have shown my department and to me personally.

Respectfully submitted.

W. C. HASKELL,
Sealer, District of Columbia.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FLOUR INSPECTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 1, 1901.*

GENTLEMEN: Responding to your favors of April 11 and June 17, we would respectfully state that the flour commissioners have not been called upon to perform any work since the last report was submitted.

Regarding any suggestions we may wish to make, we respectfully refer you to our letter of March 15, which fully explains our ideas in connection with this work.

Opinions differ among local dealers as to the advisability of flour inspection, but we believe that the best interests of the trade and the community would be subserved by at least the compulsory inspection of outside flour sold and used in the District, as it would tend to encourage home manufacturers.

Yours, very truly,

THEODORE J. MAYER,
BASIL B. EARNSHAW,
G. W. CISSEL,

Commissioners of Flour Inspection.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF FUEL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 13, 1901.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to report that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, I have weighed, measured, and inspected 15,585 tons and 2,150 pounds of coal; 598 $\frac{1}{2}$ cords of wood.

Very respectfully,

JNO. C. HOWARD,
Inspector of Fuel, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF MARKET MASTERS.

WASHINGTON, *July 27, 1901.*

SIRS: I have the honor to herewith transmit, in compliance with your request of April 1, 1901, a report of the Eastern Market as reported to the collector of taxes during the fiscal year from July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901.

4 fish stands, at \$36 per annum.....	\$144. 00
24 meat stands, at \$96 per annum.....	1, 152. 00
7 butter stands, at \$28 per annum.....	336. 00
33 huckster stands, at \$99 per annum.....	1, 188. 00
2 huckster stands, at \$6 (3 months).....	18. 00
1 huckster stand, at \$3 (5 months).....	15. 00
9 miscellaneous stands, at \$36 per annum.....	432. 00
2 miscellaneous stands, at \$8 (9 months).....	72. 00
1 miscellaneous stand, at \$4 per annum.....	28. 00
1 café stand, at \$6 per annum.....	72. 00
	3, 457. 00
Extra gas.....	24. 00
Total.....	3, 481. 00

As to extension or modification deemed advisable for the betterment of the market, I would like to call your attention to the limited number of stalls in the market at present, which are entirely inadequate to the needs of this part of the city. The people have been demanding an enlargement for some time, and the East Washington Citizens' Association has taken action on the same with a view to enlarging it. While I am unable to make a detailed estimate of the cost of the improvement, yet I believe that there should be as many more stalls as there are now. If this addition were built to the market in the form of an L, there would be space in the angle to erect sheds for the outside dealers or gardeners to expose their goods, thereby taking that part of the business off the streets. There is a large unsightly plat of ground north of the market on Seventh street extending to North Carolina avenue, which if graded, and parked by putting out trees and shrubbery, would add to the beauty of the surroundings.

Hoping that this report may meet with your approval, I am,
Very respectfully,

B. F. GRAHAM,
Market Master Eastern Market.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1901.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following statement of the operation of the Western Market for the year ended June 30, 1901:

RECEIPTS.

July.....	\$420. 00
August	412. 50
September	429. 50
October.....	429. 50
November	434. 50
December	446. 00
January	434. 50
February	429. 50
March.....	424. 50
April	429. 50
May.....	435. 50
June	432. 50
Total	5, 158. 00

A net increase of cash receipts over the preceding year of \$285.10, the largest receipts received in the four years just closed. Nothing of an unusual character has occurred during the year.

The market is in a better condition in general appearance than it has ever been since it was first established. There is still needed to place it in first-class order fifteen new stands and a few minor repairs.

The courtyard of the market is 4 feet lower than an alley on the south side of the market. This alley is held up by a retaining wall, which is in a dangerous condition and should be rebuilt, for I fear if we have many storms during the summer this wall may give way; and if such should occur it would, to say the least, be a great inconvenience to the third police precinct, as it is the only way of access to their stable. I must again call your attention to the need of a shed on the south and east sides of the market yard for the protection of the dealers' teams. There is also needed about 150 square yards of pavement in the courtyard to place it in a thoroughly sanitary condition. I do hope these repairs and improvements will be made from the appropriation for this year's repairs to markets. If the same conditions obtain during the coming year, and I see no reason why they should not, the receipts for rent of stands will reach at least \$5,200.

Respectfully submitted.

J. ELDRIDGE BURNS,
Market Master Western Market.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, *July 5, 1901.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit to you the operations of the Georgetown Market for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

This is a small market, containing only 22 stands to rent at \$5 per month for each stand, 20 of which are rented and 2 are vacant. The rear of the market is set apart for the farmers, very few of which attend, because they have no space in which they can keep their wagons. Therefore they have to put their produce in the market and take their teams away. The business of the market is very limited in consequences of so many provision stores and a large company market also,

which captures nearly all of the trade of the town. I would respectfully call your attention to the great need of painting the market and whitewashing the walls, which has not been done for several years.

RECEIPTS.

Received for rent of stands	\$1, 150. 00
Collections from farmers	196. 50
Total	1, 346. 50

EXPENSES.

Salary of market master	\$900. 00
Salary of laborer at market	240. 00
Total	1, 140. 00

Very respectfully,

W. H. WILLIAMS,
Market Master Georgetown Market.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE STREET-CLEANING DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 13, 1901.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith my fourth annual report of the operations of the street-cleaning department, covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901. The accompanying exhibits present a statement of the workings of the department during the said year, and following them is an estimate of the amount necessary for the proper conduct of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, together with such recommendations as in my opinion will improve the service.

APPROPRIATIONS.

A.—Statement of amount appropriated for work of all classes, including employes' salaries, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

Street cleaning:		
For sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning.....	\$155,000	
Deficiency for sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning.....	6,240	
For snow and ice work	1,000	
For salaries	24,700	
City refuse:		
For collection and disposal of city refuse, including inspection and incidental expenses	115,000	
Deficiency on garbage contract	9,000	
Total	310,940	

The amount appropriated for street cleaning has been expended, as shown in the following statements, the distribution having been made at the beginning of the year among the different branches of the service, in accordance with the amount of work to be done under existing contracts and under the direction of the Commissioners without contract.

Following the report on street cleaning, statements are given showing the expenditures under the appropriation for the collection and disposal of city refuse under existing contracts.

HAND CLEANING.

B.—Statement of number of days worked, force employed, area cleaned, debris removed, and cost of same for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

Date.	Days	Men.	Horses.	Wagons.	Area.	Cost.	Débris.
1900.					<i>Square yards.</i>		<i>Cub. yds.</i>
July	24½	208	20	9	38,362.321	\$6,146.93	3,096
August	25½	208	20	9	40,319.582	6,473.31	3,333
September.....	23	208	20	9	36,405.059	6,017.17	1,851
October.....	25½	208	20	9	39,928.129	6,683.12	2,451
November.....	23½	208	20	9	37,579.416	6,189.07	3,348
December	21	208	20	9	32,881.989	5,458.12	1,800

Statement of number of days worked, force employed, etc.—Continued.

Date.	Days.	Men.	Horses.	Wagons.	Area.	Cost.	Débris.
1901.					<i>Square yards.</i>		<i>Cub. yds.</i>
January	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	208	20	9	27,401,658	4,492.64	1,335
February	20	208	20	9	31,316,180	5,159.38	1,440
March	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	208	20	9	36,405,059	5,769.74	1,683
April	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	208	20	9	32,099,084	5,313.74	1,581
May	20	208	20	9	31,316,180	5,125.00	1,452
June	19	208	20	9	29,750,371	4,928.44	1,362
Total	268 $\frac{1}{2}$				413,765,028	67,756.66	24,732

Hire of teams during July and August	\$1,621.63
Cost of brooms and scrapers	2,822.00
Cost of bags	743.40
Cost of livery horses	2,921.66
Cost of shoeing horses	374.12
Other incidental expenses	200.00
Total cost hand cleaning	76,439.47
Cost per 1,000 square yards, 18.6 cents.	

The District appropriation act for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, provided as follows:

That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall make specifications for the manner of sweeping and cleaning the streets by machinery and by hand labor, and shall advertise to let the work to the lowest responsible bidder, according to such specifications, and if the same, or any part thereof, can not be procured to be done at a price not exceeding 20 cents for machine work per 1,000 square yards, then they may do said work under their immediate direction.

In compliance with the foregoing provision of the appropriation act, specifications were prepared and bids advertised for, but no contract was secured, and the following order was approved by the honorable Commissioners:

JUNE 30, 1900.

Whereas after due advertisement no proposal was received to do the work of sweeping and cleaning the streets by hand labor, under the appropriation for said purpose in the District of Columbia appropriation law approved June 6, 1900, it is ordered:

That the superintendent of street cleaning proceed to do said work under the immediate direction of the Commissioners, according to the specifications approved by the Commissioners on this date.

Preparatory to commencing the work on July 1, 1900, an outfit was purchased consisting of bag carriers, brooms, scrapers, shovels, sprinklers, etc.

The area of the streets scheduled for daily hand cleaning amounted to 1,565,809 square yards, and the force required to clean said area was 200 laborers, at a salary of \$1.25 per diem each. During July and August teams were hired to remove the sweepings from the streets, which service proved to be unsatisfactory and expensive, after which 18 horses and 9 wagons were purchased for use in removing the sweepings.

The daily area cleaned during the year was divided into eight divisions of about 200,000 square yards each. An inspector was assigned to each division in charge of 25 laborers, each laborer being assigned to a certain block, which he is required to keep clean during the day.

The total area cleaned during the year was 413,765,028 square yards, at a total cost, including incidental expenses, of \$76,439.47, which is at a rate of 18.6 cents per 1,000 square yards.

A comparison of the cost of hand cleaning by day labor with that of the cost of hand cleaning under our last contract might, I think, be of interest to you, and I therefore submit the following:

The contract rate for hand cleaning during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, was $21\frac{1}{4}$ cents per 1,000 square yards, whereas the cost of the same work by day labor without contract, as shown by the foregoing statement, was 18.6 cents, or 2.65 cents per 1,000 square yards less than the cost of the work under contract. In other words, to clean the total area of 413,765,028 square yards cleaned last year, it would cost, at the rate paid under the last and lowest contract, \$87,925.00 per annum, or \$11,487.00 more than it cost to perform the work by day labor. The reduction in the cost of the work from year to year has enabled us to enlarge the daily area cleaned from 400,000 square yards in 1898 to 1,565,809 square yards during the past year.

At the beginning of the current year a hand "pick-up" sweeper was adopted, by the use of which the laborers can clean one-third more area than they could with the hand brooms and at the same time do the work better. The further reduction in the cost of the work on account of the use of the hand machine, which amounts to \$90 per day, or \$24,300 per annum, has enabled us to enlarge the daily area by adding thereto 500,000 square yards, thus making the daily hand-cleaning schedule for the current year 2,000,000 square yards. At the end of the current year we expect to be able to report a rate of 15 cents per 1,000 square yards for hand cleaning by day labor, which rate is 17 cents less per 1,000 square yards than was paid under contract during the fiscal year 1898, the rate for that year being 32 cents per 1,000 square yards.

The hand-cleaning work is more satisfactory at the present time than ever before, for the reason that the hand machine takes up much more of the fine dust than can be taken up with the hand broom.

MACHINE SWEEPING.

C.—Statement of number of days worked, area cleaned, cubic yards of refuse removed, and cost of same at the contract rate of 18 cents per 1,000 square yards, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

Date.	Days.	Area.	Débris.	Cost.
1900.		<i>Sq. yards.</i>	<i>Cu. yards.</i>	
July.....	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	17,394,434	1,626	\$3,130.99
August.....	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	17,497,731	1,531	3,149.58
September.....	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	16,666,970	1,405	3,000.03
October.....	24	17,958,831	2,055	3,232.59
November.....	23	16,667,470	2,555	3,000.14
December.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,973,843	1,991	2,155.32
1901.				
January.....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,463,692	1,145	1,703.45
February.....	11	7,691,876	980	1,384.56
March.....	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	15,763,154	1,725	2,837.34
April.....	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	17,217,863	1,550	3,099.21
May.....	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	17,331,421	1,492	3,119.48
June.....	18	14,206,346	1,200	2,557.15
Teams for extra work.....				8.00
Total.....	240	179,833,631	19,255	32,377.84

The six schedules for machine cleaning, which gives the area to be swept each night during the week for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, averaged at the beginning of the year 740,000 square yards each,

the schedules having been prepared in accordance with the amount of money available for that class of work.

During the year the schedules were enlarged by adding thereto the newly paved streets, which averaged about 60,000 square yards per schedule, making the average area swept each night 800,000 square yards at the end of the year.

Machine cleaning is done at night between the hours of 8 p. m. and 5 a. m. during the spring, summer, and autumn months, and in the daytime during the winter months.

The extension of the hand-cleaning system for the current year, which includes 500,000 square yards of area that were swept by machine last year, enables us to clean the area swept by machine three times per week, instead of two times, as was done last year, and still keep within the bounds of the appropriation and the contract provisions.

By sweeping the streets scheduled for machine cleaning three times per week a great improvement is shown in this branch of the service, and it is hoped that our future appropriations will be sufficient to continue the present service, as nothing less than three sweepings per week will keep the streets in a cleanly condition.

UNIMPROVED STREETS.

D.—Statement of days worked, area cleaned, cubic yards of débris removed, and cost of same for fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

Date.	Days.	Contract price.	Gross amount.	Deduct for lost time.	Net cost.	Area.	Débris.
1900.						<i>Sq. yds.</i>	<i>Cu. yds.</i>
July	26	\$64.00	\$1,664.00	\$112.96	\$1,551.04	1,827,786	1,168
August	27	64.00	1,728.00	68.94	1,659.06	2,370,141	1,219
September	25	64.00	1,600.00	106.69	1,493.31	2,063,594	1,223
October	27	64.00	1,728.00	39.89	1,688.11	3,541,073	1,969
November	26	64.00	1,664.00	207.18	1,456.82	3,604,453	1,710
December	26	64.00	1,664.00	414.98	1,249.02	4,270,801	1,045
1901.							
January	27	64.00	1,728.00	694.63	1,033.37	2,852,896	792
February	24	64.00	1,536.00	599.44	936.56	2,712,716	951
March	26	64.00	1,664.00	320.27	1,343.73	3,806,744	1,413
April	26	64.00	1,664.00	354.25	1,309.75	4,046,318	1,169
May	27	64.00	1,728.00	434.38	1,293.62	1,775,245	718
June	25	64.00	1,600.00	464.63	1,135.37	948,926	702
	312						
	159				21,801.05		
Total	253		19,968.00	3,818.24	17,950.81	33,820,693	14,079

¹ Lost time deducted.

² Employment of extra labor, horses and carts.

The contract price for cleaning unimproved streets for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, was \$64 per day for furnishing 36 laborers, 12 horses and carts with drivers, and all tools necessary to do the work. This consists of keeping the roadways clean, and the drainage of the gutters clear and free from weeds and grass.

The contract further provides that extra laborers and horses and carts with drivers will be supplied, when ordered, at \$1.35 and \$1.75, respectively.

It has been necessary during the year to have extra force in connection with this class of work, the cost of which amounted to \$1,801.05, as shown in the foregoing table. An equal division of the force into three gangs gives 12 laborers and 4 horses and carts with drivers to

each gang, the gangs being assigned to different sections of the city, each in charge of an inspector, who supervises the work and makes daily reports to the office.

By consulting the table, it will be seen that this comparatively small force has kept a large area of streets clean during the year, the total number of square yards being 33,820,693, and the number of cubic yards of refuse removed was 14,079.

The area to be cleaned is constantly increasing, on account of the extension and opening of new streets, and the present force will have to be increased in proportion to the work to be done.

ALLEYS.

E.—Statement of number of days worked, area cleaned, cubic yards of debris removed, and cost at the contract rate of $32\frac{1}{8}$ cents per 1,000 square yards for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

Month.	Days.	Price.	Area.	Débris.
1900.				
July.....	25	\$1,197.03	Sq. yards. 3,611,147	Cu. yards. 617
August.....	26	1,241.58	3,776,570	709
September.....	23	1,121.91	3,412,740	626
October.....	26	1,275.01	3,878,375	713
November.....	23	1,101.49	3,350,581	611
December.....	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	937.69	2,852,311	487
1901.				
January.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	750.45	2,282,617	389
February.....	14	688.55	2,094,431	405
March.....	21	1,008.28	3,066,943	526
April.....	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,028.74	3,129,270	513
May.....	21	1,021.28	3,106,621	487
June.....	18	869.74	2,645,606	445
Total.....	253 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,241.78	37,237,212	6,528

The work of cleaning the improved and unimproved alleys during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, was performed under one contract at $32\frac{1}{8}$ cents per 1,000 square yards.

Previous to the past year the two classes of alleys were cleaned under separate contracts, which cost much more than the present method, for the reason that two forces had to go over the same territory, whereas under the present method the same force can clean both classes of alleys while they are on the ground, and thereby save much time. The only time now lost by the men is in going from one alley to another.

The alleys are cleaned once a week, schedules for each day having been prepared at the beginning of the year. The city is divided into three divisions, each division in charge of an inspector, with a force sufficient to clean the area scheduled for each day of the week.

To keep the alleys clean is a difficult task, and one that requires special pains, for the reason that a great many of them are so narrow that a horse and cart can not be gotten into them, the laborers in such instances having to scrape the filth to the entrance or carry it out in small receptacles.

It is into this class of alleys that most all of the filth and rubbish from adjacent premises finds its way, besides being made a dumping ground by the scavenger or ash man.

The service on this class of work has been very good during the past year, and but few complaints have been received.

PUBLIC DUMPS.

F.—Statement of the number of men employed, days worked, cubic yards of refuse deposited, and cost of same for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

Month.	Dump men.	Days.	Wages per day.	Cost.	Loads street cleaning.	Loads ashes.	Loads dirt.	Total loads.
1900.								
July.....	17	442	\$1. 50	\$663. 00	2, 361	13, 364	24, 829	40, 554
August.....	17	459	1. 50	688. 50	2, 824	26, 498	38, 380	67, 702
September.....	17	425	1. 50	637. 50	2, 545	19, 703	20, 639	42, 887
October.....	17	459	1. 50	688. 50	3, 390	22, 279	18, 155	43, 824
November.....	17	442	1. 50	663. 00	3, 349	21, 923	16, 329	41, 601
December.....	17	442	1. 50	663. 00	1, 692	14, 945	5, 667	22, 304
1901.								
January.....	17	459	1. 50	688. 50	1, 535	12, 889	5, 104	19, 528
February.....	18	435	1. 50	652. 50	1, 588	11, 162	5, 063	17, 813
March.....	18	431	1. 50	646. 50	2, 270	13, 664	8, 371	24, 305
April.....	15	377	1. 50	565. 50	2, 251	12, 247	6, 201	20, 699
May.....	14	382	1. 50	573. 00	1, 823	9, 568	9, 589	20, 980
June.....	14	355	1. 50	532. 50	1, 111	5, 762	9, 222	16, 095
Total.....	.....	5, 108	.....	7, 662. 00	26, 739	184, 004	167, 549	378, 292

The dumps under the supervision of the street cleaning department are located as follows:

- No. 1, Lincoln street, Anacostia.
- No. 2, Tenth street between O and P SE.
- No. 3, M street between Fourth and Fifth SE.
- No. 4, First and O streets SE.
- No. 5, P street between South Capitol and First streets SW.
- No. 6, Second and P streets SW.
- No. 7, Fifteenth and C Streets SW.
- No. 8, Nineteenth and B streets NW.
- No. 9, Foot of Twenty-sixth street NW.
- No. 10, Thirty-seventh and T streets NW.
- No. 11, Connecticut avenue extended NW.
- No. 12, Sherman avenue and Irving street NW.
- No. 13, Twenty-third and Benning road NE.
- No. 14, Florida avenue and Brentwood road NE.
- No. 15, Eleventh and M streets NE.
- No. 16, Florida avenue and H street NE.
- No. 17, Twentieth and B streets NE.

During the year there has been deposited on these dumps 26,739 loads of street cleanings, 184,004 loads of ashes, and 167,549 loads of dirt, making in all 378,292 loads of refuse.

The 17 dump men employed by the department are in charge of a foreman, whose duty it is to visit each dump daily. He sees that the dumps are properly kept; reports the time of the dump men, the number of loads of refuse deposited daily, and the general condition of the dumps to this office.

Much annoyance to citizens and the department has been caused by deposits of paper and other objectionable material on these dumps after the hours of the men in charge of them. The paper is frequently set on fire by mischievous persons or is blown by the wind over the streets, parkings, etc.

The depositing of this objectionable material on the dumps is not the only source of annoyance, for it is frequently dumped on the streets, in the alleys, and on vacant lots in the city to be blown about by the wind. The material in question is hauled from the various business places in the city by the "old ash man," there being no provi-

sion or appropriation for collecting it from these premises. This material should be separated, so that the ashes could be taken to the dumps and the combustible matter to the crematory at the foot of South Capitol street.

This department has no control over private parties hauling from business houses, and until provision is made for collecting ashes and miscellaneous refuse from these places, as is now done from private residences, the citizens will be annoyed and complaints of fire on the dumps and paper blown over the streets, etc., will continue to be made.

The only way to make the service satisfactory is to have all of the work done under one supervision. In this way the regulations requiring a separation of the different classes of material can be enforced, and the refuse collected and disposed of in a proper manner. To this end I have submitted an estimate of \$35,000, which amount, if allowed, will enable us to extend the service so as to include all business places in the District of Columbia.

SPRINKLING UNIMPROVED STREETS AND AVENUES.

G.—Statement of the number of sprinklers used, days worked, and cost of same for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

Month.	Number of 1-horse sprinklers, \$2.50 per day each.	Number of 2-horse sprinklers, \$4.75 per day each.	Days worked.	Total cost.
1900.				
July.....	3	4	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	\$473.25
August.....	3	4	19	494.63
September.....	3	4	21 $\frac{6}{7}$	571.50
October.....	3	4	9 $\frac{5}{7}$	208.88
November.....	3	.....	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	15.63
December.....	3	.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	11.25
1901.				
April.....	3	.....	4	10.00
May.....	3	4	12	299.63
June.....	3	4	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	400.99
Total.....				2,485.76

The sprinkling of our unimproved streets and avenues is a class of work that, owing to our limited appropriation, has been sadly neglected. The funds available permitted of hiring but 4 large and 3 small sprinklers, and these were used to sprinkle some of the heavily traveled streets and avenues.

With the 7 sprinklers we could only care for about 10 miles of streets and avenues, whereas all of the unimproved streets and avenues should be sprinkled during the summer months.

Citizens who live on unimproved streets and avenues and those who travel over them are constantly complaining of the dust raised by the wind or by passing vehicles. If all were sprinkled this nuisance would be avoided, and the surface of the street would also be preserved, thus reducing the cost of repairs.

Although a comparatively small sum has been expended on this class of work, as shown by the foregoing table, the limited service has been appreciated by those who have benefited thereby. On the other hand, citizens who live on unimproved streets and avenues which are not now sprinkled condemn us for not extending the service.

It is our aim to sprinkle all the unimproved streets and avenues in the city during the summer months, and in order that this can be done we have submitted an estimate of \$5,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, which amount will enable us to secure the end in view.

SNOW AND ICE WORK.

II.—Statement of force employed, with cost of same, for the months of January, February, and March, 1901.

Month.	Number of labor- ers.	Days worked.	Rate per day.	Cost.
1901.				
January.....	222	222	\$1. 25	\$277. 50
March.....	182	182	1. 25	227. 50
Cost of shovels and brooms.....				300. 00
Total.....				805. 00
Amount of appropriation				\$1,000. 00
Total cost.....				805. 00
Unexpended balance.....				195. 00

Snow and ice work was very light during the past winter, there having been but two light snow storms that required attention.

The work was done by the regular hand-cleaning force, and the only charge against the snow and ice appropriation was for the labor employed, as the horses and wagons used in carting away the snow were owned by the District.

Had teams been hired for the removal of the snow and ice the cost of same would have increased the amount expended by about one-third. It will therefore be seen that quite a saving is effected by the District owning its own teams, not only in the regular street-cleaning work, but in that of snow and ice as well.

During the past year the cost of snow and ice removal was the lowest in the history of the department, for, as will be seen by a reference to the above table, out of an appropriation of \$1,000 an unexpended balance of \$195 remains.

This small expenditure for snow and ice work during the past winter can not be taken as a basis for future appropriations; neither can the large amount of \$30,229 which the service cost in the winter of 1899; but we should have a sufficient sum to at all times take up the work promptly and prosecute it in a satisfactory manner, and for this purpose I have submitted an estimate of \$5,000.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

Hire of 7 horses and buggies	\$1, 580. 00
Purchase of 18 horses.....	2, 225. 00
Cost of 9 large wagons	1, 215. 00
Cost of harness.....	473. 28
Cost of bag carriers.....	1, 487. 56
Livery, superintendent's horse	238. 86
Printing	610. 00
Cost of bicycles	163. 00
Miscellaneous	1, 194. 72
Total	9, 187. 42

The horses, wagons, harness, and bag carriers referred to under incidental expenses are used on hand-cleaning work, and, if the life of the equipment could be determined, the proportionate annual cost should be considered in connection with the average rate per 1,000 square yards for hand cleaning, which would possibly raise the rate to 18½ cents for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

In the miscellaneous expenses is included the cost of all office furniture, typewriter, telephones, repair of bicycles, stationery, street-car tickets, brooms for use at hack stands, storage room, etc.

The appropriation act provides for "necessary incidental expenses," and until within the past few months all supplies for the department were purchased under this clause.

During the latter part of the past year and the beginning of the current one the work of the department has been very much interfered with by the holding up of requisitions for necessary supplies on the ground that they were contingent.

In order to avoid technical questions being raised in this regard, thereby causing annoyance and delay and seriously interfering with the work of the department, I would respectfully recommend that the clause of the act be amended so as to provide for contingent as well as incidental expenses.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF CITY REFUSE.

I. Statement of number of tons of garbage and number of dead animals collected, with cost of same, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

GARBAGE.

Month.	Amount.	Col- lected.	Cost per month.
1900.	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	
July	2,574	500	\$8,122.46
August	3,698	.....	8,122.46
September	2,920	.....	7,520.82
October	2,179	.....	8,122.46
November	1,683	1,000	3,911.80
Total, Warfield	13,054	1,500	35,800.00
1900.			
December	1,751	100	2,771.90
1901.			
January	1,766	1,500	2,771.90
February	1,518	1,940	2,558.68
March	1,921	932	2,771.90
April	1,996	310	4,264.46
May	2,274	1,120	5,757.02
June	2,236	150	5,330.59
Total, Washington Fertilizer Company	13,465	52	26,226.45
Total per annum	26,519	1,552	62,026.45

Statement of number of tons of garbage and number of dead animals collected, etc.—Cont'd.

LIST OF DEAD ANIMALS COLLECTED DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

	Horses.	Cows.	Mules.	Cats.	Dogs.	Chick- ens.	Goats.	Rab- bits.	Rats.	Mis- cella- neous.	Total.
1900.											
July	96	4	-----	585	166	40	2	4	84	14	995
August	89	2	5	516	141	46	-----	5	56	14	875
September	82	1	5	262	634	31	1	7	40	10	1,073
October	61	4	3	149	323	14	5	4	47	7	617
November	53	4	1	129	190	34	3	3	6	4	427
December	56	3	2	115	147	24	1	25	15	1	389
1901.											
January	45	2	3	137	207	14	2	-----	7	18	435
February	44	1	1	185	195	33	4	2	6	8	479
March	63	4	1	212	220	41	-----	4	13	2	560
April	30	3	-----	247	269	50	2	6	25	10	642
May	26	5	4	385	336	62	2	9	70	29	928
June	44	5	3	480	474	28	3	10	153	16	1,216
Total	689	38	28	3,402	3,302	417	25	80	522	133	8,636

The work of collection and disposal of garbage and dead animals is done under contract with the Washington Fertilizer Company, which company is composed principally of prominent business men of Washington, D. C., with Col. M. M. Parker as president.

The contract was entered into for a period of five years, commencing December 1, 1900, at a cost of \$51,600 per annum.

During the period from July 1, 1900, to December 1, 1900, of the past fiscal year, as shown in the foregoing table, the work was done under a temporary contract with our former contractor, Mr. J. N. Warfield, at a cost of \$35,800, provision having been made for same in the act making the appropriation for the collection and disposal of city refuse.

COLLECTION EQUIPMENT.

The company's stables and transfer station are located at New Jersey avenue and K street SE. The equipment consists of good stables sufficiently large to accommodate 100 horses, office, scales, telephone, blacksmith shop, 11 flat and 2 box cars (the flat cars for transporting garbage and the box cars for dead animals), one stationary steam engine for hoisting garbage tanks to and from the cars and for switching the cars from place to place in the yard, 65 wagons for hauling garbage, 260 iron tanks (9 by 3½ by 2 feet, with tight-fitting covers) especially designed for the wagons, 2 large and 2 small dead-animal wagons, 3 buggies, and 85 horses. The force employed by the company consists of 1 superintendent of collection, 2 inspectors, yard master, engineer of hoisting engine, watchman, stable boss, 3 hostlers, and 65 collectors, making in all 75 employees on the collection service.

COLLECTION SERVICE.

In order that a proper supervision might be maintained over the collection service, and that the work of each inspector of the department might be brought within smaller compass, the city was divided into six districts, each in charge of an inspector, whose duties are to investigate all complaints coming from his district and to report all derelictions on the part of the collectors; also to carefully supervise the collection service in his district.

Each district is subdivided into sections and a collector assigned to every section, his duty being to visit all the houses therein and make collections according to the following regulations:

Garbage will be collected as follows: (a) Within the city of Washington and its more densely populated suburbs, as said suburbs may be designated by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, daily, including Sunday, during the entire year, from such hotels, apartment houses, markets, and other like places as may be designated by the Commissioners.

District No. 1, which shall cover the city of Washington: Collections shall be made from all places not embraced in section (a) daily, not including Sunday, from April 16 to October 31, inclusive, and triweekly from November 1 to April 15, inclusive.

District No. 2, which shall cover such densely populated suburbs, or parts thereof, as may be designated by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia: Collections shall be made from all places not included in section (a) triweekly from April 16 to October 31, inclusive, and semiweekly from November 1 to April 15, inclusive, and to remove all such garbage to such place or places within convenient hauling distance as may be approved by the Commissioners for its reception.

The collectors start out on their respective routes at 6.30 a. m., and when they have collected a sufficient quantity of garbage to fill the tanks, each of which holds over a ton, they return to the transfer station, where the loaded wagons are driven onto the scales and weighed by the weighmaster, who is employed by the department for that purpose. After the load is weighed it is driven to the end of the flat car, where the tank is hoisted by means of a steam-power hoisting engine and is carried back by an overhead pulley to a vacant space on the car, and as each loaded tank is placed on the car an empty one, which has been scalded out and returned from the factory, is taken forward and put on the wagon, and the garbage man is ready for another trip.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, the collection service was excellent, and is so at the present time, although there was during the latter part of July and early in August of the current year some interruption, which was due to the breaking down of cars and the failure of the railroad company to render prompt transportation service.

DISPOSAL SERVICE.

The flat cars hold 20 tanks, each car having been especially designed for the purpose, and as soon as two or three of the cars, which are owned by the company, are loaded they are transported to Cherry Hill, Va., about 28 miles down the Potomac River, over the Seaboard Air Line tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. There, at a point pleasantly situated on the river, is the mammoth reduction plant of the company.

The tanks of garbage upon arriving at the plant are lifted by steam power to the second story of the works and there emptied upon the floor, after which the tanks are scalded out with hot water and replaced on the car to be returned to the city. Here the garbage is raked over by employees, and all foreign substances, such as tin cans, broken bottles, crockery, etc., removed. The garbage is then shoveled into 14 large digesters, where it is boiled by steam and subjected to steam pressure.

This treatment extracts a great portion of the oils and greases, which, together with an unavoidable quantity of water, is pumped to the upper story, where it is allowed to settle for some hours, and the oil is then drawn off. The pressed garbage is broken up and transferred by bucket belts to an oven, where all of the moisture is dried out. The

product is then ground finely and is deposited in a storehouse for fertilizer, and this fertilizer, together with the oil extracted in the first instance, is the result of the converting process.

The disposal service is perfect, and a revelation to those who regard garbage as mere waste.

While the income from the products of the factory may or may not be large, the District has certainly been greatly benefited: First, by a reduction in the annual cost of collection from \$57,000 to \$51,600; second, by a rebate of 50 cents per ton for all over 20,000 tons collected per annum, which will amount to between \$4,000 and \$5,000 yearly, to be deducted at the end of the contract year, i. e., November 30, 1901, from the sum which will then be due the company; and third, by the best collection service ever given in the city, as sections which were only visited once per week under the old contract are now visited twice, and those which were visited twice are now served three times weekly.

In this same connection I may add that the service has been very much interfered with by householders mixing the refuse. Tin cans, broken crockery, glassware, and such material, which should be removed with the ashes, have been put into the garbage receptacle in violation of the regulations, and the garbage contractors can not be required to remove material other than animal or vegetable matter.

DEAD ANIMALS.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, 8,636 dead animals and fowls were collected, consisting, as shown in the foregoing statement, of horses, cows, mules, cats, dogs, goats, rabbits, rats, chickens, etc.

The dead animals are collected and removed to the transfer station in wagons designed for that purpose, where they are placed in a tight box car lined with zinc, the doors of which are kept closed at all times, except, of course, when the animals are being loaded into it. Every evening the car is taken to the garbage plant and unloaded, after which it is thoroughly washed and fumigated before being returned to the transfer station.

The dead animals are cut into pieces, placed in the digesting tanks, and disposed of with the garbage.

ASHES.

J.—Statement of number of loads of ashes collected, with cost of same, for eleven months of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

Date.	Loads.	Cubic yards.	Cost.
1900.			
August	377	1,131	\$2,498.25
September	675	2,025	2,498.25
October	1,329	3,987	2,498.25
November	1,840	5,520	2,498.25
December	2,113	6,339	2,498.25
1901.			
January	2,966	8,898	2,498.25
February	2,619	7,857	2,498.25
March	2,723	8,169	2,498.25
April	2,060	6,180	2,498.25
May	1,269	3,807	2,498.25
June	1,061	3,183	2,498.25
Total	19,032	57,069	27,480.75

In accordance with the act making appropriation for collection and disposal of city refuse, a contract was entered into with R. V. Rusk for collecting ashes from private residences for a period of five years, at an annual cost of \$29,979.

The recommendation and estimates submitted by me and approved by the honorable Commissioners in the years 1898 and 1899 for collection and disposal of ashes at public expense was finally favorably considered by Congress and an appropriation made for the service. The estimate, however, as passed was considerably reduced, and as a consequence we could only enter into a contract for a weekly service from private residences.

Prior to the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, the ashes was collected and removed without supervision, and the work was done in a reckless manner. The ashes was mixed with all kinds of refuse, and was scattered on the streets, deposited on dumps and vacant lots, where it became a nuisance and a source of complaint. Under the present system the refuse from private residences is separated, the ashes taken to low land and used for filling purposes, and the combustible waste to a crematory and burned.

The service being new, much time was required to properly organize it; the greatest trouble being with householders not complying with the regulations regarding receptacles and the separation of the refuse.

The service of collecting ashes during the past year, although in a measure experimental, has been satisfactory and beneficial to the city. As shown by the foregoing table 57,069 cubic yards of ashes were collected and properly disposed of; whereas, under the old method they would have been mixed with paper and other objectionable material, and deposited on dumps, streets, vacant lots, and alleys, as is done at the present time by private parties hauling from business places.

The supervision by the street cleaning department over the ash service is similar to that of the garbage service, each of the six inspectors having supervision over the collection of all refuse in his particular district.

The contractor for collecting ashes is equipped with 47 large, modern two-horse wagons especially designed for the service, the wagons holding 3 cubic yards each. This number during extreme cold weather proved to be insufficient for the service, and carts were used to remove the extra accumulations.

As in the case of the garbage service the city is divided into sections, and a collector assigned to each section, whose duty is to make collections in accordance with the following regulations:

SEC. 11. The term "ashes" will be construed to include ashes from wood, coal, and other substances used for fuel in connection with the ordinary conduct of dwellings, but not such as may accumulate as the result of building operations, etc.

SEC. 12. Occupants of premises from which ashes are collected at public expense shall provide for the use of such premises a sufficient number of metal receptacles to contain all ashes that may accumulate on said premises during the usual interval between the collections of ashes therefrom, and shall keep such receptable or receptacles at all times in good repair; each such receptable to be provided with a handle. No person, without a permit from the superintendent of street and alley cleaning, shall deposit ashes for collection in any receptacle having a capacity of less than 10 gallons, nor more than 24 gallons, nor in more than one receptable containing less than 20 gallons.

SEC. 13. Receptacles when filled must be placed in such a position as to be easily accessible to the collector between the hours of 7 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m. of each day on which the collection is made from the premises.

SEC. 14. Any person violating any of the provisions of these regulation shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than \$1 nor more than \$40 for each and every offense.

MISCELLANEOUS REFUSE.

K.—*Statement of amount of refuse collected and burned, with cost of same, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.*

Month.	Bags pa- per.	Loads trash.	Cost.
1900.			
August	2,717	988	\$666.66 ² / ₃
September	5,680	1,119	666.66 ² / ₃
October	5,918	1,318	666.66 ² / ₃
November	5,608	1,426	666.66 ² / ₃
December	4,872	1,503	666.66 ² / ₃
1901.			
January	4,110	1,585	666.66 ² / ₃
February	3,803	1,500	666.66 ² / ₃
March	4,003	1,825	666.66 ² / ₃
April	5,769	1,981	666.66 ² / ₃
May	8,541	2,021	666.66 ² / ₃
June	7,851	2,010	666.66 ² / ₃
Total	58,872	17,276	7,333.33

Miscellaneous refuse is collected from private residences and disposed of under a five-year contract with R. V. Rusk, at a cost of \$8,000 per annum.

The collection of ashes and miscellaneous refuse is done by the same contractor and by the same collectors, the refuse being put in large bags and removed with the ashes to the place for depositing the latter, from which point it is taken to the crematory at the foot of South Capitol street and disposed of.

Collections were made during the past year in accordance with the following regulations:

SEC. 1. The term "miscellaneous refuse," as herein used, is intended to include all daily waste from private residences, and applies particularly to such articles as paper, paper boxes, rags, old shoes, carpets, bottles, tin cans, broken crockery or glass, and such other articles as are daily thrown into the waste basket or rubbish barrel, but it is understood not to include anything like building materials or accumulations on lawns or back yards, such as trimmings of shrubbery, leaves, grass, etc.

SEC. 2. Miscellaneous refuse will be collected and removed at public expense from all private residences in the city of Washington and the more densely populated suburban sections once per week.

SEC. 3. All refuse intended for collection must be deposited by householders in receptacles suitable for that purpose, and which can be easily handled by one man. All receptacles aforesaid will be placed at points accessible to collectors.

SEC. 4. All refuse from hotels, apartment houses, and business establishments not provided for in section 1 will be disposed of by the contractor if brought to the place of disposal.

Although a large quantity of refuse has been collected from private residences by the contractor, it does not represent half the amount that should be collected from business places at public expense and under proper supervision.

While some of the refuse from business establishments is taken to the crematory and there disposed of, for which disposal provision was made in the contract, a large quantity finds its way into the streets and alleys and on dumps and vacant lots, to be blown about by the wind, much to the annoyance of the public. Paper not only litters the streets, but is also objectionable because of the danger of horses being frightened thereby.

It is hoped that provision will be made at the next session of Congress for collecting this material from places of business.

NIGHT SOIL.

L.—Statement of number of barrels collected, with cost of same, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

Month.	Barrels.	Cost.	Month.	Barrels.	Cost.
1900.			1901.		
July	554		February	1,002	\$1,416.67
August	1,059	\$1,416.67	March	1,057	1,416.66
September	1,030	1,416.66	April	1,235	1,416.67
October	1,467	1,416.67	May	1,852	1,416.67
November	1,302	1,416.66	June	1,511	1,416.67
December	1,268	1,416.67			
1901.			Total	14,447	15,583.33
January	1,109	1,416.66			

A contract for the collection and disposal of night soil was entered into with R. V. Rusk for a period of five years, at a cost of \$17,000 per annum.

Since this class of work has been performed at public expense a marked improvement is shown in the service. Under the old method the people paid for the service, and some of them, especially the poor, had to be forced by the health authorities to remove the contents of their privies.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, as shown in the report of the health officer, District of Columbia, there were collected 6,157 barrels of night soil, and for the past year 14,447 barrels—more than twice the quantity for an equal period—from which it will be seen that the citizens have been greatly benefited.

The work of collection is done in a satisfactory manner, the material being pumped into tight barrels made specially for the purpose, and removed, all sanitary precautions being taken, to the wharf at the foot of South Capitol street, whence it is transported down the river and buried on land.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

For file cases, office furniture, bicycles for inspectors, repairs to bicycles, horse and buggy livery, record books, stationery, and printing regulations, etc

\$1,478.05

SALARIES.

M.—Statement of amount paid to employees of the department, annual and per diem, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

STREET CLEANING.

1 superintendent (annual)	\$2,200.00
1 assistant superintendent (annual)	1,600.00
1 clerk (annual)	900.00
4 inspectors, at \$1,200 each (annual)	4,800.00
10 inspectors, at \$1,100 each (annual)	11,000.00
3 assistant inspectors, at \$900 each (annual)	2,700.00
1 foreman of public dumps (annual)	900.00
1 messenger and driver (annual)	600.00
Total annual salaries	24,700.00

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2 foremen (hand cleaning), at \$3 each per diem	\$1,429.50
1 stable boss, at \$2 per diem	592.00
2 laborers at District building, at \$1.50 per diem	761.25
Total per diem salaries	2,782.75
Total salaries street cleaning	27,482.75

CITY REFUSE.

6 inspectors, at \$4 per diem	6,451.50
2 inspector clerks, at \$4 per diem	2,464.00
1 weighmaster, at \$3 per diem	1,095.00
1 assistant weighmaster, 38 days, at \$2 per diem	76.00
Total salaries city refuse	10,086.50

Total salaries for department..... 37,569.25

The two foremen on hand-cleaning work were promoted during the year from \$2.50 per diem to \$3 and the 8 inspectors on city refuse work from \$3.50 to \$4 per diem, which promotions will raise the amount for salaries during the current year.

RECAPITULATION.

N.—Statement of expenditures for the various branches of the service under the department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

STREET CLEANING.

Total appropriation	\$186,940.00
Hand cleaning	\$76,439.47
Machine cleaning	32,377.84
Unimproved street cleaning	17,950.81
Alley cleaning	12,241.78
Public dumps	7,662.00
Sprinkling unimproved streets	2,485.76
Snow and ice work	805.00
Incidental expenses	9,187.42
Salaries	27,482.75
Total expenditure	186,632.83
Unexpended balance, which includes \$195 of snow and ice appropriation	307.17

CITY REFUSE.

Total appropriation	\$124,000.00
Collection of garbage and dead animals	\$62,026.45
Collection of ashes	27,480.75
Collection of miscellaneous refuse	7,333.33
Collection of night soil	15,583.33
Incidental expenses	1,478.05
Salaries	10,086.50
.....	123,988.41
Unexpended balance	11.59
Total appropriation for department	310,940.00
Total expenditures	310,621.24
Unexpended balance	318.74

ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEAR, 1903.

STREET CLEANING.

For sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning streets, alleys, and suburban streets, including necessary incidental and contingent expenses.....	\$190,000.00
For increase in pay of 210 laborers on hand street-cleaning work from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per diem	15,000.00
For flushing streets at night during the hot summer months.....	20,000.00
Total	225,000.00

SNOW AND ICE.

For cleaning snow and ice from streets, cross walks, and gutters, under act approved March 2, 1897	5,000.00
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CITY REFUSE.

For collection and disposal of garbage (contract price)	51,600.00
For collection and disposal of ashes from private residences (contract price)	29,979.00
For collection and disposal of night soil (contract price)	17,000.00
For collection and disposal of miscellaneous refuse from private residences (contract price)	8,000.00
Total amount of contracts	106,579.00
Incidental and contingent expenses.....	500.00
Total	107,079.00
For collection and disposal of ashes and miscellaneous refuse from hotels, apartment houses, markets, restaurants, and other business establishments (not otherwise provided for)	35,000.00
Total city refuse.....	142,079.00

FOR SALARIES.

1 superintendent	2,500.00
1 assistant superintendent.....	1,600.00
1 chief clerk	1,400.00
4 clerks, \$1,200 each	4,800.00
21 inspectors, \$1,200 each	25,200.00
1 weighmaster	1,200.00
1 foreman of public dumps.....	900.00
1 foreman at crematory	900.00
1 stable foreman	900.00
1 foreman at property yard	700.00
1 assistant weighmaster	700.00
1 messenger and driver	700.00
Total salaries	41,500.00
Total estimates for department.....	413,579.00

EXPLANATION OF ESTIMATES.

STREET CLEANING.

The following table presents a comparison of the distribution made of the appropriation for sprinkling, sweeping, cleaning, etc., among the various branches of the service for the current year with that intended for the fiscal year 1903:

	Current year.	Fiscal year 1903.
Hand cleaning	\$80,000	\$86,750
Machine cleaning	40,000	45,350
Cleaning alleys	15,000	16,425
Cleaning unimproved streets.....	18,400	20,575
Labor on public dumps.....	8,100	9,000
Sprinkling unimproved streets.....	5,000	5,000
Horse and buggy hire	1,900	1,900
Incidental and contingent expenses	1,000	5,000
Total.....	169,400	190,000
Appropriation for current year	155,000	.....
Deficiency	14,400	.....
Increase in pay of laborers .....	.....	15,000
For flushing streets .....	.....	20,000
Total.....	.....	225,000

In submitting the estimate of \$225,000 for sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning streets, avenues, alleys, and suburban streets, which includes \$15,000 for increase in the pay of laborers on hand cleaning and \$20,000 for flushing streets, I would respectfully invite attention to the fact that for the past year we had an appropriation of \$155,000 and a deficiency appropriation of \$6,240, making in all \$161,240. This amount was not sufficient to continue the work to the end of the year, and we were compelled to discontinue all work for the last three days of the year. We also took advantage of very light rains and suspended work on a number of days in order to avoid a deficiency. For the current year we have an appropriation of \$155,000, which is \$14,400 less than the amount required to do the work.

The increased estimate submitted for the fiscal year 1903 is to provide for a greater number of days work during the year and for the care of newly paved streets and alleys added to the schedules each year; also added unimproved streets due to street extension, otherwise the natural growth of the city.

Fifteen thousand dollars of the increase estimated is to enable us to pay 210 laborers on hand street-cleaning work \$1.50 per day, an increase of 25 cents per day each. This small increase in their pay would only be a just recognition of the untiring, faithful, and satisfactory manner in which they perform their work.

The estimate of \$20,000 for flushing is to provide for a thorough cleansing of the streets during the heated period when we have but little or no rain.

During extreme hot weather there is a gluey substance drawn from the asphalt that plasters the poisonous matter to the streets, and nothing but a heavy rain or flushing will remove it.

Flushing will wash away all of the fine dust and more of the poisonous germs than any other method of cleaning, therefore, in the interest

of health, cleanliness, and public comfort, I submit the estimate in the hope that it will meet with the approval of the honorable Commissioners and of the committee of Congress.

SNOW AND ICE WORK.

The estimate of \$5,000 for snow and ice work is small as compared with the cost of this work for a number of winters in the past.

The cost of snow and ice removal for the winter of 1899 amounted to \$32,000, and while we may never again require that sum we should always be prepared with a sufficient amount to take up the work promptly and prosecute it in a satisfactory manner. There should, therefore, be available for this work at least \$5,000 for the winter.

CITY REFUSE.

The estimate of \$107,079, submitted for the collection and disposal of city refuse under existing contracts, is \$7,921 less than the amount for the current year, the reduction being due to the transfer of the inspection and clerical force from the per diem to the annual salary list.

The estimate of \$35,000 is to provide for the collection and disposal of ashes and miscellaneous refuse from hotels, restaurants, flats, apartment houses, markets, and all other business places not otherwise provided for.

Since the inauguration of the system of collecting this material from private residences there has been no end to the petitions, requests, and demands for an extension of the service to business establishments.

In the absence of funds to extend the service the ashes and refuse have been removed from business places by private parties, and the work is done without proper supervision, thus causing numerous complaints of the reckless manner in which the material is collected and hauled through the streets. Further, the material is not separated, and the mixture, which includes paper and other combustible waste that should be taken to the crematory is placed on the public dumps and on vacant lots, and thus becomes a serious nuisance by being blown over the streets and burned on the dumps.

Until all the ashes and miscellaneous refuse is collected and disposed of under one supervision the service will be defective, and a nuisance rather than a benefit. The appropriation made for the collection and disposal of city refuse was \$115,000, or \$35,000 less than the estimate submitted for the work, and until we are allowed the additional amount it can not be done in a satisfactory manner.

SALARIES.

A reorganization of the personnel of the department is extremely necessary at this time, for the reason that the Treasury officials placed a different construction on the law which applies to offices and work under the street-cleaning department than that placed upon it by the honorable Commissioners, and we were thereby forced to dispense with two foremen, which seriously interferes with the work of the department.

At the present time some of the employees on street cleaning are on the annual salary list, others on the per diem list, and all employees on city refuse work are on the per diem list.

The annual salary list provides for only one clerk in the office, whereas we have been compelled, on account of increased work, to detail two inspectors on street cleaning and two on city refuse work to serve in a clerical capacity in the office most of the time.

In the estimate submitted for salaries I have asked for no new places, but only a proper classification in accordance with the work performed, and that the per diem employees be placed on the annual salary list. This done, much of the annoyance to the Commissioners over per diem pay will be avoided.

The following list of annual and per diem salaries paid to employees for the past and current years is given for comparison with the annual salary list submitted for the fiscal year 1903:

1 superintendent	\$2, 500
1 assistant superintendent	1, 600
1 clerk (street cleaning)	1, 000
4 inspectors, \$1,200 each (street cleaning)	4, 800
10 inspectors, \$1,100 each (street cleaning)	11, 000
3 assistant inspectors, \$900 each (street cleaning)	2, 700
1 foreman of public dumps (street cleaning)	900
1 messenger and driver (street cleaning)	600
2 foremen, hand cleaning, \$3.50 per diem, 313 days	2, 191
1 stable boss, \$2 per diem, 365 days	730
1 watchman, property yard, \$2 per diem	730
6 inspectors, \$4 per diem, 313 days (city refuse)	7, 512
2 inspectors, \$4 per diem, 365 days (city refuse)	2, 920
1 weigh clerk, \$3.50 per diem, 365 days (city refuse)	1, 262
1 assistant weigh clerk, \$2 per diem, 365 days (city refuse)	730
Total	41, 195

A comparison of the foregoing list of salaries paid to employees of the street-cleaning department and the annual salary list submitted for the fiscal year 1903 will show an increase of only \$305. If this small increase can be allowed and the employees properly classified on the annual list the department will thereby be greatly benefited.

In closing this, my fourth annual report, I wish to record my thanks to all of the employees of the department for the faithful and intelligent support they have rendered me at all times.

Very respectfully,

WARNER STUTLER,
Superintendent, Street-Cleaning Department.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

DAILY HAND-CLEANING SCHEDULE.

Streets.	From—	To—	Yards.
1st st. east	C st. north	B st. south	11, 301
2d st. east	C st. north	B st. south	7, 742
N. Cap. st.	C st. north	B st. south	2, 940
3d st. east	C st. north	Pa. ave	8, 132
4th st. east	C st. north	Pa. ave	9, 720
1st st. west	Peace monument	N. J. ave	20, 350
2d st. west	N. J. ave	Pa. ave	17, 408
3d st. west	N. Y. ave	Pa. ave	21, 107
4th st. west	D st. north	N. Y. ave	12, 908
4½ st. west	D st. north	Mo. ave	7, 263
5th st. west	D st. north	N. Y. ave	15, 594
6th st. west	Mo. ave	N. Y. ave	18, 316
7th st. west	B st. north	Mt. Vernon sq	19, 474
8th st. west	Pa. ave	Mt. Vernon sq	10, 733

Daily hand-cleaning schedule—Continued.

Streets.	From—	To—	Yards.
9th st. west	La. ave	N. Y. ave	17,078
10th st. west	Pa. ave	Mass. ave.	12,861
11th st. west	B st. north	Mass. ave.	20,983
12th st. west	B st. north	Mass. ave.	16,231
13th st. west	B st. north	R st. north	27,387
14th st. west	B st. north	Whitney ave.	96,898
15th st. west	B st. north	R st. north	34,333
15½ st. west	Pa. ave	H st. north	2,042
16th st. west	H st. north	R st. north	23,424
Ex. ave	Pa. ave	Pa. ave	5,647
16½ st. west	Pa. ave	H st. north	2,055
17th st. west	E st. north	R st. north	28,704
18th st. west	D st. north	R st. north	24,651
19th st. west	E st. north	R st. north	22,588
20th st. west	E st. north	R st. north	21,187
21st st. west	E st. north	R st. north	22,553
B st. south	N. J. ave	4th st. east	8,622
E. Cap. st.	1st st. east	11th st. east	22,529
A st. south	2d st. east	4th st. east	3,306
A st. north	1st st. east	4th st. east	5,432
B st. north	3d st. west	4th st. east	16,983
B st. north	6th st. west	7th st. west	3,184
C st. north	4th st. east	8th st. west	24,028
D st. north	N. J. ave	15th st. west	23,859
E st. north	N. J. ave	15th st. west	22,676
F st. north	N. J. ave. to 15th st. west	17th to 23d west	40,728
G st. north	N. J. ave. to 15th st. west	17th to 22d west	34,690
H st. north	15th st. east	23d st. west	92,376
I st. north	N. J. ave	22d st. west	38,961
K st. north	N. J. ave	Washington circle	49,547
L st. north	N. J. ave. to 5th st. west	11th to 22d west	24,652
M st. north	13th st. west to N. H. ave.	29th to 34th west	34,919
N st. north	13th st. west	22d st. west	15,372
O st. north	15th st. west to 17th st. west	N. H. ave. to 21st st. west	5,797
P st. north	Iowa circle	21st st. west	15,910
Q st. north	13th st. west	21st st. west	15,688
R st. north	12th st. west	21st st. west	15,639
Corcoran st.	13th st. west	19th st. west	9,846
Washington st	4th to 5th west	G to H north	2,094
Hopkins pl	20th and 21st west	O and P north	940
Hillyer pl	20th and 21st west	Q and R north	1,396
Arthur pl	N. J. ave. and 1st st. west	B and C north	1,420
Pa. ave	2d st. east	4th st. east	8,796
Pa. ave	Peace monument	29th st. west	138,881
Md. ave	1st st. east	4th st. east	10,669
Del. ave	B st. north	C st. north	3,052
N. J. ave	B st. north	N st. north	33,605
Ind. ave	1st st. west	4½ st. west	9,838
La. ave	5th st. west	10th st. west	11,356
Mass. ave	N. J. ave	21st st. west	46,560
N. Y. ave	N. J. ave. to 15th st. west	17th to 18th west	41,761
Vt. ave	H st. north	Iowa circle	17,802
R. I. ave	Conn. ave	Iowa circle	16,175
Conn. ave	H st. north	R st. north	23,062
N. H. ave	Washington circle	R st. north	21,527
Harvard	13th st. west	14th st. west	2,400
University pl			2,000
Grant pl	9th and 10th west	G and H sts. north	1,418
De Sales st.	17th and Conn. ave	L and M sts. north	2,462
Jefferson st.	19th and Conn. ave	M and N sts. north	1,415
Sunderland pl	19th and 20th sts. west	N. H. ave	1,266
Madison st.	14th st. west	18th st. west	7,077
Kingman pl	13th and 14th west	P and Q sts. north	1,738
Staughton st	14th st. west	15th st. west	2,415
Chapin st.	14th st. west	15th st. west	2,967
Clifton st	13th st. west	14th st. west	2,154
Welling pl.	14th st. west	University pl	1,820
Euclid pl	14th st. west	University pl	1,705
Roanoke	13th st. west	14th st. west	2,115
Princeton	13th st. west	14th st. west	2,333
Highland ter	14th and 15th west	Mass. ave. and N north	1,614
Half st. intersection 15th	15th and H sts. n. e		1,480
Kenyon st.			2,700
Wash. circle			7,972
Iowa circle			5,409
Thomas circle			4,528
Scott sq.			6,115
Dupont circle			7,083
Mt. Vernon sq.			9,388
Opera sq.			673
Hack stand			3,214
Columbia	13th st. west	14th st. west	2,487
Kenesaw	13th st. west	14th st. west	2,572

SPECIFICATIONS FOR HAND CLEANING BY CITY.—MANNER OF CLEANING.

SECTION 1. The streets will be cleaned daily, when weather permits, in the following manner: Each of the paved streets will be first sprinkled by a hand watering can, or any other plan that may be approved by the Commissioners, sufficiently to lay the dust.

The sweeper or patrolman, either working separately on a block or patrol system or in gangs, as may be ordered by the Commissioners, shall, if on the patrol or block system, be furnished with a bag carrier and half dozen bags, watering can, broom and scraper, short-handle shovel and broom; also squeegee for use in wet or slippery weather.

SEC. 2. The sweeper or patrolman will thoroughly clean such area as may be assigned to him, going over the entire surface in the morning, after which the area shall be patrolled and all droppings or other street refuse gathered and placed in bags, which shall be removed at once.

SEC. 3. If at any time the patrol system on any or all streets shall be ordered changed to the gang system of cleaning, the sweeper or broom men shall, after sprinkling the street, as aforesaid, sweep entire surface from center of street to the curb, piling the sweepings within 2 feet of the curb, which sweepings shall be removed in covered carts within one hour from time of piling. Care must be taken to prevent the flying of dust in so doing, either by sprinkling the pile or in some other manner that will accomplish this result.

SEC. 4. The laborers must see that no sweepings are thrown into the sewer traps or drops, and will remove from the mouths or throats thereof any material lying therein. Should any sweepings be thrown upon the sidewalks they must be promptly removed by the sweeper.

SEC. 5. The Commissioners may designate such hours for commencing and closing work as, in their judgment, they may deem advisable or circumstances may seem to require, hours of labor, however, in no case to exceed eight hours, except in cases of emergency, as provided by the act approved August 1, 1892, being "An act relating to the limitation of the hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed upon the public works of the United States and the District of Columbia."

SEC. 6. Should the work of sweeping or removing sweepings be necessarily delayed or suspended the time lost may be allowed in addition to the hours fixed, but the Commissioners shall be the sole judges as to the necessity of such delay or suspension, and their decision thereon shall be final.

SEC. 7. While work is in progress loud talking on the part of the employees and unnecessary noises of all kinds are prohibited.

SEC. 8. The work of cleaning shall be thorough, and shall include the removal of mud, dirt, etc., from depressions or holes in the carriage-way surface, caused by defective pavement or otherwise, and the character and the thoroughness of the work shall at all times be subject to the approval of the superintendent of street cleaning.

SEC. 9. The wagons or carts for the removal of the street cleanings shall be strong and tight in all parts, so as to prevent the contents from dropping on the streets, and shall be provided with a canvas cover to prevent contents from being blown or scattered, and shall be subject to the approval of the superintendent of street cleaning at all times.

SCHEDULE OF STREETS SWEEPED BY MACHINE.

ROUTE NO. 1, MONDAY.

Streets.	From—	To—	Yards.
Pa. ave	Peace Monument.....	17th st. west	93,782
1st st. east	Mass. ave	F st. north	1,596
2d st. east	Mass. ave	H st. north	6,504
3d st. east	Mass. ave	H st. north	9,980
4th st. east	F st. north to Mass. ave.....	Pa. ave. to D st. south.....	7,075
4th st. east	H st. north.....	L st. north	4,761
5th st. east	F st. north	D st. south.....	17,469
6th st. east	F st. north to H st. north	D st. north to D st. south.....	18,584
7th st. east	Md. ave.....	D st. south	15,955
8th st. east	Md. ave.....	M st. south.....	35,389
11th st. east	C st. north	Bridge.....	39,921
3d st. west	Pa. ave	N st. south	29,935
4½ st. west	Mo. ave.....	P st. south	42,132
7th st. west	B st. north	Water st	30,332
12th st. west	B st. north	Water st	15,693
14th st. west	B st. north	Md. ave.....	13,710

Schedule of streets swept by machine—Continued.

ROUTE NO. 1, MONDAY—Continued.

Streets.	From—	To—	Yards.
A st. north	4th st. east	9th st. east	6,850
B st. north	4th st. east	9th st. east	6,402
C st. north	4th st. east	10th st. east	5,753
D st. north	3d st. east	13th st. east	12,771
E st. north	Mass. ave	4th st. east	5,154
F st. north	Mass. ave	Md. ave	18,218
G st. north	1st st. east	N. J. ave	6,655
A st. south	1th st. east	N. C. ave	7,325
B st. south	1st st. to 14th st. west	4th st. to 11th st. east	25,705
C st. south	7th st. west	7th st. east	26,072
D st. south	S. Cap. st.	9th st. east	16,522
D st. south	S. Cap. st.	1½ st. west	8,808
Md. ave	4th st. east	15th st. east	30,974
Mass. ave	6th st. east	11th st. east	12,977
Pa. ave	4th st. east	11th st. east	25,861
N. C. ave	1st st. east	11th st. east	19,608
Lincoln sq.	North and south sides		4,480
Stanton sq.	C st. to D st. north	4th st. to C st. east	4,370
10th st. east	H st. north to E. Cap. st.	D st. to I st. south	15,371
12th st. east	Lincoln sq.	B st. north	2,081
13th st. east	Md. ave	Emerson st.	1,955
1st st. west	Garfield cir.	B st. south	5,119
8th st. west	B st. south	H st. south	8,330
9th st. west	B st. south	Water st.	11,515
10th st. west	B st. south	Md. ave	2,877
11th st. west	B st. south	Water st.	9,878
13th st. west	B st. south	Md. ave	5,226
13½ st. west	B st. south	Md. ave	4,597
C st. south	7th st. west	14th st. west	12,362
D st. south	7th st. west	9th st. west	1,967
E st. south	4th st. east	13th st. west	31,303
F st. south	Va. ave	10th st. west	15,759
G st. south	J. C. Canal	Water st.	18,148
H st. south	1st st. west	Water st.	14,114
I st. south	3d st. west	6th st. west	5,064
Mo. ave	3d st. west	6th st. west	5,606
Tenn. ave	E. Cap. st.	B st. north	2,713
N. J. ave	B st. south	E st. south	9,358
Emerson st.	13th and 14th sts. east	D and E sts. north	1,349
Morris st.	6th and 7th sts. east	F and G sts. north	1,644
Pickford pl.	8th and 9th sts. east	F and G sts. north	1,450
California st.	1st and 2d sts. east	E and F sts. north	1,723
Acker st.	6th and 7th sts. east	F and G sts. north	1,653
1st st. east	B st. south	S. C. ave	7,454
2d st. east	Pa. ave	D st. south	3,535
3d st. east	Pa. ave	E st. south	4,728
4th st. east	D st. south	Va. ave	6,284
5th st. east	D st. south	G st. south	2,984
6th st. east	D st. south	Va. ave	6,932
7th st. east	D st. south	Va. ave	6,637
9th st. east	H st. north	E st. south	16,499
Total			878,538

ROUTE NO. 2, TUESDAY.

Pa. ave	Peace Monument	17th st. west	98,782
1st st. west	G st. north	Michigan ave	34,357
2d st. west	Florida ave	U st. north	6,051
3d st. west	N st. north	Florida ave	9,550
4th st. west	P st. north	Florida ave	5,269
5th st. west	S st. north	Florida ave	1,092
6th st. west	S st. north	Florida ave	1,772
7th st. west	S st. north	Grant ave	13,591
8th st. west	S st. north	Florida ave	3,264
9th st. west	S st. north	Florida ave	5,648
10th st. west	S st. north	Florida ave	4,362
11th st. west	S st. north	Florida ave	9,169
12th st. west	S st. north	Florida ave	8,548
13th st. west	S st. north	Florida ave	8,169
15th st. west	S st. north	Florida ave	6,828
16th st. west	S st. north	End of pavement	16,125
17th st. west	S st. north	T st. north	1,807
18th st. west	S st. north	Columbia rd.	15,323
19th st. west	S st. north	Florida ave	1,806
20th st. west	S st. north	Florida ave	1,224
22d st. west	Va. ave	R st. north	22,133
23d st. west	I st. north	M st. north	4,431

Schedule of streets swept by machine—Continued.

ROUTE NO. 2, TUESDAY—Continued.

Streets.	From—	To—	Yards.
24th st. west	K st. north	M st. north.....	3,211
25th st. west	H st. north.....	N st. north.....	9,235
32d st. west	Grace st	Q st. north.....	9,077
35th st. west	Prospect ave	Tennallytown rd.....	16,907
I st. north	1st st. east to N. J. ave	22d st. to 26th st. west.....	13,824
K st. north	1st st. east	N. J. ave	11,662
L st. north.....	N. Cap. st. to N. J. ave	22d st. to 27th st. west.....	11,000
M st. north	Fla. ave. to N. J. ave	N. H. ave to 28th st. west.....	27,504
M st. north	34th st. west	36th st. west	3,993
N st. north.....	N. Cap. st. to N. J. ave	21st st. to 36th st. west	22,403
O st. north.....	N. Y. ave. to N. J. ave	21st st. to 37th st. west	22,117
P st. north.....	Fla. ave. to N. J. ave	21st st. to 36th st. west	34,271
Q st. north.....	3d st. west to N. J. ave	21st st. to 35th st. west	13,916
R st. north.....	N. Cap. st. to N. J. ave	21st st. to 35th st. west	11,884
T st. north.....	Florida ave.....	N. H. ave	15,728
U st. north.....	9th st. west	Florida ave.....	22,044
V st. north.....	13th st. west	15th st. west	4,422
W st. north.....	12th st. west	15th st. west	5,179
N. Cap. st	Mass. ave	R st. north.....	29,957
N. Y. ave	N. J. ave	Florida ave.....	17,577
N. H. ave	S st. north	V st. north.....	9,521
Mass. ave	21st st. west.....	Sheridan circle.....	10,500
Prospect ave	32d st. west	36th st. west	6,389
Florida ave	4th st. to 9th st. west.....	Mass. ave. to R north	15,214
Florida ave	1st st. east to 1st st. west	18th st. to Conn. ave	17,874
Oregon ave.....	N. H. ave	19th st. west	4,014
Dumbarton ave	27th st. west.....	32d st. west	6,667
Brightwood ave	Grant ave	Wallach st.....	17,087
Olive ave.....	28th st. west	33th st. west	1,774
Pierce pl	14th and 16th sts. west.....	S and T sts. north	3,719
Pierce st.....	N. Cap. st	N. J. ave	5,340
Larch st.....	Florida ave.....	Spruce st	2,250
Linden st.....	Florida ave.....	Maple ave.....	2,145
Maple ave.....	Florida ave.....	Le Droit ave.....	6,906
Spruce st	3d st. west	Bohrer st	3,517
Bohrer st	Florida ave.....	North	670
Juniper st	Maple ave	Spruce st	749
Pomeroy st	7th st. west	Le Droit ave.....	2,514
Wallach pl	13th and 14th sts. west.....	U st. to V st. north	2,011
Cleveland pl	W st. north	Florida ave.....	1,392
Portner pl	14th and 15th sts. west.....	U and V sts. north.....	1,036
Morgan st	N. J. ave	Kirby st	1,307
Caroline st	15th and 16th sts. west.....	T and U sts. north	1,386
Defrees st.....	N. Cap. and 1st sts. west.....	H and I sts. north.....	2,061
Myrtle st	N. Cap. and 1st sts. east.....	I and K sts. north.....	1,883
Westminster st	9th and 10th sts. west.....	S and T sts. north.....	1,788

ECKINGTON ADDITION.

1st st. east.....	Q st. north.....	110 ft. north of R st.....	3,207
2d st. east	R st. north.....	Eckington line	6,650
3d st. east	R st. north.....	T st. north	3,934
4th st. east.....	R st. north.....	Eckington line	5,814
6th st. east.....	Brentwood rd	Eckington line	4,826
Q st. north.....	N. Cap. st	Eckington pl.....	3,918
R st. north.....	Lincoln ave	Brentwood rd	10,244
S st. north.....	2d st. east.....	Brentwood rd	4,938
T st. north.....	2d st. east.....	Eckington line	6,731
Eckington pl	Q st. north.....	R st. north.....	1,597
Quincy st.....	Lincoln ave	Eckington pl.....	3,536
Randolph st	2d st. east.....	4th st. east.....	2,447
Seaton st	2d st. east.....	4th st. east.....	2,447
Thomas st	6th st. east.....	Eckington line	2,068
28th st. west	Pa. ave	Q st. north.....	6,794
29th st. west	M st. north	U st. north.....	8,737
30th st. west	Canal st	U st. north.....	9,998
31st st. west.....	Canal st	U st. north.....	11,466
33d st. west.....	M st. north	32d st. west.....	8,648
34th st. west.....	M st. north	R st. north.....	6,742
36th st. west.....	Prospect ave	P st. north.....	3,325
F st. north.....	5th st. west	15th st. west	23,960
Potomac st	M st. north	O st. north.....	3,144
S st. north.....	21st st. west.....	23d st. west.....	2,855
Cincinnati st	Columbia rd.....	Bridge.....	9,154
Columbia rd.....	Florida ave.....	18th st. west.....	18,046
W st. north.....	15th st. west	2d st. west.....	1,667
Total .....	.....	.....	891,819

Schedule of streets swept by machine—Continued.

ROUTE NO. 8, WEDNESDAY.

Streets.	From—	To—	Yards.
Pa. ave	Peace Monument.....	17th st. west.....	98,782
1st st. east.....	Mass. ave	F st. north.....	1,596
2d st. east.....	Mass. ave	H st. north.....	6,504
3d st. east.....	Mass. ave	H st. north.....	9,980
4th st. east.....	F st. north to Mass. ave.....	Pa. ave. to D st. south.....	7,075
4th st. east.....	H st. north.....	L st. north.....	4,761
5th st. east.....	F st. north.....	D st. south.....	17,469
6th st. east.....	F st. north to H st. north.....	D st. north to D st. south.....	18,584
7th st. east.....	Md. ave.....	D st. south.....	15,955
8th st. east.....	Md. ave.....	M st. south.....	35,389
11th st. east.....	C st. north.....	Bridge.....	39,921
3d st. west.....	Pa. ave	N st. south.....	29,935
4½ st. west.....	Mo. ave.....	P st. south.....	42,132
7th st. west.....	B st. north.....	Water st.....	30,332
12th st. west.....	B st. north.....	Water st.....	15,693
14th st. west.....	B st. north.....	Md. ave.....	13,710
A st. north.....	4th st. east.....	9th st. east.....	6,850
B st. north.....	4th st. east.....	9th st. east.....	6,402
C st. north.....	4th st. east.....	10th st. east.....	5,753
D st. north.....	3d st. east.....	13th st. east.....	12,771
E st. north.....	Mass. ave.....	4th st. east.....	5,154
F st. north.....	Mass. ave.....	Md. ave.....	18,218
G st. north.....	1st st. east.....	N. J. ave.....	6,655
A st. south.....	4th st. east.....	N. C. ave.....	7,325
B st. south.....	1st st. to 14th st. west.....	4th st. to 11th st. east.....	25,705
C st. south.....	7th st. west.....	7th st. east.....	26,072
D st. south.....	S. Cap. st.....	9th st. east.....	16,522
D st. south.....	S. Cap. st.....	4½ st. west.....	8,808
Md. ave.....	4th st. east.....	15th st. east.....	30,974
Mass. ave.....	6th st. east.....	11th st. east.....	12,977
Pa. ave.....	4th st. east.....	11th st. east.....	25,861
N. C. ave.....	1st st. east.....	11th st. east.....	19,608
Lincoln sq.....	North and south sides.....		4,480
Stanton sq.....	C and D sts. north.....	4th st. to 6th st. east.....	4,370
1st st. west.....	B st. south.....	G st. south.....	8,500
2d st. west.....	Md. ave.....	F st. south.....	8,209
4th st. east.....	Va. ave.....	N st. south.....	7,148
6th st. west.....	Va. ave.....	Water st.....	18,119
6½ st. west.....	6th and 7th sts. west.....	D and E sts. south.....	1,477
C st. south.....	11th st. east.....	12th st. east.....	1,251
E st. south.....	Pa. ave.....	15th st. east.....	10,523
F st. south.....	1st st. east.....	2d st. east.....	2,399
G st. south.....	4th st. east.....	13th st. east.....	11,228
I st. south.....	8th st. east.....	11th st. east.....	3,531
M st. south.....	4½ st. west.....	Water st.....	3,888
N. st. south.....	3d st. west.....	6th st. west.....	4,600
S. Cap. st.....	Canal st.....	M st. south.....	12,780
S. C. ave.....	2d st. east.....	11th st. east.....	12,794
Va. ave.....	S. Cap. st. to 2d st. west.....	9th st. to 12th st. west.....	10,111
Md. ave.....	Garfield circle.....	14th st. west.....	36,439
Nicholas ave.....	Bridge.....	End of pavement.....	15,767
McLean ave.....	3d and 4½ sts. west.....	N and O sts. south.....	2,087
Water st.....	12th st. west.....	P st. south.....	32,736
Van st.....	3d and 4½ sts. west.....	L and M sts. south.....	1,670
Canal st.....	B st. south.....	E st. south.....	9,310
Carroll st.....	1st and 2d sts east.....	B and C sts. south.....	1,708
Harrison st.....	Anacostia.....		7,069
Heckman st.....	1st and 2d sts. east.....	F and G sts. south.....	1,784
Benning rd.....			11,761
Bladensburg rd.....			6,078
Total			875,290

ROUTE NO. 4, THURSDAY.

Pa. ave	Peace Monument.....	17th st. west.....	98,782
1st st. west.....	G st. north.....	Michigan ave.....	34,357
2d st. west.....	Florida ave.....	U st. north.....	6,051
3d st. west.....	N st. north.....	Florida ave.....	9,550
4th st. west.....	P st. north.....	Florida ave.....	5,269
5th st. west.....	S st. north.....	Florida ave.....	1,092
6th st. west.....	S st. north.....	Florida ave.....	1,772
7th st. west.....	S st. north.....	Grant ave.....	13,591
8th st. west.....	S st. north.....	Florida ave.....	3,264
9th st. west.....	S st. north.....	Florida ave.....	5,648
10th st. west.....	S st. north.....	Florida ave.....	4,362
11th st. west.....	S st. north.....	Florida ave.....	9,169
12th st. west.....	S st. north.....	Florida ave.....	8,548
13th st. west.....	S st. north.....	Florida ave.....	8,169

Schedule of streets swept by machine—Continued.

ROUTE NO. 4, THURSDAY—Continued.

Streets.	From—	To—	Yards.
15th st. west	S st. north	Florida ave.	6,829
16th st. west	S st. north	End of pavement	16,125
17th st. west	S st. north	T st. north	1,807
18th st. west	S st. north	Columbia rd.	15,323
19th st. west	S st. north	Florida ave.	1,806
20th st. west	S st. north	Florida ave.	1,224
22d st. west	Va. ave	R st. north	22,133
23d st. west	I st. north	M st. north	4,431
24th st. west	K st. north	M st. north	3,211
25th st. west	H st. north	N st. north	9,235
32d st. west	Grace st	Q st. north	9,077
35th st. west	Prospect ave.	Tennallytown rd.	16,907
I st. north	1st st. east to N. J. ave.	22d st. to 26th st. west.	13,824
K st. north	1st st. east	N. J. ave	11,662
L st. north	N. Cap. st. to N. J. ave	22d st. to 27th st. west	11,000
M st. north	Fla. ave. to N. J. ave	N. H. ave. to 28th st. west	27,504
M st. north	34th st. west	36th st. west	3,993
N st. north	N. Cap. st. to N. J. ave	21st st. to 36th st. west.	22,403
O st. north	N. Y. ave. to N. J. ave	21st st. to 37th st. west.	22,117
P st. north	Fla. ave. to N. J. ave	21st st. to 36th st. west.	34,271
Q st. north	3d st. west to N. J. ave	21st st. to 35th st. west.	13,916
R st. north	N. Cap. st. to N. J. ave	21st st. to 35th st. west.	11,884
T st. north	Florida ave.	N. H. ave	15,728
U st. north	9th st. west	Florida ave.	22,044
V st. north	13th st. west	15th st. west	4,422
W st. north	12th st. west	15th st. west	5,179
N. Cap. st	Mass. ave	R st. north	29,957
N. Y. ave	N. J. ave	Florida ave.	17,577
N. H. ave	S st. north	V st. north	9,521
Mass. ave	21st st. west	Sheridan circle	10,500
Prospect ave	32d st. west	36th st. west	6,389
Florida ave	4th st. to 9th st. west.	Mass. ave. to R st. north.	15,214
Florida ave	1st st. east to 1st st. west	18th st. to Conn. ave	17,874
Oregon ave	N. H. ave	19th st. west	4,014
Dumbarton ave	27th st. west	32d st. west	6,667
Brightwood ave	Grant ave	Wallach st.	17,087
Pierce pl	14th and 16th sts. west.	S and T sts. north.	3,719
Pierce st	N. Cap. st	N. J. ave	5,340
Larch st	Florida ave.	Spruce st	2,250
Linden st	Florida ave.	Maple ave	2,145
Maple ave	Florida ave.	Le Droit ave	6,906
Spruce st	3d st. west	Bohrer st	3,517
Bohrer st	Florida ave.	North	670
Juniper st	Maple ave	Spruce st	749
Pomeroy st	7th st. west	Le Droit ave	2,514
Wallach pl	13th and 14th sts. west.	U st. to V st. north	2,011
Cleveland pl	W st. north	Florida ave.	1,392
Portner pl	14th and 15th sts. west.	U and V sts. north.	1,036
Morgan st	N. J. ave	Kirby st	1,307
Caroline st	15th and 16th sts. west.	T and U sts. north	1,386
Defrees st	N. Cap. and 1st sts. west.	H and I sts. north	2,061
Myrtle st	N. Cap. and 1st sts. east	I and K sts. north	1,883
Westminster st	9th and 10th sts. west.	S and T sts. north	1,788

ECKINGTON ADDITION.

1st st. east	Q st. north	110 ft. north of R st	3,207
2d st. east	R st. north	Eckington line	6,650
3d st. east	R st. north	T st. north	3,934
4th st. east	R st. north	Eckington line	5,814
6th st. east	Brentwood rd	Eckington line	4,826
Q st. north	N. Cap. st	Eckington pl	3,918
R st. north	Lincoln ave	Brentwood rd	10,244
S st. north	2d st. east	Brentwood rd	4,938
T st. north	2d st. east	Eckington line	6,731
Eckington pl	Q st. north	R st. north	1,597
Quincy st	Lincoln ave	Eckington pl	3,536
Randolph st	2d st. east	4th st. east	2,447
Seaton st	2d st. east	4th st. east	2,447
Thomas st	6th st. east	Eckington line	2,068
U st. north	1st st. west	2d st. west	1,667
B st. north	12th st. west	15th st. west	9,406
D st. north	17th st. west	18th st. west	2,319
Va. ave	E st. north	24th st. west	6,118
E st. north	18th st. west	19th st. west	1,643
F st. north	23d st. west	N. H. ave	4,880
26th st. west	K st. north	M st. north	3,389
Aqueduct bridge			3,625
Avon st	Cooks park, Georgetown.		1,500

Schedule of streets swept by machine—Continued.

ECKINGTON ADDITION—continued.

Streets.	From—	To—	Yards.
Cambridge pl.....	Cooks park, Georgetown.....		1,250
Irving pl.....	Cooks park, Georgetown.....		1,250
Valley st.....	P st. north.....	U st. north.....	3,902
Ward pl.....	N. H. ave. and 22d st.....	M and N sts. north.....	1,509
U st. north.....	31st st. west.....	35th st. west.....	6,480
Tennallytown rd.....			11,134
Flagler pl.....	U st. north.....	Albany st.....	3,275

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

Wyoming ave.....	18th st. west.....	19th st. west.....	2,640
California ave.....	Florida ave.....	19th st. west.....	3,193
Kalorama ave.....	Columbia rd.....	18th st. west.....	6,635
Wyoming ave.....	Columbia rd.....	End pavement.....	3,416
Conn. ave.....	California ave.....	Kalorama ave.....	4,242
Baneroft pl.....	Conn. ave.....	Phelps pl.....	1,979
19th st. west.....	Florida ave.....	Columbia rd.....	4,000
20th st. west.....	Wyoming ave.....	Kalorama ave.....	1,151
Baltimore st.....	18th st. west.....	19th st. west.....	2,755
Le Roy pl.....			1,150
Phelps pl.....			1,137
Belmont st.....	18th st. west.....	19th st. west.....	1,587
23d st. west.....	E st. north.....	F st. north.....	1,696
Total.....			874,437

ROUTE NO. 5, FRIDAY.

Pa. ave.....	Peace monument.....	17th st. west.....	98,782
1st st. east.....	Mass. ave.....	F st. north.....	1,596
2d st. east.....	Mass. ave.....	H st. north.....	6,504
3d st. east.....	Mass. ave.....	H st. north.....	9,980
4th st. east.....	F st. north to Mass. ave.....	Pa. ave. to D st. south.....	7,075
4th st. east.....	H st. north.....	L st. north.....	4,761
5th st. east.....	F st. north.....	D st. south.....	17,469
6th st. east.....	F st. north to H st. north.....	D st. north to D st. south.....	18,584
7th st. east.....	Md. ave.....	D st. south.....	15,955
8th st. east.....	Md. ave.....	M st. south.....	35,389
11th st. east.....	C st. north.....	Bridge.....	39,921
3d st. west.....	Pa. ave.....	N st. south.....	29,935
4½ st. west.....	Mo. ave.....	P st. south.....	42,132
7th st. west.....	B st. north.....	Water st.....	30,332
12th st. west.....	B st. north.....	Water st.....	15,693
14th st. west.....	B st. north.....	Md. ave.....	13,710
A st. north.....	4th st. east.....	9th st. east.....	6,850
B st. north.....	4th st. east.....	9th st. east.....	6,402
C st. north.....	4th st. east.....	10th st. east.....	5,753
D st. north.....	3d st. east.....	13th st. east.....	12,771
E st. north.....	Mass. ave.....	4th st. east.....	5,154
F st. north.....	Mass. ave.....	Md. ave.....	18,218
G st. north.....	1st st. east.....	N. J. ave.....	6,655
A st. south.....	4th st. east.....	N. C. ave.....	7,325
B st. south.....	1st st. to 14th st. west.....	4th st. to 11th st. east.....	25,705
C st. south.....	7th st. west.....	7th st. east.....	26,072
D st. south.....	S. Cap. st.....	9th st. east.....	16,522
D st. south.....	S. Cap. st.....	4½ st. west.....	8,808
Md. ave.....	4th st. east.....	15th st. east.....	30,974
Mass. ave.....	6th st. east.....	11th st. east.....	12,977
Pa. ave.....	4th st. east.....	11th st. east.....	25,861
N. C. ave.....	1st st. east.....	11th st. east.....	19,608
Lincoln sq.....	North and south sides.....		4,480
Stanton sq.....	C st. to D st. north.....	4th st. to C st. east.....	4,370
10th st. east.....	H st. north to E. Cap.....	D st. to I st. south.....	15,371
12th st. east.....	Lincoln sq.....	B st. north.....	2,081
13th st. east.....	Md. ave.....	Emerson st.....	1,955
1st st. west.....	Garfield cir.....	B st. south.....	5,119
8th st. west.....	B st. south.....	H st. south.....	8,330
9th st. west.....	B st. south.....	Water st.....	11,515
10th st. west.....	B st. south.....	Md. ave.....	2,877
11th st. west.....	B st. south.....	Water st.....	9,878
13th st. west.....	B st. south.....	Md. ave.....	5,226
13½ st. west.....	B st. south.....	Md. ave.....	4,597
C st. south.....	7th st. west.....	14th st. west.....	12,362
D st. south.....	7th st. west.....	9th st. west.....	1,967
E st. south.....	4th st. east.....	13th st. west.....	31,303

Schedule of streets swept by machine—Continued.

ROUTE NO. 5, FRIDAY—Continued.

Streets.	From—	To—	Yards.
F st. south.....	Va. ave.....	10th st. west.....	15,759
G st. south.....	J. C. Canal.....	Water st.....	18,148
11 st. south.....	1st st. west.....	Water st.....	14,114
I st. south.....	3d st. west.....	6th st. west.....	5,064
Mo. ave.....	3d st. west.....	6th st. west.....	5,606
Tenn. ave.....	E. Cap. st.....	B st. north.....	2,713
N. J. ave.....	B st. south.....	E st. south.....	9,358
Emerson st.....	13th and 14th sts. east.....	D and E sts. north.....	1,349
Morris st.....	6th and 7th sts. east.....	F and G sts. north.....	1,644
Pickford pl.....	8th and 9th sts. east.....	F and G sts. north.....	1,450
California st.....	1st and 2d sts. east.....	E and F sts. north.....	1,723
Acker st.....	6th and 7th sts. east.....	F and G sts. north.....	1,653
1st st. east.....	B st. south.....	S. C. ave.....	7,454
2d st. east.....	Pa. ave.....	D st. south.....	3,535
3d st. east.....	Pa. ave.....	E st. south.....	4,728
4th st. east.....	D st. south.....	Va. ave.....	6,284
5th st. east.....	D st. south.....	G st. south.....	2,984
6th st. east.....	D st. south.....	Va. ave.....	6,932
7th st. east.....	D st. south.....	Va. ave.....	6,637
9th st. east.....	H st. north.....	E st. south.....	16,499
Total.....			878,538

ROUTE NO. 6, SATURDAY.

Pa. ave.....	Peace monument.....	17th st. west.....	98,782
1st st. west.....	G st. north.....	Michigan ave.....	34,357
2d st. west.....	Florida ave.....	U st. north.....	6,051
3d st. west.....	N st. north.....	Florida ave.....	9,550
4th st. west.....	P st. north.....	Florida ave.....	5,269
5th st. west.....	S st. north.....	Florida ave.....	1,092
6th st. west.....	S st. north.....	Florida ave.....	1,772
7th st. west.....	S st. north.....	Grant ave.....	13,591
8th st. west.....	S st. north.....	Florida ave.....	3,264
9th st. west.....	S st. north.....	Florida ave.....	5,648
10th st. west.....	S st. north.....	Florida ave.....	4,362
11th st. west.....	S st. north.....	Florida ave.....	9,169
12th st. west.....	S st. north.....	Florida ave.....	8,548
13th st. west.....	S st. north.....	Florida ave.....	8,169
15th st. west.....	S st. north.....	Florida ave.....	6,828
16th st. west.....	S st. north.....	End of pavement.....	16,125
17th st. west.....	S st. north.....	T st. north.....	1,807
18th st. west.....	S st. north.....	Columbia rd.....	15,323
19th st. west.....	S st. north.....	Florida ave.....	1,806
20th st. west.....	S st. north.....	Florida ave.....	1,224
22d st. west.....	Va. ave.....	R st. north.....	22,133
23d st. west.....	I st. north.....	M st. north.....	4,431
24th st. west.....	K st. north.....	M st. north.....	3,211
25th st. west.....	H st. north.....	N st. north.....	9,235
32d st. west.....	Grace st.....	Q st. north.....	9,077
35th st. west.....	Prospect ave.....	Tennallytown rd.....	16,907
I st. north.....	1st st. east to N. J. ave.....	22d st. to 26th st. west.....	13,824
K st. north.....	1st st. east.....	N. J. ave.....	11,662
L st. north.....	N. Cap. st. to N. J. ave.....	22d st. to 27th st. west.....	11,000
M st. north.....	Fla. ave. to N. J. ave.....	N. H. ave. to 28th st. west.....	27,504
M st. north.....	34th st. west.....	36th st. west.....	3,993
N st. north.....	N. Cap. st. to N. J. ave.....	21st st. to 36th st. west.....	22,403
O st. north.....	N. Y. ave. to N. J. ave.....	21st st. to 37th st. west.....	22,117
P st. north.....	Fla. ave. to N. J. ave.....	21st st. to 36th st. west.....	34,271
Q st. north.....	3d st. west to N. J. ave.....	21st st. to 35th st. west.....	13,916
R st. north.....	N. Cap. st. to N. J. ave.....	21st st. to 35th st. west.....	11,884
T st. north.....	Florida ave.....	N. H. ave.....	15,728
U st. north.....	9th st. west.....	Florida ave.....	22,044
V st. north.....	13th st. west.....	15th st. west.....	4,422
W st. north.....	12th st. west.....	15th st. west.....	5,179
N. Cap. st.....	Mass. ave.....	R st. north.....	29,957
N. Y. ave.....	N. J. ave.....	Florida ave.....	17,577
N. H. ave.....	S st. north.....	V st. north.....	9,521
Mass. ave.....	21st st. west.....	Sheridan circle.....	10,500
Prospect ave.....	32d st. west.....	36th st. west.....	6,389
Florida ave.....	4th st. to 9th st. west.....	Mass. ave. to R st. north.....	15,214
Florida ave.....	1st st. east to 1st st. west.....	18th st. to Conn. ave.....	17,874
Oregon ave.....	N. H. ave.....	19th st. west.....	4,014
Dumbarton ave.....	27th st. west.....	32d st. west.....	6,667
Brightwood ave.....	Grant ave.....	Wallach st.....	17,087
Olive ave.....	28th st. west.....	30th st. west.....	1,774

Schedule of streets swept by machine—Continued.

ROUTE NO. 6, SATURDAY—Continued.

Streets.	From—	To—	Yards.
Pierce pl	14th and 16th sts. west	S and T sts. north	3,719
Pierce st	N. Cap. st	N. J. ave	5,340
Larch st	Florida ave	Spruce st	2,250
Linden st	Florida ave	Maple ave	2,145
Maple ave	Florida ave	Le Droit ave	6,906
Spruce st	3d st. west	Bohrer st	3,517
Bohrer st	Florida ave	North	670
Juniper st	Maple ave	Spruce st	749
Pomeroy st	7th st. west	Le Droit ave	2,514
Wallach pl	13th and 14th sts. west	U st. to V st. north	2,011
Cleveland pl	W st. north	Florida ave	1,392
Portner pl	14th and 15th sts. west	U and V sts. north	1,036
Morgan st	N. J. ave	Kirby st	1,307
Caroline st	15th and 16th sts. west	T and U sts. north	1,386
Defrees st	N. Cap. and 1st. sts. west	H and I sts. north	2,061
Myrtle st	N. Cap. and 1st sts. east	I and K sts. north	1,883
Westminster	9th and 10th sts. west	S and T sts. north	1,788

ECKINGTON ADDITION.

1st st. east	Q st. north	110 ft. north of R st	3,207
2d st. east	R st. north	Eckington line	6,650
3d st. east	R st. north	T st. north	3,934
4th st. east	R st. north	Eckington line	5,814
6th st. east	Brentwood rd	Eckington line	4,826
Q st. north	N. Cap. st	Eckington pl	3,918
R st. north	Lincoln ave	Brentwood rd	10,244
S st. north	2d st. east	Brentwood rd	4,938
T st. north	2d st. east	Eckington line	6,731
Eckington pl	Q st. north	R st. north	1,597
Quincy st	Lincoln ave	Eckington pl	3,536
Randolph st	2d st. east	4th st. east	2,447
Seaton st	2d st. east	4th st. east	2,447
Thomas st	6th st. east	Eckington line	2,068
28th st. west	Pa. ave	Q st. north	6,794
29th st. west	M st. north	U st. north	8,737
30th st. west	Canal st	U st. north	9,998
31st st. west	Canal st	U st. north	11,466
33d st. west	M st. north	32d st. west	8,648
34th st. west	M st. north	R st. north	6,712
36th st. west	Prospect ave	P st. north	3,325
F st north	5th st. west	15th st. west	23,960
Potomac st	M st. north	O st. north	3,144
S st. north	21st st. west	23d st. west	2,855
Cincinnati st	Columbia rd	Bridge	9,154
Columbia rd	Florida ave	18th st. west	18,046
U st. north	1st st. west	2d st. west	1,667
Total			891,819

CONTRACT SPECIFICATIONS FOR MACHINE SWEEPING—MANNER OF CLEANING.

SECTION 1. The streets will be cleaned in the following manner: Each paved street will be first sprinkled by a watering cart from curb to curb, in order to lay the dust. The sprinklers will be immediately followed by the sweeping machines, which will sweep from the center of the streets to the gutters on each side. The sweepings will at once be collected into heaps at the curb line and then removed by the carts. The contractor will furnish each cart driver with a broom or brush for sweeping up after each pile of dirt removed.

SEC. 2. Sufficient water must be used in sprinkling to prevent the raising of dust in sweeping, but care must be taken not to wet the carriage ways so that the sweepers can not remove the dirt. The contractor must see that no sweepings are thrown into the sewer traps or drops, and will remove from the mouths or throats thereof any material lying therein. Should any sweepings be thrown upon the sidewalks they must be promptly removed by the contractor.

SEC. 3. The daily sweeping must be done between the hours of 10 p. m. and 7 a. m. from April 1 to November 15, and 12 m. and 9 p. m. from November 16 to March 31, one hour allowed for feeding and watering. All sweepings must be removed from the streets within one hour from the time the sweeping machines have finished work, as herein prescribed. The Commissioners may direct such variation from the hours of commencing and closing work as in their judgment they may deem advisable or circumstances may seem to require; hours of labor, however, in no case to exceed eight hours in nine consecutive hours, except in cases of emergency, as provided by the act approved August 1, 1892, being "An act relating to the limitation of the hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed upon the public works of the United States and the District of Columbia."

SEC. 4. Should the work of sweeping or removing sweepings be necessarily delayed or suspended, the time lost may be allowed in addition to the hours fixed in the preceding section, but the Commissioners shall be the sole judges as to the necessity of such delay or suspension, and their decision thereon shall be final.

SEC. 5. While work is in progress loud talking on the part of the employees and unnecessary noises of all kinds are prohibited. Such disturbances will be suppressed by the police, but the contractor will be held responsible for the enforcement of this specification.

SEC. 6. The sweepings shall be the property of the contractor. The contractor must provide a place of deposit for the sweepings or scrapings; but they shall not be placed on a public street, avenue, place, or alley, and nothing in this contract shall be held to give the contractor the right to violate any law of Congress or health ordinances of the District of Columbia. The said Commissioners will not at any time undertake to provide dumps for the contractor, and in case there are none available the contractor must remove the sweepings, etc., from the city at his own expense.

SEC. 7. The sweepings must include everything in the nature of dirt, refuse, ashes, old building material, droppings from excavations, dirt, etc., from wagons, leaves and sand, or other material used in repair of pavements, which may be found upon the carriage ways. Ashes (without permit), refuse, old building material, droppings of excavations, dirt, etc., from wagons, leaves, grass from lawns, etc., are only placed on the carriage ways in violation of the city ordinances, and parties placing them there are liable to punishment for so doing, and the District authorities will use every reasonable endeavor to prevent such deposits, but the contractor must accept the risk of removing all such ashes, refuse, etc., as may be found on the streets.

SEC. 8. The work of cleaning shall be thorough, and shall include the removal of mud, dirt, etc., from depression or holes in the carriage-way surface caused by defective pavement or otherwise, and the character and thoroughness of the work shall at all times be subject to the approval of the superintendent of street cleaning and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 9. The wagons or carts used by the contractor for the removal of the street cleanings shall be strong and tight in all parts, so as to prevent the contents from dropping on the streets, and shall be subject to the approval of the superintendent of street cleaning at all times. All wagons or carts used for this purpose shall have on each side the name of contractor or contractors conspicuously painted or shown; also the number of the wagon or cart.

SEC. 10. The filling of all machine brooms used in sweeping must measure not less than 8 inches in length outward from surface of spindle before being put on the work. All machine brooms while in use must be set in proper notch to sweep street surface and there left until necessary to change on account of wear. When any scheduled street or part of street has not been swept on route being cleaned, or any streets or parts of street have been badly cleaned by the machines, gutters left in bad condition, or dirt not taken up, a deduction shall be made (according to estimated area so neglected) at the contract rate. When the work on any particular route is generally bad the Commissioners may direct such deduction from amount due on said route as they shall deem a reasonable penalty for such inferior work.

SEC. 11. No payment will be made for any work wherein strict compliance with the foregoing provisions is not observed.

ALLEY SCHEDULES.

ROUTE NO. 1, MONDAY.

Square.	Bounded by—	Yards.	Square.	Bounded by—	Yards.
	GEORGETOWN.			WASHINGTON.	
14	33d, 34th, Canal, and M	1, 013	4	26th, 27th, K, and L	724
16	32d, Potomac, Grace, and M ...	1, 186	16	25th, 26th, I, and K	2, 178
1186	M, Canal, Potomac, and 33d ...	200	28	24th, 25th, I, and K	3, 134
18	Potomac, 33d, Grace, and Water	1, 344	29	N. H. ave., 25th, H, and I	500
19	31st, 32d, Canal, and Water	1, 065	42	23d, 24th, G, and H	1, 078
20	31st, Jefferson, Canal, and Water	393	54	22d, 23d, Pa. ave., and I	1, 342
29	31st, 32d, Canal, and M	494	59	22d, 23d, E, and Va. ave	340
28	31st, Jefferson, Canal, and M ...	427	44	23d, 24th, E, and F	1, 466
30	32d, Potomac, M, and Grace ...	1, 646	75	21st, 22d, Pa. ave., and I	1, 702
37	32d, 33d, M, and Prospect	513	77	21st, 22d, H, and I	1, 678
38	31st, 32d, M, and N	1, 779	79	21st, 22d, H, and G	934
39	30th, 31st, M, and N	531	81	21st, 22d, E, and F	1, 851
41	29th, 30th, Olive, and N	419	83	22d, Va. ave., D, and E	174
45	27th, 28th, Olive, and N	178	101	20th, 21st, I, and H	1, 414
50	33d, 34th, Prospect, and N	400	102	20th, 21st, G, and H	612
59	33d, 34th, N, and O	441	103	20th, 21st, F, and G	994
1221	34th, 35th, N, and Prospect	335	104	20th, 21st, E, and F	514
76	34th, 35th, O, and P	419	104s	20th, 21st, D, and E	1, 025
84	33d, 34th, P, and Q	256	119	19th, 20th, Pa. ave., and H	283
99	30th, 31st, P, and Q	551	141	18th, 19th, G, and H	193
102	32d, 33d, Q, and R	150	121	19th, 20th, F, and G	557
1282	Q, Cambridge, 30th, and 31st ...	1, 643	5	26th, 27th, I, and K	2, 237
1283	29th, 30th, Q, and R	623	17	25th, 26th, H, and I	1, 248
1245	33d, 34th, O, and P	615	170	N. Y. ave., F, 17th, and 18th ...	200
1277	34th, 35th, R, and S	463	80	F, G, 21st, and 22d	157
1232	High, Congress, Gay, and Dumbarton	277	84	N. Y. ave., D, 21st, and 22d	262
1228	Cambridge pl., Irving, Avon, and 30th	1, 282	57	F, G, 22d, and 23d	150
1266	27th, 28th, P, and Q	411	142	18th, 19th, F, and G	172
1244	32d, 33d, O, and P	543	120	19th, 20th, G, and H	820
1196	29th, 30th, Canal, and M	150		Total area	47, 686

ROUTE NO. 2, MONDAY.

14	25th, 26th, Pa. ave., and M	1, 694	115	19th, N. H. ave., N, and O	512
24	24th, 25th, M, and N	1, 842	116	19th, 20th, M, and N	2, 194
37	23d, 24th, L, and M	1, 707	117	19th, 20th, L, and M	2, 764
38	23d, 24th, Pa. ave., and L	803	118	19th, 20th, Pa. ave., and I	321
51	22d, 23d, L, and M	1, 669	127	17th, 18th, H, and I	1, 513
67	21st, 22d, Mass. ave., and P	2, 009	165	17th, Conn. ave., H, and I	608
70	21st, 22d, M, and N	4, 074	166	17th, 18th, H, and Pa. ave	1, 528
73	21st, 22d, K, and L	2, 382	68	21st, 22d, O, and P	2, 410
74	21st, 22d, K, and Pa. ave	800	69	21st, 22d, N, and O	1, 000
76	20th, 21st, K, and L	1, 595	167	16½, 17th, H, and Pa. ave	1, 516
78	20th, 21st, I, and K	1, 226	92	21st, Conn. ave., R, and S	558
85	19th, 20th, K, and L	1, 172	93	20th, 21st, Q, and R	1, 127
86	19th, 20th, K, and I	832	66	21st, Fla. ave., R, and Mass. ave.	1, 234
E. 96	20th, 21st, O, and P	439	50	22d, 23d, M, and N	1, 000
W. 96	20th, 21st, O, and P	457	168	17th, 18th, G, and Pa. ave	143
97	N. H. ave., 21st, N, and O	832	169	17th, 18th, F, and G	1, 440
99	20th, N. H. ave., M, and N	988	172	17th, 18th, D, and E	1, 532
100	20th, 21st, L, and M	2, 621	139	18th, 19th, M, and N	1, 669
105	18th, 19th, H, and I	1, 463		Total area	52, 898
106	18th, 19th, I, and K	1, 194			

Alley schedules—Continued.

ROUTE NO. 3, MONDAY.

Square.	Bounded by—	Yards.	Square.	Bounded by—	Yards.
90	20th, Conn. ave., S, and Fla. ave	223	185	16th, 17th, I, and K	971
107	18th, 19th, K, and L	1,411	186	16th, Conn. ave., H, and I	1,086
110	19th, 20th, R, and S	1,781	198	15th, 16th, K, and L	1,578
111	19th, Conn. ave., Q, and R	1,041	199	15th, 16th, I, and K	1,619
126	17th, 18th, I, and K	1,325	216	Vt. ave., 15th, K, and L	595
131	18th, 19th, T, and Fla. ave.	492	218	14th, 15th, I, and K	1,783
132	18th, 19th, S, and T	1,448	2	S, Bancroft, Phelps, and Col. road	901
133	18th, 19th, R, and S	1,412	3	Bancroft, Leroy, Phelps, and Col. road	1,126
134	18th, 19th, Q, and R	1,293	219	Vt. ave., 15th, H, and I	163
140	18th, 19th, L, and M	3,700	220	14th, 15th, H, and I	1,392
158	17th, 18th, Mass. ave., and N ..	1,877	222	14th, 15th, H, and N. Y. ave. ...	547
159	17th, Conn. ave., R. I. ave., and N	2,513	215	Vt. ave., 14th, L, and M	218
160	17th, 18th, R. I. ave., and M ..	241	217	Vt. ave., 14th, K, and L	1,042
161	18th, Conn. ave., L, and M	391	214	Vt. ave., 15th, L, and M	2,780
162	17th, Conn. ave., L, and M	1,164	197	15th, 16th, L, and M	4,047
163	18th, Conn. ave., K, and L	1,823	221	15th, 15½, H, and Pa. ave	1,519
164	17th, Conn. ave., K, and L	975		Total area	50,710
183	16th, 17th, L, and M	4,327			
184	16th, 17th, K, and L	1,906			

ROUTE NO. 4, TUESDAY.

155	17th, N. H. ave., Q, and Corcoran	1,407	212	14th, 15th, N, and Mass. ave	1,488
N. 155	17th, N. H. ave., R, and Corcoran	1,102	213	14th, 15th, M, and Mass. ave.	93
156	17th, 18th, P, and Q	2,325	N. 152	18th, N. H. ave., Oregon ave., and T	309
157	17th, 18th, Mass. ave., and P	1,295	S. 152	18th, N. H. ave., Oregon ave., and S	880
178	16th, 17th, R, and S	1,887	153	18th, N. H. ave., R, and S	1,725
179	16th, 17th, Q, and R	1,542	207	14th, 15th, R, and S	3,276
180	16th, 17th, P, and Q	1,995	154	17th, N. H. ave., R, and S	102
181	16th, 17th, P, and Mass. ave	2,692	151	17th, 18th, T, and U	2,000
182	16th, 17th, R. I. ave., and M	1,333	207	14th, 15th, R, and S	100
192	15th, 16th, R, and S	3,140	150	17th, Fla. ave., U, and Fla. ave.	1,910
193	15th, 16th, Q, and R	1,790	175	16th, 17th, U, and V	1,379
194	15th, 16th, P, and Q	1,175	176	17th, N. H. ave., T, and U	887
195	15th, 16th, P, and R. I. ave.	3,166	177	16th, 17th, S, and T	1,324
196	15th, 16th, Mass. ave., and M	1,362	190	15th, 16th, U, and T	2,010
208	14th, 15th, Q, and R	2,257	191	15th, 16th, S, and T	1,820
209	14th, 15th, P, and Q	1,531	189	15th, N. H. ave., U, and V	915
210	14th, 15th, P, and R. I. ave.	2,460		Total area	53,297
211	14th, 15th, N, and R. I. ave.	620			

ROUTE NO. 5, TUESDAY.

205	14th, 15th, T, and U	3,287	334	10th, Vt. ave., S, and T	200
206	14th, 15th, S, and T	2,267	302	11th, 12th, W, and Fla. ave.	733
234	13th, 14th, W, and Fla. ave	1,159	358	10th, Vt. ave., V, and W	1,482
235	13th, 14th, W, and V	2,470	45	14th, 15th, Chapin, and Welling ..	1,634
236	13th, 14th, U, and V	3,272	333	10th, 11th, T, and U	676
271	12th, 13th, W, and Fla. ave.	1,169	357	9th, 10th, Fla. ave., and W	434
273	12th, 13th, U, and V	1,670	203	14th, 15th, V, and W	900
274	12th, 13th, T, and U	2,323	303	11th, 12th, V, and W	450
275	12th, 13th, S, and T	3,475	359	10th, Vt. ave., U, and V	470
276	12th, 13th, R, and S	1,743	360	Fla. ave., Vt. ave., U, and V	4,721
305	11th, 12th, T, and U	770	361	9th, Vt. ave., T, and U	2,220
306	11th, 12th, S, and T	670	362	9th, 10th, S, and T	2,151
331	10th, 11th, V, and W	561	363	9th, 10th, R, and S	1,000
332	10th, 11th, U, and V	754	363	9th, 10th, R, and S	1,000
335	10th, 11th, R, and S	869	364	9th, 10th, R. I. ave., and R	2,513
336	10th, 11th, Q, and R	550	365	9th, 10th, P, and Q	1,362
337	10th, 11th, R. I. ave., and P	270	366	9th, 10th, O, and P	1,163
338	10th, 11th, O, and P	563	27	13th, 14th, Clifton, and Roanoke	182
	14th, 15th, Staughton, and Fla. ave	198	202	14th, 15th, W, and Fla. ave	500
	14th, 15th, Chapin, and Staughton	1,255	304	11th, 12th, U, and V	240
	14th, 15th, Chapin, and Staughton	790		University pl., 15th, Euclid pl., and Welling pl.	648
307	12th, Vt. ave., R, and S	228		Total area	57,150
204	14th, 15th, U, and V	2,460			

Alley schedules—Continued.

ROUTE NO. 6, TUESDAY.

Square.	Bounded by—	Yards.	Square.	Bounded by—	Yards.
395	8th, 9th, R, and S	803	2	T, Thomas, 1st, and 2d	669
417	7th, 8th, S, and T	664	475	5th, 6th, R. I. ave., and S	332
419	7th, 8th, R, and S	590	551	1st, 3d, Q, and R	4,742
441	6th, 7th, S, and T	2,283	393	8th, 9th, T, and Fla. ave	627
442	6th, 7th, R. I. ave., and S	1,866	18	Wilson, Pomeroy, 2d, and 4th ..	1,410
475	5th, 6th, S, and Fla. ave	396	2	Pomeroy, Trumbull, 6th, and	506
476	5th, 6th, R. I. ave., and R	155		7th	
507	4th, N. J. ave., R. I. ave., and R ..	2,337	3	Howard, Trumbull, 6th, and	350
508	5th, R. I. ave., R, and N. J. ave..	666		7th	
	LEDROIT PARK.		3	Q, Quincy, Lincoln, and 1st	1,377
			4	Quincy, R, Lincoln, and 1st	1,360
			5	R, Prospect, Lincoln, and 1st ...	1,080
3	Fla. ave., Maple ave., 4th and		6	R, Prospect, 1st, and 2d	1,172
	5th	557	3	Quincy, R, 2d, and 3d	773
5	Fla. ave., Maple ave., 5th and		7	Quincy, R, 1st, and 2d	1,222
	6th	200	5	R, Randolph, 1st, and 2d	281
15	Spruce, Elm, 5th, and Bohrer ..	992	E. 475	5th, N. J. ave., S, and Fla. ave ..	200
	Extended alley between 8th		8	S, Seaton, N. Cap., and 1st	1,800
	and 9th, Fla. ave. and V	330	11	R, Quincy, N. Cap., and 1st	1,648
	Block 1, Fla. ave., Spruce, 6th,		10	R, Randolph, N. Cap., and 1st ...	1,705
	and Bohrer	182	440	T, Fla. ave., 6th, and 7th	154
615	N. Cap., 1st, P, and Q	3,240	669	N. Cap., O, 1st, and P	3,129
	7th ext. 8th, Fla. ave., and		616	N. Cap., 1st, O, and P	2,587
	Grant	277	554	1st, 1st, O, and N	2,481
	8th ext. 9th, Fla. ave., and		553	1st, 1st, O, and P	2,696
	Grant	100	617	1st, N. Cap., N, and O	3,332
	Block 6, 6th, Bohrer, 7th, and		553	3d, N. J. ave., P, and O	379
	Fla. ave	194	521	3d, 4th, P, and Q	202
19	Wilson, Pomeroy, 4th, and 5th ..	462	614	N. Cap., 1st, Q, and Fla. ave	385
20	Oak, Wilson, 3d, and 4th	398	670	N. Cap., 1st, O, and N. Y. ave ...	780
7	Elm, Oak, 3d, and 4th	333	394	8th, 9th, S, and T	700
10	Elm, Oak, 2d, and 3d	272	U	R, Seaton, N. Cap., and 1st	1,875
8	Spruce, Elm, 3d, and 4th	376			
13	T, Spruce, 3d, and 4th	706		Total area	58,601
12	Fla. ave., T, 3d, and 4th	268			

ROUTE NO. 7, WEDNESDAY.

224	14th, 15th, F, and G	796	280	12th, 13th, N, and O	2,368
225	14th, 15th, F, and Pa. ave	1,010	281	12th, 13th, N, and M	1,662
226	14th, 15th, E, and Pa. ave	488	237	13th, 14th, T, and U	1,820
238	13th, 14th, S, and T	3,795	288	12th, 13th, G, and H	2,377
239	13th, 14th, R, and S	2,228	287	12th, 13th, H, and N. Y. ave	219
240	13th, 14th, Q, and R	1,600	286	12th, 13th, I, and N. Y. ave	251
241	13th, 14th, P, and Q	1,680	285	12th, 13th, I, and K	1,608
242	Vt. ave., 14th, R. I. ave., and N ..	1,357	284	12th, 13th, K, and L	1,000
243	Vt. ave., 13th, N, and O	157	283	12th, 13th, L, and Mass. ave	178
245	Vt. ave., 13th, M, and N	2,953	282	12th, 13th, M, and Mass. ave	556
247	13th, 14th, Mass. ave., and L	3,200	279	12th, 13th, O, and P	1,098
248	13th, 14th, K, and L	2,455	258	13th, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$, C, and D	774
250	13th, 14th, H, and I	2,610	293	12th, 13th, C, and D	1,420
252	13th, 14th, G, and H	2,673	380	9th, 10th, C, and Pa. ave	97
253	13th, 14th, F, and G	1,765			
254	13th, 14th, E, and F	2,593		Total area	46,788

ROUTE NO. 8, WEDNESDAY.

277	13th, Vt. ave., Q, and R	786	345	10th, 11th, G, and H	211
278	12th, Vt. ave., Q, and R. I. ave..	352	347	10th, 11th, E, and F	519
289	12th, 13th, F, and G	446	367	9th, 10th, N, and O	3,388
290	12th, 13th, E, and F	1,660	368	9th, 10th, M, and N	3,756
309	11th, 12th, Q, and R	710	369	9th, 10th, M, and L	3,291
310	11th, 12th, R. I. ave., and Q	270	378	9th, 10th, D, and E	2,409
312	11th, 12th, O, and P	719	429	8th, 7th, G, and H	380
314	11th, 12th, M, and N	722	311	11th, 12th, P, and R. I. ave	260
315	11th, 12th, Mass. ave., and M	557	428	7th, 8th, H, and I	47
316	11th, 12th, K, and L	923	371	9th, 10th, Mass. ave., and K	102
317	11th, 12th, I, and K	540	A	3d, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, Mo. ave., and Pa. ave	2,611
318	11th, 12th, H, and N. Y. ave	184	B	4 $\frac{1}{2}$, 6th, Mo. ave., and Pa. ave	2,695
319	11th, 12th, G, and H	561	461	6th, 7th, B, and Pa. ave	268
339	10th, 11th, N, and O	1,043	10	3d, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, C, and Pa. ave	5,349
340	10th, 11th, M, and N	1,132	12	2d, 3d, B, and Pa. ave	364
341	10th, 11th, L, and M	386	575	1st, 2d, B, and Pa. ave	1,485
342	10th, 11th, Mass. ave., and K	778	379	9th, 10th, D, and Pa. ave	216
343	10th, 11th, I, and K	408			
344	10th, 11th, I, and H	202		Total area	39,730

Alley schedules—Continued.

ROUTE NO. 9, WEDNESDAY.

Square.	Bounded by—	Yards.	Square.	Bounded by—	Yards.
370	9th, 10th, Mass. ave., and L.....	309	450	6th, 7th, L, and N. Y. ave.....	169
372	9th, 10th, N. Y. ave., and K.....	435	451	6th, 7th, K, and N. Y. ave.....	282
373	9th, 10th, N. Y. ave., and I.....	1,001	452	6th, 7th, I, and Mass. ave.....	1,070
374	9th, 10th, H, and I.....	2,170	453	6th, 7th, H, and I.....	1,470
375	9th, 10th, G, and H.....	1,756	454	6th, 7th, G, and H.....	3,314
376	9th, 10th, F, and G.....	1,213	455	6th, 7th, F, and G.....	852
377	9th, 10th, E, and F.....	2,180	456	6th, 7th, E, and F.....	1,862
399	8th, 9th, N, and O.....	552	457	6th, 7th, D, and E.....	2,935
400	8th, 9th, M, and N.....	1,048	W. 484	6th, 7th, K, and Mass. ave.....	94
402	8th, 9th, K, and L.....	331	490	4½, 6th, C, and La. ave.....	2,204
403	8th, 9th, I, and K.....	470	397	8th, 9th, P, and Q.....	564
408	8th, 9th, D, and Pa. ave.....	224	398	8th, 9th, O, and P.....	515
424	7th, 8th, M, and N.....	617	420	7th, 8th, Q, and R. I. ave.....	380
425	7th, 8th, L, and M.....	564	421	7th, 8th, P, and Q.....	561
426	7th, 8th, K, and L.....	138	422	7th, 8th, O, and P.....	595
431	7th, 8th, D, and E.....	351	446	6th, 7th, O, and P.....	781
432	7th, 8th, Pa. ave., and D.....	83	480	5th, 6th, N, and O.....	432
447	6th, 7th, N, and O.....	3,308			
448	6th, 7th, M, and N.....	2,942			
449	6th, 7th, L, and M.....	2,735		Total.....	40,507

ROUTE NO. 10, THURSDAY.

482	5th, 6th, L, and M.....	758	478	5th, 6th, P, and Q.....	241
484	5th, 6th, K, and Mass. ave.....	414	509	4th, N. J. ave., Q, and R.....	700
485	5th, 6th, H, and I.....	595	509	5th, N. J. ave., Q, and R.....	1,272
486	5th, 6th, G, and H.....	947	510	5th, N. J. ave., P, and Q.....	2,186
488	5th, 6th, E, and F.....	471	520	3d, 4th, Q, and R.....	563
512	4th, 5th, N, and O.....	3,053	11	2d, 3d, B, and C.....	2,300
513	4th, 5th, M, and N.....	1,305	517	4th, 5th, Mass. ave., and H.....	1,081
514	4th, 5th, M, and N. Y. ave.....	3,104	518	4th, 5th, G, and H.....	1,483
N. 515	4th, 5th, L, and N. Y. ave.....	503	574	1st, 2d, B, and C.....	1,321
S. 515	4th, 5th, L, and K.....	3,666	633	1st, N. J. ave., B, and C.....	1,356
515	4th, 5th, I, and K.....	2,485	634	N. J. ave., N. Cap., B, and C.....	1,058
533	3d, 4½, C, and Ind. ave.....	2,163	685	Del. ave., N. Cap., B, and C.....	407
511	5th, N. J. ave., O, and P.....	2,060	630	N. Cap., N. J. ave., D, and E.....	1,253
444	6th, 7th, Q, and R.....	2,171			
445	6th, 7th, P, and Q.....	1,691		Total.....	40,607

ROUTE NO. 11, THURSDAY.

527	3d, 4th, I, and K.....	658	622	1st, N. Cap., I, and K.....	1,335
528	3d, 4th, I, and H.....	682	623	1st, N. Cap., H, and I.....	1,687
529	3d, 4th, G, and H.....	1,092	624	1st, N. Cap., G, and H.....	3,265
530	3d, 4th, G, and F.....	705	626	N. J. ave., N. Cap., Mass. ave.,	
560	2d, 3d, I, and K.....	265	628	and F.....	970
561	1st, N. J. ave., I, and K.....	881	629	N. J. ave., N. Cap., E, and F.....	3,244
562	2d, 3d, I, and H.....	1,431	625	N. J. ave., 1st, D, and E.....	468
563	2d, N. J. ave., Mass. ave., and H.....	257	555	1st, N. Cap., Mass. ave., and G.....	1,335
564	2d, 3d, Mass. ave., and G.....	1,479	N. 557	Kirby, N. J. ave., M, and N.....	1,117
565	2d, N. J. ave., Mass. ave., and G.....	84	S. 557	1st, N. J. ave., Pierce, and M.....	779
566	2d, 3d, F, and G.....	1,092	559	1st, N. J. ave., Pierce, and L.....	1,111
567	2d, N. J. ave., F, and G.....	1,341	618	1st, N. J. ave., K, and L.....	1,431
568	2d, 3d, F, and E.....	2,297	619	1st, N. Cap., N. Y. ave., and N.....	260
569	1st, 2d, E, and F.....	1,759	620	1st, N. Cap., N. Y. ave., and M.....	3,342
570	2d, 3d, D, and E.....	1,089	621	1st, N. Cap., L, and M.....	4,400
571	1st, 2d, E, and D.....	1,975		1st, N. Cap., L, and K.....	4,363
572	2d, 3d, D, and Ind. ave.....	81			
573	1st, 2d, Ind. ave., and D.....	444		Total.....	46,769

Alley schedules—Continued.

ROUTE NO. 12, THURSDAY.

Square.	Bounded by—	Yards.	Square.	Bounded by—	Yards.
674	1st, N. Cap., K, and L	1,775	559	6th, 7th, G, and H	3,581
676	1st, N. Cap., H, and I	2,767	890	7th, 8th, G, and H	922
716	2d, Del. ave., I, and K	880	912	8th, 9th, G, and H	881
749	2d, 3d, K, and L	1,712	934	9th, 10th, G, and H	895
750	2d, 3d, K, and I	390	1003	12th, 13th, H, and I	1,152
774	3d, 4th, K, and L	900	1026	13th, 14th, H, and I	1,997
776	3d, 4th, H, and I	1,436	1027	13th, 14th, G, and H	3,793
805	4th, 5th, L, and M	907	1004	12th, 13th, G, and H	1,145
808	4th, 5th, H, and I	536	981	11th, 12th, H, and I	1,499
829	5th, 6th, L, and M	882	982	11th, 12th, G, and H	958
855	6th, 7th, L, and M	872	958	10th, 11th, H, and I	95
856	6th, 7th, K, and L	1,072	959	10th, 11th, G, and H	1,030
858	6th, 7th, H, and I	2,153	980	11th, 12th, K, and Fla. ave	228
911	8th, 9th, H, and I	1,009	717	1st, Del. ave., H, and I	100
775	3d, 4th, I, and K	1,005	1	12th, Trinidad, M, and Fla. ave	2,435
889	7th, 8th, H, and I	799	1049	14th, 15th, Md. ave., and H	90
672	N. Cap., 1st, M, and N	2,150	29	Gales, 15th, 16th, and H	648
806	K, L, 4th, and 5th	200	30	Gales, H, 16th, and 17th	1,702
832	H, I, 5th, and 6th	676	27	Gales, Kramer, 16th, and 17th	704
887	K, L, 7th, and 8th	356	27	Rosedale, Kramer, 16th, and 17th	650
888	I, K, 7th, and 8th	223	28	Rosedale, Gales, 15th, 16th	663
910	I, K, 8th, and 9th	665	857	6th, 7th, I, and K	774
932	9th, 10th, I, and K	634	886	7th, 8th, L, Fla. ave	295
933	9th, 10th, H, and I	595	1002	12th, 13th, I, and Fla. ave	970
777	3d, 4th, G, and H	799			
809	4th, 5th, G, and H	318			
833	5th, 6th, G, and H	868		Total	53,786

ROUTE NO. 13, FRIDAY.

677	1st, N. Cap., G, and H	5,254	754	2d, 3d, E, and F	1,000
682	1st, Del. ave., D, and E	180	810	4th, 5th, F, and G	312
719	2d, Del. ave., G, and H	1,346	860	6th, 7th, F, and Mass. ave	500
720	1st, 2d, F, and G	1,071	860	6th, 7th, Mass. ave., and G	500
721	1st, 2d, Cal. ave., and E	670	914	8th, 9th, E, and F	447
753	2d, 3d, F, and G	3,045	913	8th, 9th, F, and G	773
778	3d, 4th, F, and G	2,559	960	10th, 11th, F, and G	1,000
779	3d, 4th, E, and F	1,571	983	11th, 12th, F, and G	373
780	3d, 4th, D, and E	2,593	934	5th, 6th, F, and G	250
812	4th, 5th, D, and E	783	835	5th, 6th, E, and F	300
813	4th, 5th, C, and D	300	986	11th, 12th, C, and D	766
861	6th, 7th, E, and F	1,505	686	1st, Del. ave., B, and C	2,222
935	9th, 10th, F, and G	1,187	725	1st, 2d, B, and C	4,061
936	9th, 10th, Md. ave., and F	713	756	2d, 3d, C, and D	360
721	1st, 2d, E, and F	747	757	2d, 3d, C, and Md. ave	621
891	7th, 8th, F, and G	1,090	724	1st, 2d, C, and D	2,182
1029	13th, 14th, F, and Emerson	843	722	Mass. ave., E, 1st, and 2d	91
1029	13th, 14th, Emerson, and E	843	1051	F, G, 14th, and Florence	500
892	7th, 8th, E, and F	690	1052	E, F, 14th, and Tenn. ave	300
937	9th, 10th, Md. ave., and D	994	915	D, Md. ave., 8th, and 9th	533
1051	14th, 15th, F, and G	510	916	C, D, 8th, and 9th	1,577
836	5th, 6th, D, and E	197	894	C, D, 7th, and 8th	1,012
723	1st, 2d, D, and Mass. ave	853	864	C, Md. ave., 6th, and 7th	401
1005	12th, 13th, G, and Md. ave	1,314			
1028	13th, 14th, F, and G	1,100		Total	52,557
684	1st, Del. ave., C, and D	238			
680	N. Cap., Del. ave., E, and Mass. ave	250			

Alley schedules—Continued.

ROUTE NO. 14, FRIDAY.

Square.	Bounded by—	Yards.	Square.	Bounded by—	Yards.
732	1st, 2d, B, and C.....	1, 937	838	5th and 6th, B, and Stanton pl.	756
733	1st, 2d, C, and D.....	2, 000	941	A and Mass. ave., E. Cap., 9th, rnd 10th.....	102
758	2d, 3d, A, and B.....	1, 373	839	5th, 6th, A, and B.....	596
759	2d, 3d, A, and E. Cap.....	933	940	9th, 10th, Mass. ave., and B.....	464
760	2d, 3d, A, and E. Cap.....	967	690	N. J. ave., 1st, B, and C.....	2, 240
761	2d, 3d, A, and B.....	871	896	7th, 8th, A, and Mass. ave.....	200
762	2d, 3d, Pa. av., and C.....	1, 273	939	9th, 10th, B, and C.....	240
763	2d, 3d, C, and D.....	1, 180	965	10th, 11th, Mass. ave., and D...	1, 234
784	3d, 4th, B, and Md. ave.....	60	988	11th, 12th, A, and B.....	2, 610
785	3d, 4th, A, and B.....	1, 444	1011	12th, Tenn. ave., A, and B.....	380
786	3d, 4th, A, and E. Cap.....	1, 374	898	7th, 8th, A, and E. Cap.....	140
787	3d, 4th, A, and E. Cap.....	1, 215	900	7th, 8th, C, and N. C. ave.....	768
788	3d, 4th, A, and B.....	1, 952	922	9th, 8th, B, and N. C. ave.....	29
789	3d, 4th, Pa. ave., and B.....	210	943	9th, 10th, B, and N. C. ave.....	613
790	3d, 4th, Pa. ave., and C.....	157	944	9th, 10th, B, and C.....	1, 186
815	4th, 5th, A, and B.....	274	923	9th, 8th, B, and C.....	1, 889
816	4th, 5th, A, and E. Cap.....	237	924	8th, 9th, C, and D.....	1, 414
818	4th, 5th, A, and B.....	591	814	B, C, 4th, and 5th.....	50
841	5th, 6th, A, and E. Cap.....	300	728	E. Cap., A, 1st, and 2d.....	2, 131
867	6th, 7th, A, and B.....	2, 260	727	A, Md. ave., 1st, and 2d.....	288
868	6th, 7th, A, and E. Cap.....	2, 133	899	N. C. ave., A, 7th, and 8th.....	150
869	6th, 7th, A, and E. Cap.....	2, 175	920	E. Cap., A, 8th, and 9th.....	112
895	7th, 8th, B, and C.....	1, 433	1010	B, C, 12th, and 13th.....	272
897	7th, 8th, A, and E. Cap.....	732	1058	E. Cap., A, 14th, and 15th.....	1, 703
917	8th, 9th, B, and C.....	1, 022	1034	N. C. ave., B, 13th, and 14th.....	698
1033	Tenn. ave., Warren, B, and C..	519	942	E. Cap., A, 9th, and 10th.....	207
865	6th, 7th, Mass. ave., and C.....	85	873	C, Pa. ave., 6th, and 7th.....	573
870	6th, 7th, A, and B.....	2, 631	874	Pa. av., D, 6th, and 7th.....	160
1012	Tenn. ave., 13th, E. Cap., and B.	455			
866	6th, 7th, Mass. ave., and B.....	439			
987	11th, 12th, B, and C.....	1, 060		Total.....	54, 497

ROUTE NO. 15, FRIDAY.

794	3d, 4th, E, and S. C. ave.....	287	882	6th, 7th, L, and M.....	2, 200
822	4th, 5th, S. C. ave., and G.....	294	989	11th, 12th, Lincoln sq., and B..	2, 594
845	5th, 6th, D, and E.....	210	849	5th, 6th, I, and K.....	280
846	5th, 6th, E, and G.....	811	997	11th, 12th, L, and Ga. ave.....	145
877	6th, 7th, E, and G.....	3, 067	970	10th, 11th, S. C. ave. and C.....	132
378	6th, 7th, G, and I.....	4, 415	971	10th, 11th, S. C. ave., and D.....	40
303	7th, 8th, E, and G.....	1, 238	972	10th, 11th, Pa. ave., and D.....	500
304	7th, 8th, G, and I.....	2, 616	991	11th, 12th, S. C. ave., and D.....	166
925	8th, 9th, D, and E.....	754	1014	12th, Ky. ave., Lincoln sq., and B.....	304
926	8th, 9th, E, and G.....	1, 655	1015	12th, 13th, B, and C.....	1, 000
950	9th, 10th, G, and I.....	2, 178	1043	13th, 14th, E, and G.....	1, 500
968	10th, 11th, B, and N. C. ave.....	1, 136	1042	13th, 14th, D, and E.....	2, 500
969	10th, 11th, B, and C.....	1, 426	1040	13th, Ky. ave., C, and S. C. ave..	215
990	11th, 12th, B, and C.....	2, 087	1039	14th, Ky. ave., C, and S. C. ave..	75
992	11th, 12th, D, and E.....	1, 452	823	4th, 5th, Va. ave., and G.....	101
995	11th, 12th, G, and I.....	2, 248	907	7th, 8th, L, and M.....	400
996	11th, 12th, I, and K.....	779	881	6th, 7th, K, and L.....	676
1018	12th, 13th, D, and E.....	2, 204	1042	D, E, 14th, and Ky. ave.....	272
1020	12th, 13th, G, and I.....	4, 207	735	S. C. ave., E, 1st, and 2d.....	658
1023	12th, 13th, K, and L.....	1, 943	736	E, F, 1st, and 2d.....	2, 274
949	9th, 10th, E, and G.....	1, 510			
1041	13th, Ky. ave., C, and D.....	2, 273			
1013	13th, Ky. ave., A, and B.....	440		Total.....	55, 262

Alley schedules—Continued.

ROUTE NO. 16, SATURDAY.

Square.	Bounded by—	Yards.	Square.	Bounded by—	Yards.
534	3d, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, B, and C.....	4,493	642	1 $\frac{1}{2}$, Del. ave., F, and G.....	973
535	3d, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, C, and D.....	1,085	643	1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1st, G, and H.....	1,500
536	3d, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, D, and Va. ave.....	850	590	Del. ave., 2d, H, and I.....	100
545	3d, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, M, and N.....	2,721	591	2d, 3d, I, and K.....	1,000
546	3d, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, N, and O.....	2,355	592	2d, 3d, K, and L.....	1,000
577	2d, 3d, B, and C.....	1,116	595	1st, Del. ave., M, and N.....	500
579	2d, 3d, C, and D.....	483	645	1st, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, I, and K.....	831
581	2d, 3d, D, and Va. ave.....	1,051	491	4 $\frac{1}{2}$, 6th, C, and Pa. ave.....	2,247
582	1st, 2d, D, and Va. ave.....	1,748	737	1st, 2d, G, and I.....	985
584	1st, 2d, F, and Va. ave.....	863	740	1st, N. J. ave., K, and L.....	384
586	1st, 2d, F, and G.....	1,017	743	1st, N. J. ave., M, and L.....	949
594	3d, Del. ave., L, and M.....	540	797	3d, 4th, Va. ave., and I.....	287
638	1st, Del. ave., D, and E.....	1,122	801	3d, 4th, M, and N.....	1,000
490	4 $\frac{1}{2}$, 6th, C, and La. ave.....	2,204	802	3d, 4th, Ga. ave., and N.....	331
691	C, D, S. Cap., and N. J. ave.....	436	825	5th, 4th, L, and M.....	264
693	D, E, S. Cap., and N. J. ave.....	1,008	798	3d, 4th, I, and K.....	1,037
692	C, D, 1st, and N. J. ave.....	242	824	5th, 4th, I, and K.....	290
767	I, K, 2d, and 3d.....	276	799	3d, 4th, K, and L.....	1,000
697	K, L, S. Cap., and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	500	743	1st, N. J. ave., M, and N.....	300
653	N, O, S. Cap., and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	288	744	N, O, 1st, and 2d.....	2,827
652	N, O, 1st, and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	527	635	C, Canal, and Del. ave.....	200
598	N, O, 1st, and Canal.....	480	588	G, H, 1st, and Del. ave.....	362
650	L, M, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, and Canal.....	2,115	597	M, N, 2d, and Del. ave.....	650
650	M, N, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, and Canal.....	100	1019	Pa. ave., G, 12th, and 13th.....	30
580	1st, 2d, C, and D.....	792			
635	1st, Del. ave., B, and C.....	2,000		Total.....	51,209
640	E, Canal, S. Cap., and Del. ave.....	1,750			

ROUTE NO. 17, SATURDAY.

495	4 $\frac{1}{2}$, 6th, E, and F.....	2,364	C	3d, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, Me. ave., and Md. ave....	2,556
496	4 $\frac{1}{2}$, 6th, F, and G.....	2,227	D	4 $\frac{1}{2}$, 6th, Me. ave., and Md. ave....	2,742
497	4 $\frac{1}{2}$, 6th, G, and H.....	2,346	492	4 $\frac{1}{2}$, 6th, C, and Md. ave.....	1,535
498	4 $\frac{1}{2}$, 6th, H, and I.....	2,348	494	4 $\frac{1}{2}$, 6th, Va. ave., and E.....	539
499	4 $\frac{1}{2}$, 6th, I, and K.....	1,859	583	2d, 3d, F, and E.....	1,158
500	4 $\frac{1}{2}$, 6th, K, and L.....	1,657	585	2d, 3d, F, and G.....	1,527
501	4 $\frac{1}{2}$, 6th, L, and M.....	2,296	587	2d, 3d, G, and H.....	1,762
538	3d, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, E, and F.....	2,170	589	2d, 3d, H, and I.....	2,000
539	3d, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, F, and G.....	2,153	493	4 $\frac{1}{2}$, 6th, C, and D.....	433
540	3d, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, G, and H.....	2,450	544	L, M, 3d, and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,522
541	3d, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, H, and I.....	2,449			
543	3d, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, K, and L.....	1,848		Total.....	45,018
542	3d, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, I, and K.....	2,077			

ROUTE NO. 18, SATURDAY.

231	14th, 15th, B, and C.....	953	464	6th, 7th, Va. ave., and D.....	246
263	13 $\frac{1}{2}$, 14th, B, and C.....	1,739	465	6th, 7th, D, and E.....	1,800
296	12th, 13th, B, and C.....	1,627	466	6th, 7th, E, and F.....	2,030
297	12th, 13th, C, and D.....	1,180	467	6th, 7th, F, and G.....	1,387
325	11th, 12th, C, and Va. ave.....	150	468	6th, 7th, G, and H.....	2,318
327	11th, 12th, E, and Md. ave.....	1,017	469	6th, 7th, H, and I.....	2,086
351	10th, 11th, C, and Va. ave.....	566	470	6th, 7th, I, and K.....	1,364
383	9th, 10th, B, and Va. ave.....	1,684	471	6th, 7th, K, and L.....	1,376
384	9th, 10th, Va. ave., and C.....	151	472	6th, 7th, L, and M.....	706
385	9th, 10th, C, and Md. ave.....	102	390	9th, 10th, G, and H.....	1,000
387	9th, 10th, D, and E.....	4,457	389	9th, 10th, F, and G.....	1,500
388	9th, 10th, E, and F.....	1,442	354	10th, 11th, E, and F.....	598
409	8th, 9th, B, and Md. ave.....	294	328	11th, 12th, E, and F.....	186
410	8th, 9th, C, and D.....	289	326	11th, 12th, C, and D.....	200
411	8th, 9th, D, and E.....	1,172	266	13th, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$, C, and D.....	1,000
412	8th, 9th, E, and F.....	1,018	265	13 $\frac{1}{2}$, 14th, C, and D.....	1,000
413	8th, 9th, F, and G.....	714	264	13 $\frac{1}{2}$, 13th, B, and C.....	1,641
435	7th, 8th, D, and E.....	1,111	502	4 $\frac{1}{2}$, 6th, M, and N.....	4,091
436	7th, 8th, E, and F.....	749	503	4 $\frac{1}{2}$, 6th, N, and O.....	3,414
462	6th, 7th, B, and Md. ave.....	1,863			
463	6th, 7th, C, and Md. ave.....	242		Total.....	50,463

CITY REFUSE.

GARBAGE REGULATIONS.

SECTION 1. The word garbage, wherever it occurs in these regulations, shall be held to mean the refuse of animal and vegetable matter which has been used or intended for food.

SEC. 2. Occupants of dwelling houses, proprietors of boarding houses, commission warehouses, hotels, restaurants, and other places where garbage is accumulated, and owners and occupants of apartment or tenement houses shall provide for the use of such premises a sufficient number of water-tight metal receptacles to contain all garbage which may accumulate on said premises during the usual interval between the collections of garbage therefrom, and shall keep such receptacles at all times water-tight and in good repair. Each such receptacle shall have a tight cover, provided with a handle. No person, without a permit from the superintendent of street cleaning, shall use for the reception of garbage any receptacle having a capacity of less than three or more than ten gallons, nor more than one receptacle containing less than ten gallons.

SEC. 3. Occupants of any dwelling house, apartment or tenement house, and each proprietor of any boarding house, commission warehouse, hotel, restaurant, and other place where garbage is accumulated, shall cause all garbage from his or her premises to be put into the receptacle provided for that purpose. Each person aforesaid shall cause such receptacle to be kept covered at all times, and to be placed and to remain, between the hours of 7 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m. of each day on which the collection is made from his or her premises, in such position as to be easily accessible to the garbage collector, or as may be designated by the superintendent of the street-cleaning department. No person shall place or cause to be placed in any garbage receptacle any substance other than garbage.

SEC. 4. Owners of premises from which garbage is to be removed having street and alley entrances shall place conspicuously at the side and rear alley entrance thereof the street and number designations in letters and figures respectively, not less than two inches in height, so as to be easily read.

SEC. 5. It shall be unlawful for any person to alter, deface, remove, or destroy any name of any street or number required to be displayed by these regulations.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of any person or persons having possession, custody, or care of meat, fish, vegetables, or provisions of any kind intended for sale as food, but which has become unfit for such use, to forthwith remove such meat, fish, vegetables, or provisions to such place as has been designated by the superintendent of street cleaning for such purpose. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to knowingly bring or cause to be brought into the District of Columbia any diseased, spoiled, or decayed meat, fish, vegetables, or provisions of any kind intended for food.

SEC. 7. No driver, owner, or superintendent having charge or control of any cart or other vehicle for carrying garbage shall allow such cart or other vehicle to needlessly remain, nor allow a needless number of such carts or vehicles to gather before any residence, building, or place of business within the city of Washington or the more densely populated suburbs thereof, nor allow any such cart or vehicle or anything thereto appertaining, to be in a condition needlessly filthy or offensive, nor allow any such cart or vehicle, or implement used in connection therewith, to be stored and kept in any place where needless offense is given to any person or persons. No driver of any such cart or vehicle shall occupy an unreasonable length of time in loading or unloading such cart or vehicle, or in passing along any alley, street, avenue, or public road allow the lid or cover of such cart or vehicle to be otherwise than securely closed, except as may be necessary for the loading and unloading and cleaning of such cart or vehicle.

SEC. 8. No person other than the owner or authorized collector shall interfere with or disturb any garbage after it shall have been put in a garbage receptacle and placed in an accessible place for collection, nor shall any unauthorized person molest, hinder, delay, or in any other manner interfere with any garbage collector in the discharge of his duty.

SEC. 9. No person other than such as hold permits from the superintendent of street cleaning shall haul any garbage through or over any street, alley, or avenue in the city of Washington or its more densely populated suburbs, and each cart or other vehicle used for such purpose shall have the word "Garbage" and the number of the permit in large white letters on a black ground plainly painted or attached to each side of the wagon bed. No cart or other vehicle shall be used for the collection of garbage except such as are water-tight and provided with tight-fitting covers and such as have been approved by the superintendent of street cleaning.

SEC. 10. Any person violating any of the provisions of these regulations shall on conviction thereof in the police court be punished by a fine —

COLLECTION SERVICE.

Garbage will be collected as follows: (a) Within the city of Washington and its more densely populated suburbs, as said suburbs may be designated by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, daily, including Sunday, during the entire year, from such hotels, apartment houses, markets, and other like places as may be designated by the Commissioners.

District No. 1, which shall cover the city of Washington: Collections shall be made from all places not embraced in section (a) daily, not including Sunday, from April 16 to October 31, inclusive, and triweekly from November 1 to April 15, inclusive.

District No. 2, which shall cover such densely populated suburbs or parts thereof as may be designated by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia: Collections shall be made from all places not included in section (a) triweekly from April 16 to October 31, inclusive, and semiweekly from November 1 to April 15, inclusive, and to remove all such garbage to such place or places within convenient hauling distance as may be approved by the Commissioners for its reception.

ASH REGULATIONS.

SEC. 11. The term "ashes" will be construed to include ashes from wood, coal, and other substances used for fuel in connection with the ordinary conduct of dwellings, but not such as may accumulate as the result of building operations, etc.

SEC. 12. Occupants of premises from which ashes are collected at public expense shall provide for the use of such premises a sufficient number of metal receptacles to contain all ashes that may accumulate on said premises during the usual interval between the collections of ashes therefrom, and shall keep such receptacle or receptacles at all times in good repair; each such receptacle to be provided with a handle. No person, without a permit from the superintendent of street and alley cleaning, shall deposit ashes for collection in any receptacle having a capacity of less than ten nor more than twenty-four gallons, nor in more than one receptacle containing less than twenty gallons.

SEC. 13. Receptacles when filled must be placed in such a position as to be easily accessible to the collector between the hours of seven o'clock a. m. and six o'clock p. m. of each day on which the collection is made from the premises.

SEC. 14. Any person violating any of the provisions of these regulations shall on conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not less than one dollar nor more than forty dollars for each and every offense.

MISCELLANEOUS REFUSE REGULATIONS.

SECTION 1. The term "miscellaneous refuse," as herein used, is intended to include all daily waste from private residences, and applies particularly to such articles as paper, paper boxes, rags, old shoes, carpets, bottles, tin cans, broken crockery or glass, and such other articles as are daily thrown into the wastebasket or rubbish barrel; but it is understood not to include anything like building materials or accumulations on lawns or back yards, such as trimmings of shubbery, leaves, grass, etc.

SEC. 2. Miscellaneous refuse will be collected and removed at public expense from all private residences in the city of Washington and the more densely populated suburban sections once per week.

SEC. 3. All refuse intended for collection must be deposited by householders in receptacles suitable for that purpose, and which can be easily handled by one man. All receptacles aforesaid will be placed at points accessible to collectors.

SEC. 4. All refuse from hotels, apartment houses, and business establishments not provided for in section one will be disposed of by the contractor if brought to the place of disposal.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF GARBAGE, DEAD ANIMALS, NIGHT SOIL, MISCELLANEOUS REFUSE, AND ASHES, IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

1. The term "garbage" wherever it occurs in these specifications means all refuse of animal and vegetable matter which has been used as food for man, and all refuse animal and vegetable matter which was intended to be so used, and includes condemned food. The term "dead animals" means all dead animals or parts thereof not intended to be used as food for man. The term "night soil" means the contents of box privies, and human fecal matter deposited on streets, alleys, avenues, roads, and open lots. The term "miscellaneous refuse" means all refuse from places of residence and of business, except garbage, dead animals, night soil, and ashes. The

term "ashes" will be held to include ashes from coal, and such mineral substances as old plastering, etc., as may accumulate in connection with the ordinary conduct of dwellings and places of business, but not such as may accumulate as the result of building operations.

2. Garbage, night soil, miscellaneous refuse, and ashes must be collected between eight o'clock a. m. and six o'clock p. m.; dead animals must be collected between six o'clock a. m. and nine o'clock p. m. Special collections at other hours may be authorized by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and may be required by said Commissioners whenever in their judgment they are necessary for public health or safety.

3. Garbage intended for collection will be deposited by householders in water-tight, covered vessels, which can be easily handled by one man; ashes and miscellaneous refuse, intended for collection, will be deposited by householders in receptacles suitable for that purpose and which can be easily handled by one man. All receptacles aforesaid will be placed at points accessible to collectors. In the case of hotels, apartment houses, markets, etc., larger receptacles will be allowed under such restrictions as said Commissioners may determine. In event of dispute between citizen and contractor as to the point at which the garbage, ashes, or miscellaneous refuse, as the case may be, shall be placed for collection, the case shall be referred to said Commissioners, whose decision shall be binding upon the contractor. And if the householder refuse to abide thereby, said Commissioners will cause prosecution against him to be instituted in the police court, so as to have the matter determined by that court. Night soil intended for collection will be placed by householders in box privies constructed as nearly as may be practicable in accordance with law. For the details of construction of such privies, attention of bidders is invited to an act to regulate, in the District of Columbia, the disposal of certain refuse, and for other purposes, approved January 25, 1898.

4. Each contractor for the removal of any class of material enumerated in section 1 of these specifications, which is ordinarily kept in receptacles on the premises of the householder, must, as exceptional circumstances render it necessary, remove such material from any public street, avenue, alley, or road, or from any vacant lot, park, or unenclosed land.

5. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia will enforce the separation by householders of each class of material named in section 1 of these specifications, so far as may be practicable. But whenever, through neglect on the part of a householder, or otherwise, two or more classes of such materials have been deposited in the same receptacle or place, said Commissioners may determine by which contractor or contractors, if any, the materials so deposited shall be collected and disposed of; and such contractor or contractors must collect and dispose of such materials.

6. If any street, avenue, alley, or road be obstructed so that vehicles used for the collection of any material mentioned in section 1 of these specifications can not pass into, over, or through the same, every contractor for the collection of any such material must cause it to be removed from such street, avenue, alley, or road, and from the premises abutting thereon, to vehicles on streets, avenues, alleys, or roads which are not obstructed.

7. The contractor for the removal of dead animals will be required to remove them promptly from time to time as they may be found or as they may be reported to him. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia will, however, assume no responsibility for the correctness of such reports as may be made by any department of, or employee in the service of, said District.

8. Each contractor must establish and maintain, without cost to the District of Columbia beyond the price stated in his proposal or proposals, such scheme or schemes, with all such wharves, boats, cars, vehicles, buildings, furnaces, boilers, driers, presses, and other devices and apparatus, as may be necessary to enable them or him to perform the work specified in his contract or contracts.

9. All garbage, dead animals, night soil, miscellaneous refuse, and ashes must be within the digesting tanks, or within the furnace, or otherwise in process of actual disposal, not later than six o'clock a. m. on the day following their receipt by the contractor for such disposal. All such garbage, dead animals, and night soil must be completely disposed of within twenty-four hours, and all miscellaneous refuse and ashes within seventy-two hours after their receipt. The capacity of any plant or scheme established by any contractor must be sufficient to enable all necessary repairs to be made without interfering with the work of disposal.

10. Arrangements for transportation and the method of disposal must be such that regular daily disposal will not be interrupted by reason of the obstruction of the Potomac River by ice or otherwise.

11. If a single contract be awarded for the collection and disposal of any material, all such material collected will be the property of the contractor from the time of

its collection. If, however, separate contracts be awarded for the collection of any material and for the disposal thereof, the contractor for collection will have no ownership in the material collected except such as may be necessary to enable him or them to transfer the same, but must deliver all such material, without alteration, except such as may result from the use of disinfectants and deodorizers, to the contractor for disposal. Such material will be the property of the contractor for the disposal thereof after it has been delivered to him or them by the contractor for its collection.

12. Articles of special value, as silverware, dog tags, collars, etc., found in the material or on the dead animals collected must be kept by the contractor for the disposal of such material or dead animals in his office for a period of one year after the finding thereof, and if unclaimed at the expiration of that time they shall, so far as may be possible, become the property of the contractor. Each contractor for the disposal of any material included in the foregoing proposals must cause each such article as aforesaid as may come into his possession, as soon as possible after the finding thereof, to be properly marked, so as to show the date of finding and as nearly as may be possible the place where found. A list of such articles shall be forwarded to said Commissioners daily, describing each article found since the preceding report and showing the collection district from which it came, the name of the finder, and such other information as may be of possible assistance in discovering the owner.

13. If a contract be awarded for the collection of any material, and a separate contract for the disposal thereof, and if under such circumstances it be desired by the contractor for the disposal of any such material to dispose of it at some place not in, nor at convenient hauling distance from, the City of Washington, and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia consent thereto, the contractor for disposal must establish and maintain in, or within convenient hauling distance from, said city, such station or stations as in the opinion of said Commissioners may be necessary for the reception and transfer of the material collected or delivered there; and such contractor must transfer all such material from such station or stations to the place or places of final disposal without creating a nuisance; all to be done by and at the expense of the contractor for disposal.

14. All material collected under these specifications must be transported by the contractor or contractors, whether within or without the District of Columbia, in covered conveyances satisfactory to said Commissioners.

15. All vehicles used by any contractor for the collection of any one class of material described in section 1 of these specifications must be uniform, except as otherwise authorized in writing by said Commissioners. Each such vehicle must be so constructed as to be loaded and unloaded, and to carry its contents, without offense to the public. Each such vehicle must be strongly built, must be plainly numbered and marked, so as to indicate to the public the nature of the material collected in it, and must be kept in good repair, well painted, thoroughly cleaned, and free from odor at all times.

16. None but strong, serviceable horses or mules shall be used in connection with any work performed under these specifications.

17. Each contractor must present all vehicles used by him for inspection at such times and places as may be designated by said Commissioners; and shall maintain all such vehicles in a condition satisfactory to said Commissioners.

18. The contractor for the collection of dead animals must keep ready for immediate use at any hour of the day or night one or more vehicles suitable for the collection and removal of dead animals, so as to respond promptly to any order requiring immediate attention.

19. Every receptacle used by the contractor for the collection of garbage, whether can, barrel, or the body of a cart or wagon, must be of metal, water-tight, strongly built, provided with a close-fitting metal cover, and have a capacity of not less than thirty gallons. Every receptacle used for the collection of miscellaneous refuse, and every receptacle used for the collection of ashes, must be so constructed as to prevent the escape of its contents during the process of transportation, and must be covered. Every receptacle aforesaid, whether for the collection of garbage, or of miscellaneous refuse, or of ashes, must be kept thoroughly clean and well painted. When in motion on streets and avenues it must be tightly closed, and while being filled it shall be opened as little, and kept open for as brief a time, as is practicable.

20. Each contractor must provide, and use, at his own expense, such disinfectants as in the opinion of said Commissioners may be necessary.

21. Each contractor for the collection of any material described in section 1 of these specifications must see that each collector employed by him notifies citizens of his approach in such manner as may be directed by the Commissioners, so far as may be necessary to enable the collector to remove from the premises of the citizen the material to be collected, without undue delay. Each such contractor must see that

no collector employed by him picks or sorts material collected, but transfers it from the receptacles of householders to the vehicle used for collection, without unnecessary delay or exposure and without spilling. Each such contractor must see that each collector employed by him who opens a gate, door, or window leading to any premises properly closes the same before departing.

22. Each contractor for the collection of any material mentioned in section 1 of these specifications shall, before commencing work, and thereafter before each change, if there be any, from summer to winter service and *vice versa*, subdivide the entire area from which collections are to be made into collection districts of such size as, for the purposes of his contract, can be readily served under ordinary circumstances by one vehicle; shall assign to each collection district a distinctive number; shall file in the street cleaning department a map showing the boundaries of each district and the number assigned to it; and shall promptly notify said Commissioners in writing of any changes in the boundaries and numbers of such collection districts which may be made after such map has been filed.

23. Each contractor for the collection of garbage, of miscellaneous refuse, and of ashes, shall issue cards, approved by said Commissioners, stating the days for collecting such material in particular streets and districts, and designating as nearly as may be between what hours the collector will call in each locality; shall, before beginning work, cause one or more copies of such cards to be left at every building from which such material is to be collected; and whenever it is proposed to make any change in the days or hours of collection, and prior to making such change, shall cause one or more copies of cards showing proposed time of collection to be left at each building affected by it. Each such contractor shall keep at the street cleaning department at all times a supply of cards showing the days and hours of collections in every part of the District of Columbia.

24. No person under sixteen years of age shall be employed in connection with any work performed under these specifications.

25. No laborer or mechanic performing any work under these specifications shall be permitted to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day, except in case of emergency. This is a requirement of law, and a disregard thereof is punishable by fine and imprisonment (27 Stat., 340).

26. Every contractor must punctually pay all persons employed by him upon the work under his contract in cash current, and not in what is denominated store pay or orders.

27. If any employee of any contractor use improper language or be under the influence of liquor while on duty, or demand pay from citizens for service rendered, or falsify any report he may be called upon to make, the contractor by whom he is employed shall at once discharge such employee from his service. No contractor shall knowingly employ on any work under his contract any person who has been discharged in compliance with the foregoing requirement.

28. No contractor may, without the written consent of said Commissioners, engage in the collection or in the disposal of any material which he is required by his contract to collect or to dispose of, otherwise than as provided in such contract; nor shall he use any vehicle intended for the public collection of refuse matter of any sort under these specifications for any other purpose, except with the written consent of said Commissioners.

29. Each contractor for the collection and each contractor for the disposal of any material mentioned in section 1 of these specifications shall provide telephone connections with the street-cleaning department, at his own expense. Each contractor for the collection of any such material shall call at the street-cleaning department to receive orders, in person or through some responsible agent, at such times as the Commissioners may direct, not oftener than twice each day.

30. Each contractor for the collection of any material mentioned in section 1 of these specifications shall make daily reports to said Commissioners, on blanks approved by said Commissioners, which shall show the number of each collection district, the number of each vehicle employed therein, and the number of full loads and parts of loads, and the weight of each, or, in the case of dead animals, the number and species, collected. Such reports shall show also the number of men and of horses employed each day with each vehicle. Each such contractor must furnish to said Commissioners daily a complete list of all failures on his part to comply with the requirements of his contract which have come to his notice during the preceding day, and the reason for such failure. Each contractor for the collection and each contractor for the disposal of any material aforesaid shall furnish in writing such information in reference to the conduct of work under his contract as may be called for from time to time by said Commissioners.

31. All work shall be done under the supervision of the superintendent of street cleaning, and all details of such work as are not herein particularly specified shall be done in a manner acceptable to him.

32. If any contractor engaged in work under these specifications, in the opinion of said Commissioners, neglects or wilfully violates any provision of his contract, he may be fined by said Commissioners a sum not exceeding five dollars, and the amount of such fine will be deducted from any money due or which may become due to said contractor.

33. Upon the failure of the proper contractor to execute any order for the removal of any dead animal within eight hours after the receipt thereof, or forthwith if so directed by the Commissioners; or to execute any order for the removal of garbage within twelve hours after the receipt of such order, or forthwith if so directed by the Commissioners; or to execute any order for the removal of night soil within forty-eight hours after receipt of such order, or forthwith if such night soil be on any public street, avenue, alley, or road, or upon any open lot; or to execute any order for the removal of miscellaneous refuse or ashes within forty-eight hours after the receipt of such order, or forthwith if such miscellaneous refuse or ashes be on any public street, avenue, alley, or road, said Commissioners may cause such dead animal, or garbage, or night soil, or miscellaneous refuse, or ashes to be removed and charged against the contractor, the cost of such removal not to exceed ten dollars in any one case; and such cost will be deducted from any money due or which may become due the contractor, and paid to the party making such removal.

34. The imposing and the collecting of any fine upon, or the performance of any work at the expense of, a contractor, will not constitute a waiver of the right of said Commissioners to annul his contract.

35. The absence of any employee will not be considered as a sufficient excuse for failure or refusal to perform any work required by any contract.

36. The use of unlawful receptacles, or the placing of such receptacles by householders in inaccessible places, will not be considered a sufficient excuse for more than two successive failures to collect garbage, miscellaneous refuse, or ashes, from the same premises, unless the contractor shall have notified the Commissioners, in writing, of such neglect on the part of the occupant, prior to the receipt of such complaint, if any, as may have been made by said occupant.

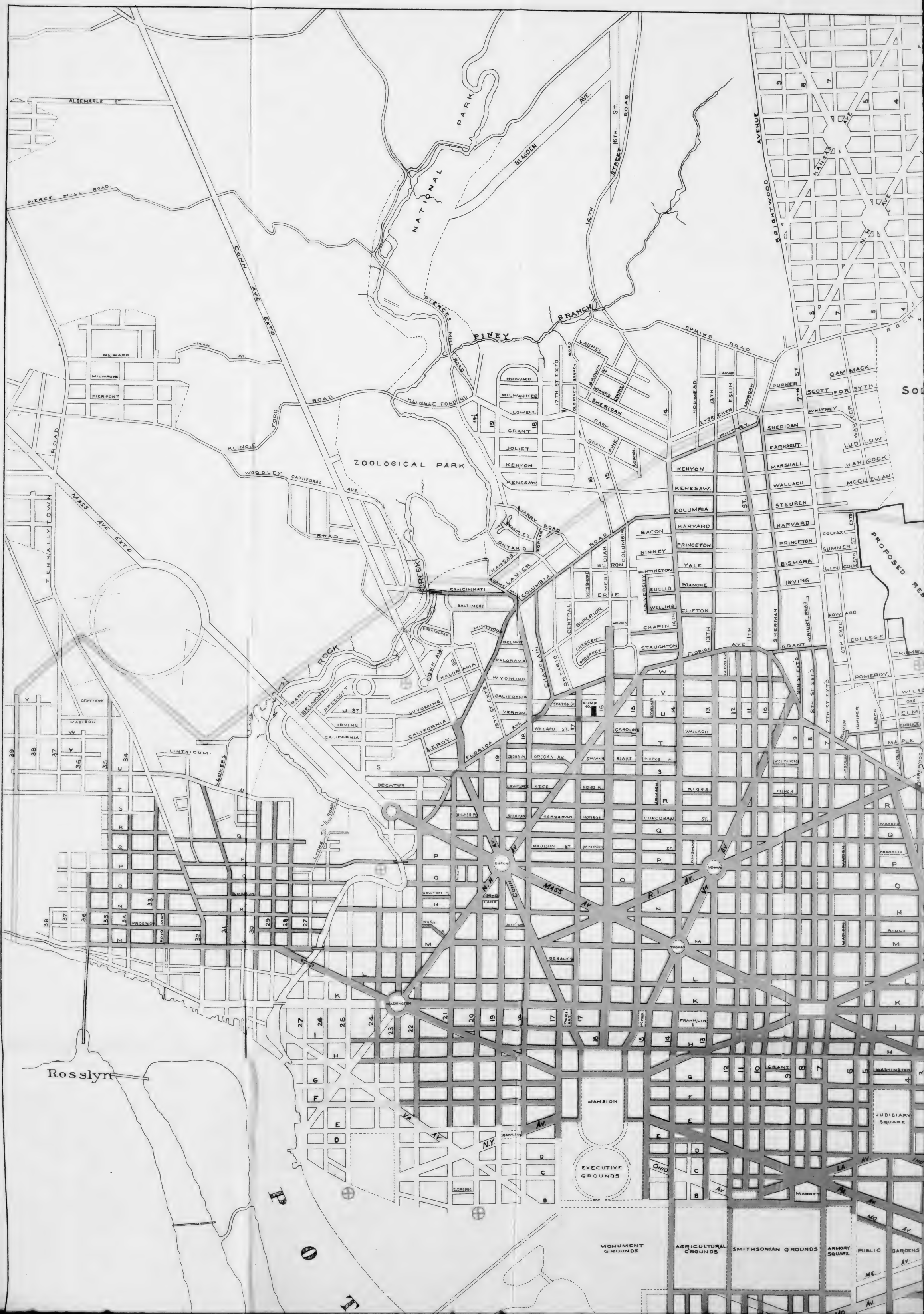
37. Ordinarily inspectors will be employed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. If, however, on account of any apparent disregard by any contractor of the requirements of his contract, additional inspectors be, in the opinion of said Commissioners, required, such inspectors will be employed by said Commissioners in such number as they may deem necessary, and will be compensated by said Commissioners at the rate of three dollars per diem each, which compensation will be charged to the contractor for the supervision of whose work such inspectors have been employed, and deducted from any money due or which may become due to him.

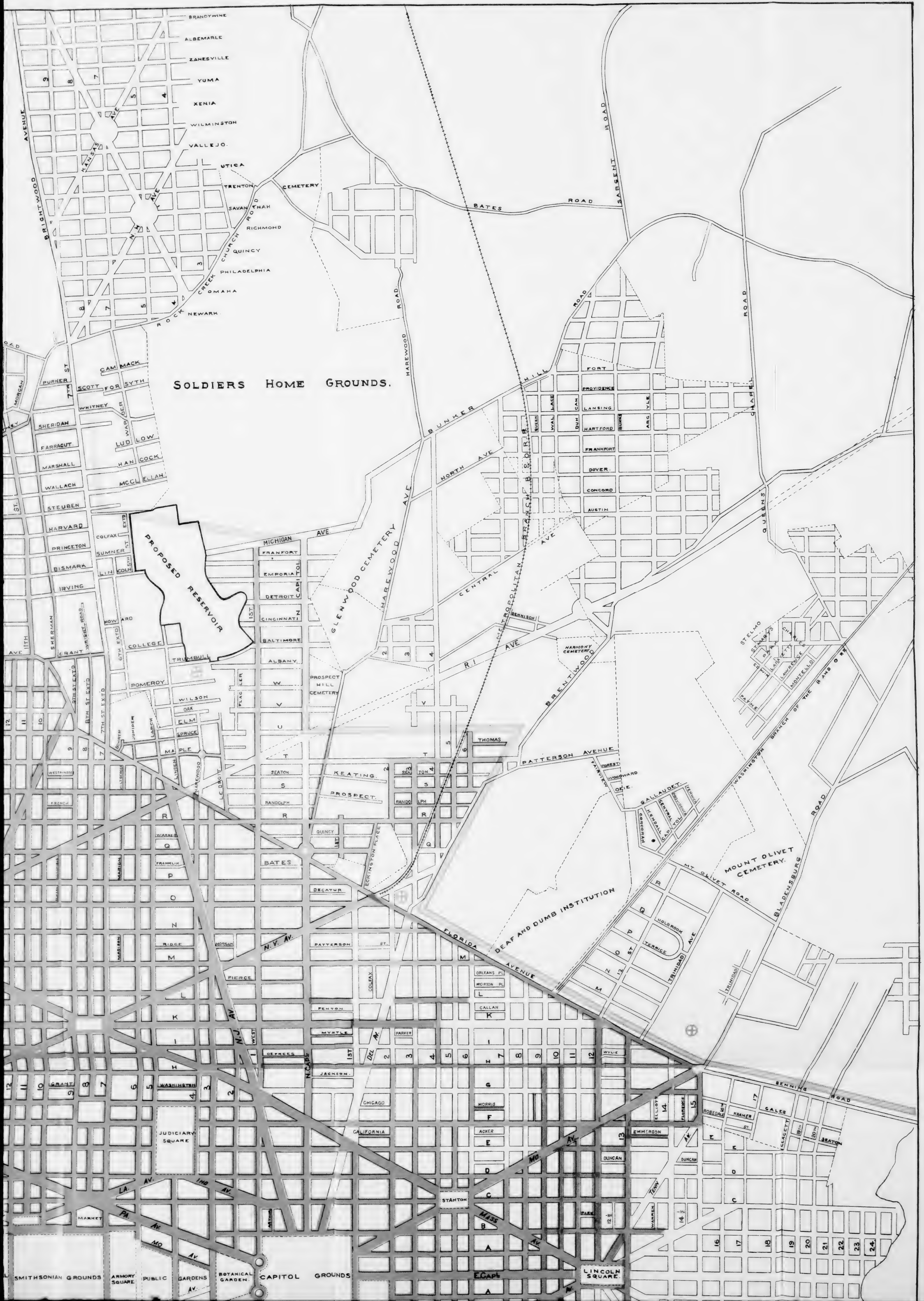
38. Every contractor must file with the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, from time to time as they direct, evidence satisfactory to said Commissioners that he has paid in full all accounts which were due on or before the date specified by said Commissioners, for services rendered and material furnished in connection with the execution of his contract. If such evidence be not furnished, such sum or sums as may be necessary to pay such accounts as are believed by said Commissioners to be due and unpaid may be retained by said Commissioners until evidence is presented to show that such accounts have been fully satisfied.

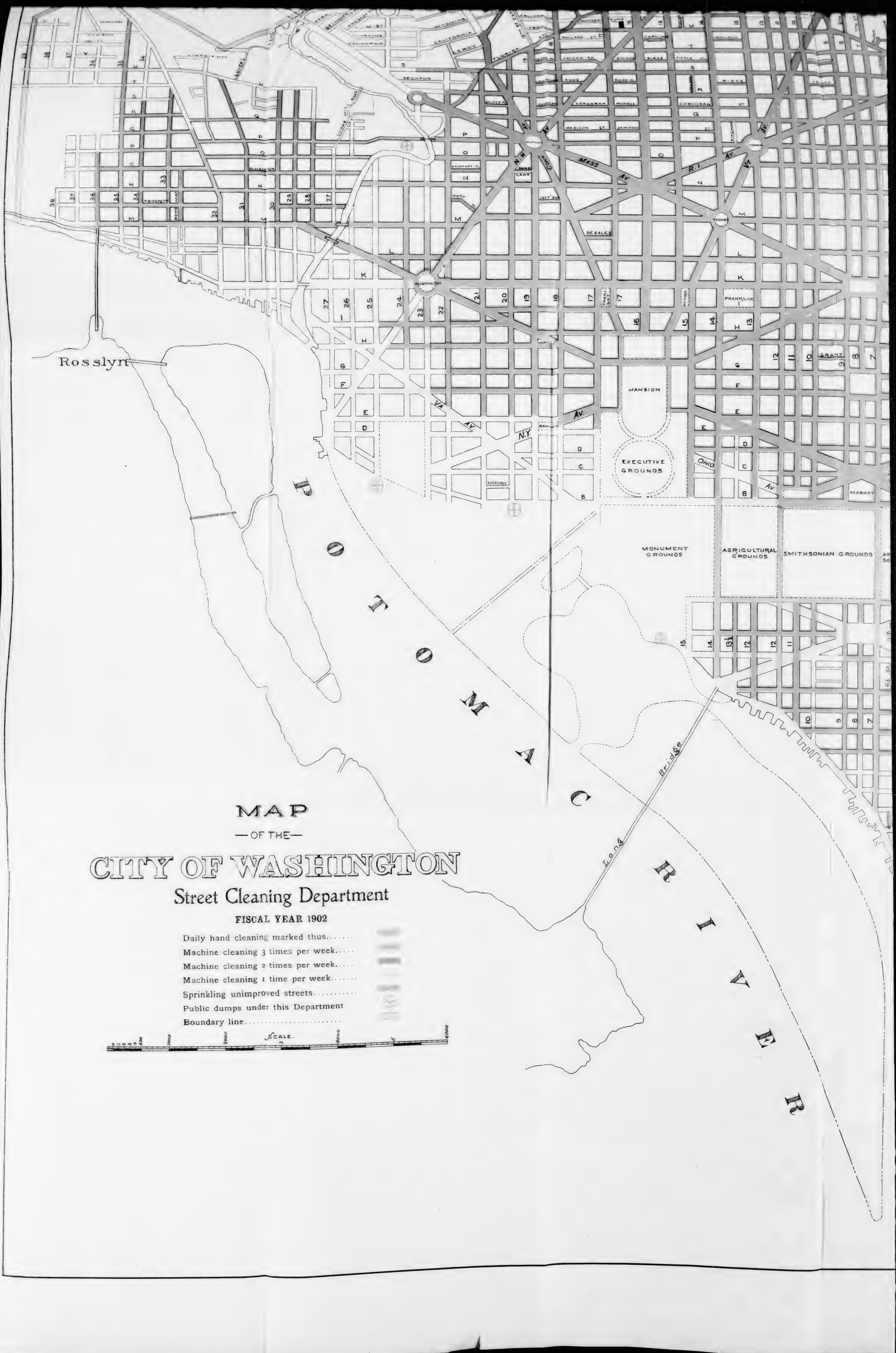
39. Payment for work done will be made monthly in warrants for cash, upon the United States Treasury, upon vouchers approved by said superintendent of street cleaning, and bearing a certificate, signed by said superintendent, certifying that the work required by the contract has, in his judgment, been satisfactorily performed. The amount of money to be paid to a contractor each month will be determined by said superintendent, and will, as nearly as practicable, bear the same relation to the amount to be paid per annum as the work performed during that month bears to the amount to be performed during the entire year.

40. *Bond.*—Good and sufficient bonds in a penal sum equal to the estimated amount of the contract, with sureties satisfactory to the Commissioners, will be required from all contractors, guaranteeing that their contract will be faithfully performed, and that the contractor or contractors will promptly make payments to all persons supplying him or them with labor and materials in the prosecution of the work provided for in the contract.

41. No contract, nor any interest in any contract, shall be transferred by the party to whom it is awarded, without the written consent of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Transfers without such consent will be null and void.







MAP

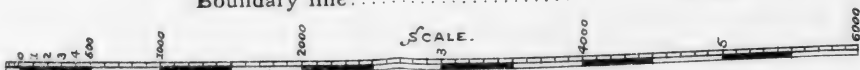
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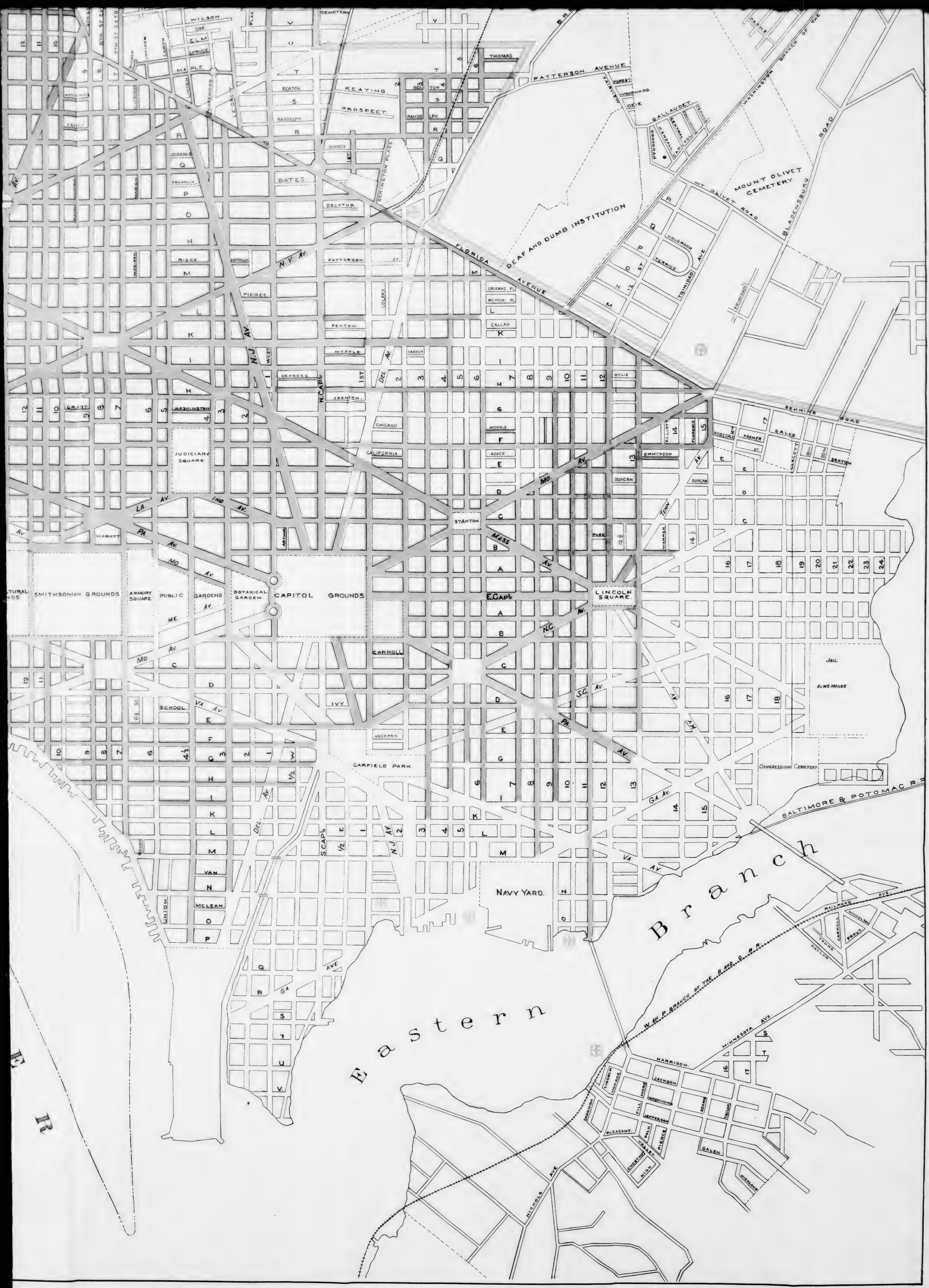
CITY OF WASHINGTON

Street Cleaning Department

FISCAL YEAR 1902

- Daily hand cleaning marked thus.....
- Machine cleaning 3 times per week.....
- Machine cleaning 2 times per week.....
- Machine cleaning 1 time per week.....
- Sprinkling unimproved streets.....
- Public dumps under this Department
- Boundary line.....





42. Failure by any contractor, and by his sureties, to commence work promptly at the time specified in his contract or contracts, or to prosecute such work thereafter to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, or any attempt to transfer or assign any contract, or any interest in any contract, without the consent of said Commissioners, will be authority for said Commissioners to annul any and all contracts affected by such default or attempted transfer, or, at the election of said Commissioners, to suspend such contractor, or such sureties, if such sureties have made default in carrying out the contract, from the work: to employ some other party or parties to perform such work during the remainder of the period covered by such contract or contracts, and to apply any money due to such contractor, or to such sureties, at the date of annulment or suspension, and any and all money which would become due to such contractor, or to such surety, if he or they were to perform such work, to the cost of the work under such contract or contracts required to be done after such annulment or suspension. Any excess of such cost over and above the amount so retained or so paid will be charged against the contractor and his sureties, who will jointly and severally be held liable therefor.

43. Notwithstanding anything contained in any contract or in these specifications, all work done under any contract must be performed in such a manner as in the opinion of said Commissioners, not to create a nuisance nor be injurious to public health.

44. Wherever the word "Commissioners" is used, it is understood to mean the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the superintendent of street cleaning, or the duly authorized officials of the street cleaning department.

REPORT OF INSPECTORS AND MEASURERS OF LUMBER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 30, 1901.*

GENTLEMEN: I submit the following as the amount of lumber measured by me for the year ending June 30, 1901:

Merchantable lumber	feet B. M.	3, 748, 190
Condemned lumber	do.	127, 878
Fees		\$778.45
Expenses		\$415.28

Respectfully,

GEO. Z. COLISON.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 15, 1901.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to herewith submit to you my report as measurer and inspector of lumber for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901:

Merchantable	feet B. M.	5, 627, 410
Condemned	do.	229, 579
Collected		\$1, 942.59
Expenses		\$617.47

Respectfully submitted.

ROBT. T. BALLARD.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1901.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to report having inspected and measured for the year ending June 30, 1901, 1,067,902 feet of lumber, at 30 cents per M, \$320.27; expenses, \$128.14; net, \$192.13.

Respectfully, yours,

EDW. J. DAW, *Inspector.*

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1901.*

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit a report of my official doings as inspector and measurer of lumber for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, beginning with the month of February, 1901:

Merchantable lumber	feet B. M.	2, 543, 864
Lumber condemned	do.	86, 572
Total	do.	2, 630, 436
Gross fees		\$789.04
Expenditures		272.66
Net fees		516.38

R. T. RAGAN.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF INSPECTORS AND MEASURERS OF WOOD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 29, 1901.*

GENTLEMEN: I most respectfully report that I have inspected and measured in the Potomac district for the year ending June 30, 1901. 15,701½ cords of wood, and in the Anacostia district 379½ cords of wood, making a total of 16,081 cords of wood, at 9 cents per cord, \$1,447.29. Expenses as per monthly statement, \$3.60.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. O'MEARA,
Inspector and Measurer, Potomac District.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1901.*

SIRS: I have the honor to inform you that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, I have inspected and measured in the Rock Creek district 8,237½ cords of wood, at 9 cents per cord, amounting to \$740.35.

The total expenses for the year were for 1,000 certificates, \$2.

The present method in vogue respecting the measurement of wood seems to meet with satisfaction and the approval of all concerned, and I have, therefore, no suggestions to make as to any change therein.

Respectfully,

WM. O. ORNDORFF,
Inspector and Measurer of Wood, Rock Creek District.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1901.*

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit my report of wood inspected and measured in the Anacostia district from the time of my appointment, April, 1901:

April, 734½ cords, at 9 cents.....	\$66. 07
May, 1,428¾ cords, at 9 cents.....	131. 59
June, 777¼ cords, at 9 cents.....	69. 95
Total (2,942½ cords).....	267. 61

Respectfully,

WM. P. MEEDS,
Inspector and Measurer of Wood, Anacostia District.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MEDICAL SUPERVISORS.

WASHINGTON, *June 30, 1901.*

GENTLEMEN: The board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia presents herewith its fourth annual report:

On July 1, 1900, there were in the hands of the board awaiting action 4 applications for licenses to practice medicine and surgery from physicians who were registered at the health office prior to the enactment of the law now in force regulating such practice, and sought licenses by virtue of such registration. During the year 8 similar applications were received. One applicant withdrew, and licenses were issued to the remaining 11.

Six physicians, licensed to practice medicine in as many States and desiring to locate in the District of Columbia, applied for licenses to practice medicine here under the provisions of the law authorizing the issue of licenses to such candidates, without fee and without examination, whenever the licensing boards of such States granted equal privileges to licentiates of the District of Columbia. As none of the State boards by which these applicants had been licensed were prepared to grant such privileges to licentiates of this District, the requests of such applicants for licenses were necessarily denied.

At the beginning of the year 32 applications for licenses to practice medicine and surgery, to be issued after examination, were in the possession of the board. During the year 76 were received. The total number to be acted upon was therefore 108. Two applicants withdrew their applications with the consent of the board, 3 were refused admission to the examinations, and 27 were awaiting examination at the close of the year. The total number examined was 76. Fifty-six of these candidates passed satisfactory examinations and were duly licensed. The examinations of the remaining 20, being 26.32 per cent of those examined, not being satisfactory, licenses were denied them. Of the successful candidates, 1 failed twice prior to receiving his license, and 9 had failed once.

During the year 5 applications for licenses to practice midwifery were received from women who were registered midwives prior to the enactment of the medical-practice act. Licenses were issued to all of them.

One application for a license to practice midwifery, to be issued after examination, was on file on July 1, 1900, and 3 were received during the year. Two of these candidates were duly examined and found qualified. Licenses certifying to that fact were issued. Two were awaiting examination at the close of the year.

The board of medical supervisors desires to call the attention of the Commissioners to the fact that no provision is made for the adequate compensation of the various boards of medical examiners, or in fact even of the board of medical supervisors. The members of these boards perform their duties solely in the interest of the public, and under existing law receive for their services whatever happens to be left over from the fees paid by applicants for licenses after the necessary expenses of the board have been deducted. No member of the board of eclectic medical examiners has ever received a cent for his services. The average amount received per annum by each member of the board of homeopathic medical examiners has been \$1.75; by the

lay members of the board of medical supervisors, \$20; and by the members of the board of medical examiners, \$32.14. The total number of applications acted on to date is 1,559, and the total number of licenses issued is 1,411. The inadequacy of the compensation received for the work done is therefore manifest. It is respectfully recommended that provision be made to pay each member of the board of medical supervisors and each member of the board of examiners \$10 for each meeting attended.

The board of medical supervisors desires to express its appreciation of the kindness of the Georgetown Law School, which has granted without cost the use of its examination room for the examinations conducted under the supervision of this board. It desires also to acknowledge the work of the police department in enforcing the law regulating the practice of medicine.

A table showing the colleges from which the various applicants have graduated and the results of the examinations of the candidates from each college is appended; also a table showing the results of the examinations of applicants for licenses to practice midwifery.

Respectfully,
JOHN S. McLAIN, M. D., *President.*
The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Disposal of applications for licenses to practice medicine and surgery, 1900-1901.

SERIES C.

College of graduation.	Applications to be acted upon.			Action taken.					
	On hand July 1, 1900.	Received during year.	Total.	Applications withdrawn.	Refused admission to examination.	Examined.		Awaiting examination June 30, 1901.	Total.
						Passed, licenses issued.	Failed.		
Albany Medical College.....		1	1	1					1
Bellevue Hospital Medical College.....		1	1			1			1
College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md.....		3	3			1		2	3
College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa.....		3	3			11	12		3
College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, N. Y.....		1	1			1			1
Columbian University.....	17	22	39			26	24	9	39
Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	1	2			1		1	2
Hamline University.....		1	1				1		1
Howard University.....	3	3	6			4	31	1	6
Jefferson Medical College.....		2	2				1	1	2
Johns Hopkins University.....		1	1					1	1
Medical College of Ohio.....		1	1			1			1
National University.....	5	9	14		1	2	45	6	14
Southern Homeopathic Medical College.....		1	1					1	1
Tulane University.....		1	1			1			1
University of Bologna.....		1	1			1			1
University of Georgetown.....	6	8	14			9	43	2	14
University of Maryland.....	1	3	4	1		2	1		4
University of Michigan.....		1	1			1			1
University of Pennsylvania.....		1	1			1			1
University of the South.....		4	4		1		2	1	4
University of Virginia.....	1	3	4			2		2	4
New York Homeopathic Medical College.....		1	1			1			1
Not specified.....		1	1		1				1
Total.....	34	74	108	2	3	56	20	27	108
Registered at health office.....	4	8	12	1		11			12

¹One candidate examined three times.
²All passed on reexamination.
³Passed on reexamination.
⁴Two passed on reexamination.

644 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Disposal of applications for licenses to practice medicine and surgery, 1900-1901—Cont'd.

SERIES B.

State license from—	Received during year.	Licenses refused.
Indiana	1	1
Ohio	2	2
Maryland	1	1
Minnesota	1	1
Virginia	1	1
West Virginia	(1)	(1)
Total	6	6

¹ This applicant presented licenses from Maryland and West Virginia.

Disposal of applications for licenses to practice midwifery, 1900-1901.

	Applications to be acted upon.			Action taken.					
	On hand July 1, 1900.	Received during year.	Total.	Examined.		Licenses refused.	Licenses issued.	Awaiting examination June 30, 1901.	Total.
				Passed.	Failed.				
Series A	1	5	5	2	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Series C	1	3	4	2	.....	.....	.....	2	4

OFFICERS OF THE LIBRARY.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

AINSWORTH R. SPOFFORD, term expires 1902.
JAMES T. DU BOIS, term expires 1902.
R. ROSS PERRY, term expires 1902.
THEODORE W. NOYES, term expires 1904.
CHARLES J. BELL, term expires 1904.
RUFUS H. THAYER, term expires 1904.
SAMUEL W. WOODWARD, term expires 1906.
BRINARD H. WARNER, term expires 1906.
JOHN B. LARNER, term expires 1906.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

THEODORE W. NOYES, *President.*
BRAINARD H. WARNER, *Vice-President.*
WESTON FLINT, *Librarian, Secretary, and Treasurer.*

STANDING COMMITTEES.

BOOKS.

AINSWORTH R. SPOFFORD, *Chairman.* RUFUS H. THAYER.
SAMUEL W. WOODWARD.

EMPLOYEES.

JAMES T. DU BOIS, *Chairman.* SAMUEL W. WOODWARD.
BRAINARD H. WARNER.

RULES.

R. ROSS PERRY, *Chairman.* AINSWORTH R. SPOFFORD.
JOHN B. LARNER.

BUILDING.

BRAINARD H. WARNER, *Chairman.* JAMES T. DU BOIS.
RUFUS H. THAYER.

FINANCE.

JOHN B. LARNER, *Chairman.* CHARLES J. BELL.
R. ROSS PERRY.

BOOKBINDING, ETC.

RUFUS H. THAYER, *Chairman.* AINSWORTH R. SPOFFORD.
JOHN B. LARNER.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

LEGISLATION.

CHARLES J. BELL, *Chairman.* BRAINARD H. WARNER.
RUFUS H. THAYER.

DONATIONS.

SAMUEL W. WOODWARD, *Chairman.* BRAINARD H. WARNER.
CHARLES J. BELL.

REPORT OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 30, 1901.*

GENTLEMEN: Within the twelve months since the submission of the last annual report the work upon the new building for the public library has been vigorously pushed, and the beautiful lines of the structure as designed are fast taking concrete shape in marble and granite. The contract for the erection of the building, which was signed August 22, 1900, by Richardson & Burgess, of Washington, required completion of the work by March 1, 1902. In spite of certain obstacles, indicated elsewhere in this report, which threaten some delay, assurance is given that the superintendent of construction (Mr. Bernard R. Green) and the library commission will be able to report that their task is finished shortly after that date and two or three months before the beginning of the next fiscal year.

A year ago operations had just begun on the superstructure of the library building, the Vermont Marble Company had undertaken to dress and deliver all of the marble required for the exterior walls before September 1, 1901, and the Bay State Pink Granite Company, of Milford, Mass., had similarly agreed with the general contractor to furnish all of the granite for the basement story in season to be set in the walls by winter. James H. McGill, of this city, had the subcontract for the steel work of the interior structure, floors, and roof, with material to be supplied to him by the Carnegie Steel Company.

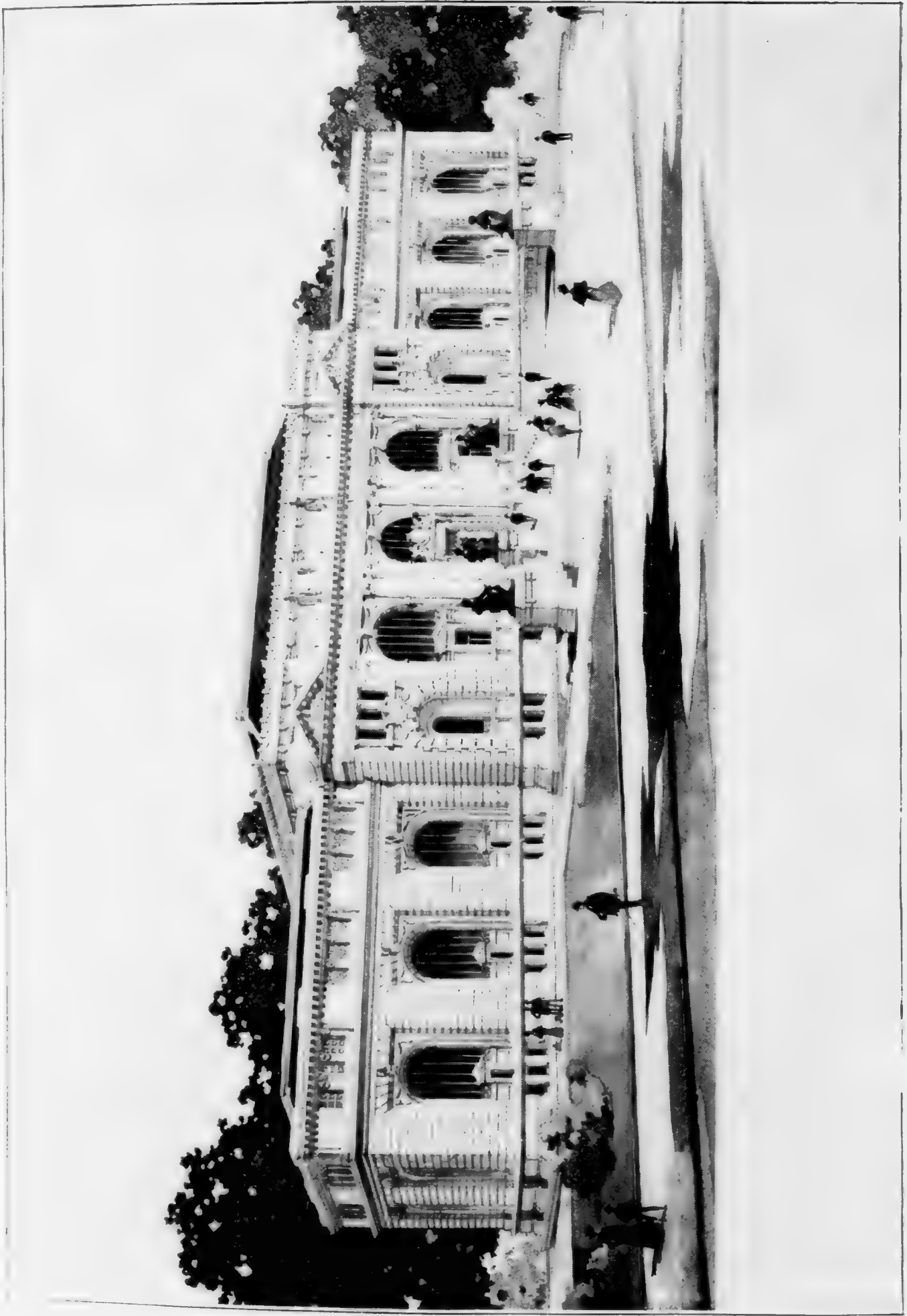
The progress of erection of a building having finely selected and dressed marble or granite walls is necessarily regulated and limited by the quarry work, which is naturally slow as compared with the preparation and manufacture of the other building materials.

According to the contract programme, however, the granite walls of the basement were completed January 17, 1901, and the steel beams of the first or principal story were laid shortly afterwards.

Large quantities of the marble had been prepared at the quarries and began to arrive in carloads at the opening of spring, when building of the walls was resumed. This work has continued without interruption ever since; the last of the marble was delivered when due, and all of the exterior walls have now been completed in readiness for the roof, while the two wings were ready in the middle of August.

All of the cut granite for the beautiful exedra, pedestals, and steps of the main entrance approaches has been delivered and will shortly be set in place.

Satisfactory progress has been made with the exterior marble carving on the main front from models by Philip Martiny, under direction of the architects.



PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The interior walls, excepting those of the court, have kept pace with the exterior, and the steel work of the second-story floor has been laid, but now, unfortunately, the first delay in the general progress of the building is occurring while waiting on the subcontractor for the steel framework of the roof. Several weeks are likely to be lost on this account.

A separate contract for the fireproof book stack, three tiers high, to occupy the northern end of the central pavilion, was made on May 15, 1901, with the Sneed & Co. Iron Works, the stack to be of the same design as those of the Library of Congress, and work on it is well under way. The capacity of the shelving will be approximately 150,000 volumes, only three-fifths of the capacity of the stack room, but the shelving may be readily raised to the full five tiers whenever the growth of the collection shall require.

The contract has also been made for the small elevator needed for general service in the book stack and to facilitate station delivery about the city.

There remain for the completion of the building proper the electric lighting fixtures and furniture, for which there is a barely sufficient balance of the fund left available. These items will soon be in the manufacturer's hands and are expected to be ready for their places in the building in due time.

LIBRARY APPROACHES AND PARK ENVIRONMENT.

When the building is thus completed the surrounding ground and approaches will require grading, paving, and curbing, and this work must extend even to the street sidewalks around the park.

The architects of the library, in considering the effect upon the building of its approaches and environment, have designed a plan of treatment of Mount Vernon square, adapted to the architectural character and practical purpose of the structure while preserving the characteristics of the reservation as a public park. It is hoped and confidently anticipated that Congress will provide by appropriation for the prompt execution of this plan, or one similar in general effect, as an item in the improvement and care of the parks of the city, under the supervision and control of Col. T. A. Bingham, the superintendent of public buildings and grounds, who is also by law a member of the public library commission and is thus in a dual capacity familiar with and interested in the proper treatment of the library and its environment.

In pursuance of the general policy of park development in Washington, the location of the library building in Mount Vernon square is to be permitted to withdraw an absolute minimum of park surface from public use, and the attractiveness of the remainder of the park is to be enhanced and its public benefits increased in compensation, with the result of furnishing an attractive setting of green for the marble of the library and of returning to the people a more beautiful and beneficial, if lessened, park area.

Mount Vernon square contains 130,219 square feet. The area to be occupied by the library building is 17,307 square feet. The location of the library upon less than one-seventh of the area may be and should be utilized to secure for the remaining six-sevenths a care and attention and wise expenditure which will render this remainder more

valuable for public use and recreation than the comparatively neglected original Mount Vernon square. The library, near the center of the reservation, will also enjoy in quiet and in healthful freshness and coolness the full benefit of its park surroundings.

The walks in Mount Vernon square should be granolithic and the curbs, borders, and sidewalk steps opposite the main approach to the building should be of granite. The cost of the work is estimated by Superintendent Green at \$25,000.

CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF NEW BUILDING.

The care and maintenance of the building will include the heating and ventilation of it during cold weather and its illumination at night by electricity, furnished through a conduit laid into the machinery room under the main approaches from the street south of the square. As a partial offset to the cost of this electric current the building will be relieved of the expense of operating an electric generating plant of its own and of the heat incident thereto in the long summer season when, except for this purpose, the boiler need not be in use.

The superintendent of construction estimates the annual cost for coal, for heating only, at \$600; for electric current, \$2,500, and for miscellaneous supplies, \$1,000.

In his opinion the mechanical and working force necessary to operate the heating apparatus, attend to minor repairs, cleaning, handling, etc., will be one engineer, at \$900; one fireman, \$540; one workman, \$480, and four charwomen, at \$180.

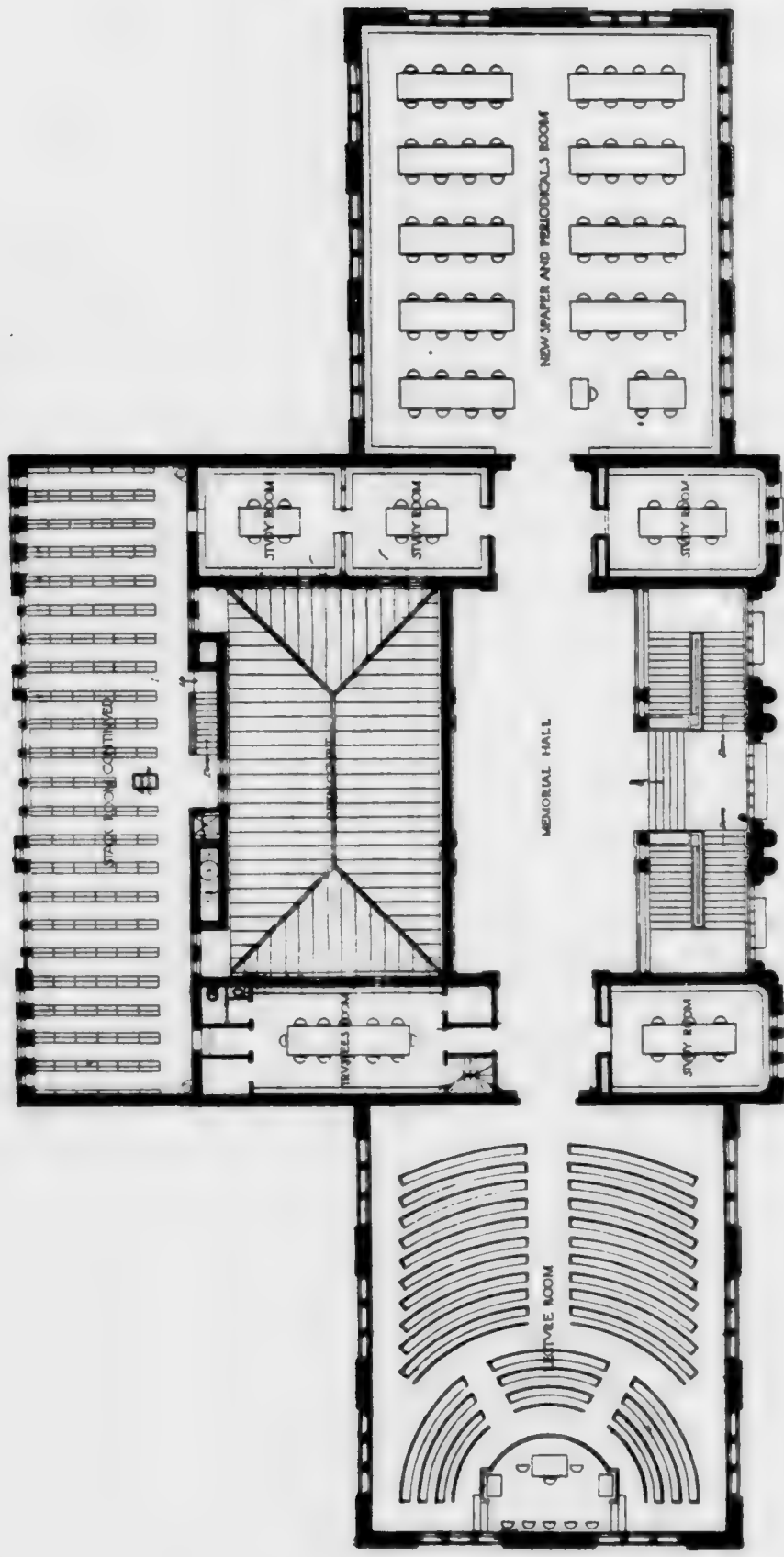
He suggests also that a small appropriation for additional furniture in the nature of special library equipment should be asked from Congress at the coming session. The building fund will supply the important and substantial pieces of furniture pertaining to the building proper, and also meet those library needs in this regard which are obvious and urgent in advance of actual removal to the new building.

On the 24th of April, 1901, the corner stone of the public library building was laid, without formal public ceremonies, in the presence of the library commission and the trustees. The customary articles placed in the corner stone included a picture of Andrew Carnegie and a copy of his original memorandum giving \$250,000 to erect the library building. Elaborate ceremonials were reserved for the occasion of the dedication of the building to public uses and its opening to the people next spring or summer, when it is anticipated all the conditions will unmistakably indicate the public's grateful appreciation of the benefits that flow from the institution at the national capital of a people's circulating library, open at night, with literary treasures rendered easily accessible to everyone who wishes to utilize them.

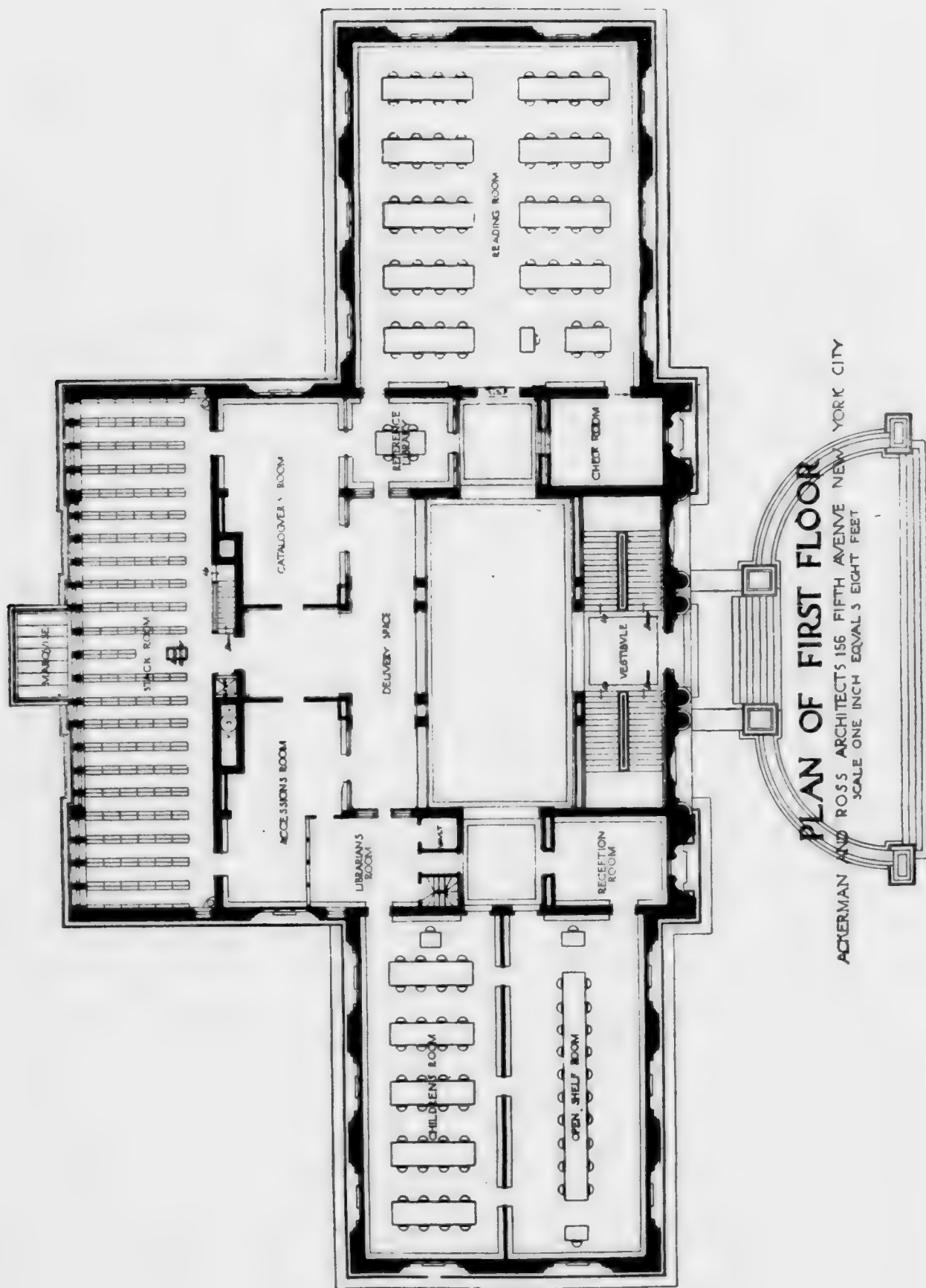
WANTED: BOOKS AND AN ADEQUATE LIBRARY FORCE.

When the building, completed, equipped with furniture and embellished as to its approaches and surroundings, is thus dedicated to the public use, a library skeleton is provided which must be clothed with flesh and blood and animated into useful activity. The building is a mockery for library purposes without books and an adequate force to render the books quickly accessible to the public.

The acceptance of Mr. Carnegie's gift of a library building carries

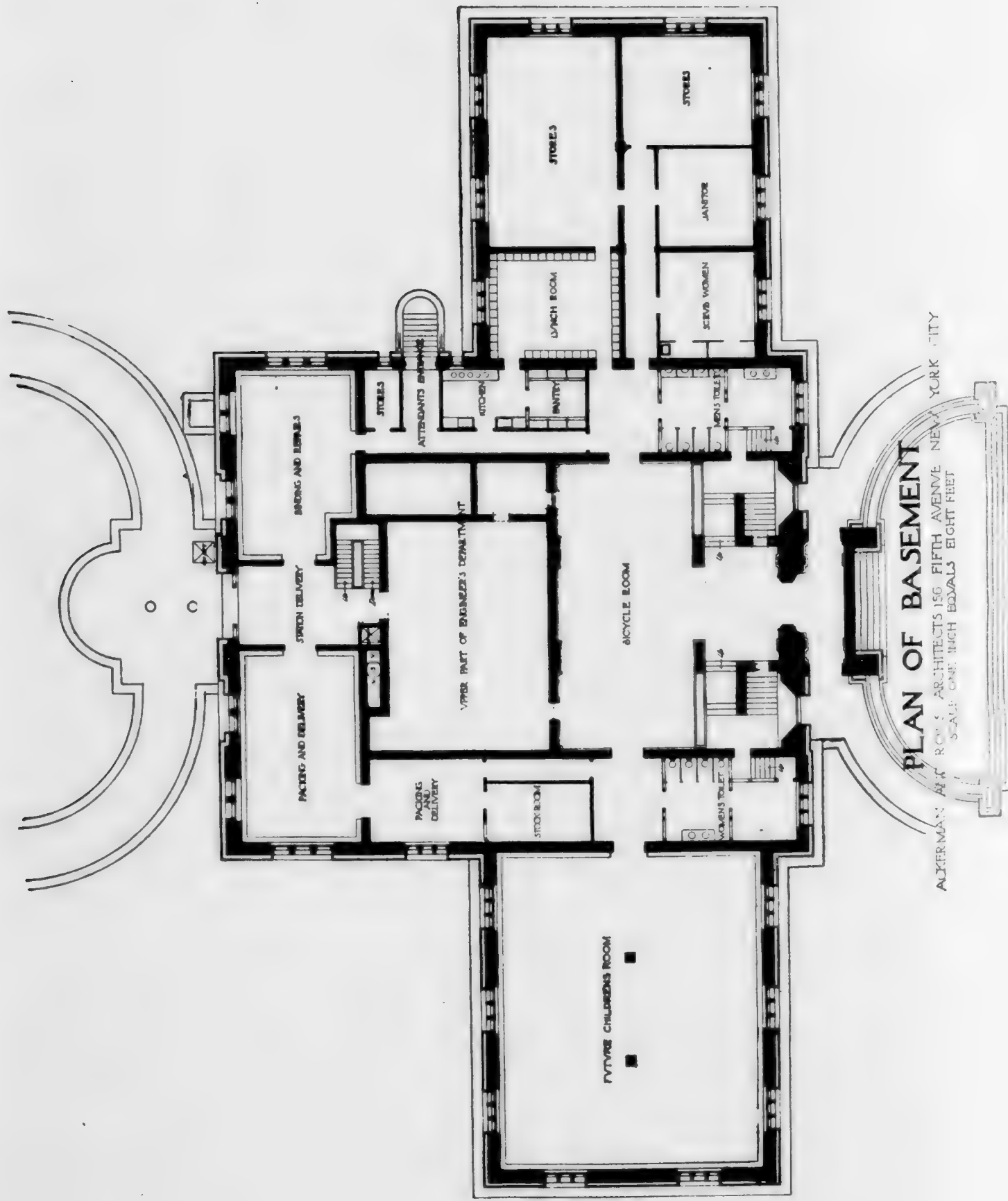


PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR
ACKERMAN AND ROSS ARCHITECTS 156 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK CITY
SCALE ONE INCH EQUALS EIGHT FEET



PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR

ACKERMAN AND ROSS ARCHITECTS 156 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK CITY
 SCALE ONE INCH EQUALS EIGHT FEET



PLAN OF BASEMENT

ALGERMAN ARCHT. 156 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK CITY
 SCALE: ONE INCH EQUALS EIGHT FEET

with it the pledge of suitable maintenance of the library by Congress, upon which the donation was conditioned. In what does "suitable maintenance" consist?

The factors recognized by librarians as affecting the cost of such maintenance are the size of the building to be cared for, the number of separate reading places to be supervised, the number of active readers and borrowers and in general the activity of the library. To the cost of current maintenance must be added, in the case of a library in process of organization or adaptation to a new building and a larger constituency, a special expenditure for new apparatus in the way of catalogues, etc., and for the preparation of new books for use, in addition, of course, to an expenditure for the acquisition of new books to meet the suddenly enlarged demand.

SIZE AND ARRANGEMENT OF NEW BUILDING.

The maintenance requirements both for library supervision and general care of the building that are based on the size and arrangement of the structure may be most intelligently estimated through consideration of these actual conditions in the case of the library building. Cuts accompany this report which show the exterior of the library and its actual floor plans and interior arrangement. These floor plans to meet the requirements of library convenience have been slightly altered from those shown in the last report.

The library building is fireproof throughout, solidly and strongly constructed, and in every way a monumental and permanent structure, appropriate for its purposes as a public library building in a public square. It consists of a rectangular central pavilion 111 feet 5 inches long and 90 feet 10 inches broad, with equal wings, east and west, respectively, each 63 feet 6 inches long and 54 feet 10 inches broad. The structure thus has a maximum width at the basement of 219 feet 10 inches at its front on the east and west line and a maximum depth of 111 feet 5 inches in its central pavilion on the north and south line.

The building stands in the center of Mount Vernon square, east and west, but approaching at its rear close to the north line of the square, thus placing considerable park space south of the structure and enhancing its architectural effect as its long south front and main entrance are approached.

In the central pavilion the basement is occupied by the entrance hall and bicycle room, the lavatories, packing room, receiving rooms, lunch room, bindery, and the boiler room, extending down to the sub-basement. The east wing is devoted to storerooms and rooms for the janitor and house cleaners and scrub women. In the west wing the basement is one entire room, not yet assigned. This may ultimately become the children's reading room, when the demand for juvenile accommodations outgrows the space provided on the first floor for this purpose, or when the children's room on the first floor is needed to enlarge the open-shelf accommodations.

In the first or principal story the central pavilion contains the entrance and general delivery hall, in which also are the staircases to the second floor. Here also are the so-called reception room, which is really an annex of the open-shelf room, public catalogue room, and the librarian's office. Behind the long delivery counter for the service of books to readers, is a wide passage to the book stack that

occupies the whole north end of this pavilion, extending up through both the first and second stories, though only three of the five tiers of possible shelving are at first supplied. On one side of this passage is located the accessions room and on the other the catalogue room.

The east wing is used as the general public reading room, and the west wing is divided equally by partition between the children's reading room and the main open-shelf room. The latter and the two reading rooms will be provided with wall shelving all around within easy reach of readers. There is considerable flexibility in the area available for the open-shelf and children's rooms, which are among the notable features of the new building. Ample provision is made for future expansion in these two directions.

In the second story the central pavilion contains a memorial or exhibition hall, several private study rooms, and the trustees' room. The east wing in this story contains the public reading room for periodicals and newspapers, and the west wing may also be used as a reading room, but is designed as a lecture or class room.

There are altogether thirty-six rooms and halls, of which seventeen are in the basement, ten in the first story, and eight in the second story, besides the main book room, or book stack, occupying the north end of the central pavilion, and, as stated, extending from the first-story floor to the roof.

The areas in square feet of the various rooms, exclusive of passages, stairways, etc., as calculated by Mr. Bernard R. Green, superintendent of construction, are as follows:

Basement:	Square feet.
Hall in west wing	2,850
Hall in central pavilion, for passageway and bicycles	1,380
Two packing rooms in rear, of nearly equal size	1,454
Bindery and storeroom	501
Janitor's room	343
Scrub women's room	331
Two storerooms in east wing	1,425
Lunch room	453
Kitchen and storerooms	346
Two lavatories, each	348
Boiler and fan rooms	1,636
First story:	
General delivery room	2,310
Public reading room	2,938
Children's reading room	1,454
Open-shelf rooms (one large, one small)	1,791
Librarian's office	270
Cloakroom (about)	100
Reference rooms, two (about)	500
Cataloguing room	760
Accessions room	675
Main stack room	2,000
Second story:	
Periodical and newspaper reading room	2,938
Lecture hall	2,938
Exhibition hall	1,440
Four private study rooms (nearly equal)	1,306
Trustees' room	418

These ample and conveniently related floor areas supply very satisfactory library facilities, but involve considerable necessary expenditure for supervision, care, and maintenance, for which the conditions and provisions in the present crowded rented quarters furnish no precedent whatsoever.

ACTIVITY AND USEFULNESS OF WASHINGTON'S LIBRARY.

The activity of the public library in its new building as a factor in the cost of maintenance is of course only faintly indicated by the showing now made in respect to the existing library, which consists almost exclusively of miscellaneous donated volumes, many of which are not of immediate popular interest. The small percentage of books for which there is general demand is soon swept from the shelves, and applicants are continuously disappointed, with the result of discouraging in many cases the attempted use of the library. Notwithstanding all the drawbacks of a haphazard library, inadequate handling force, and small and inconveniently arranged quarters, the showing of the popular use of the public library conclusively demonstrates the widespread and constantly increasing demand at the capital for public circulating library facilities, and strongly suggests the vastly increased library activity which will follow when in the new building the specified obstacles to prompt gratification of the public desire for books are very largely removed. Between July 1, 1900, and July 1, 1901, the number of books in the library has increased from 18,940 to 22,811, a gain of 3,871. The number of registered borrowers has grown to 13,328, a gain of 2,871. The average daily circulation, previously extraordinarily large in the light of the small number of desirable circulating books, has slightly increased and for the year was 404. The total issue of books for the year was 123,555, and as the average number of books in the library during this period was 20,875, the circulation during the year aggregated nearly six times the whole library.

The most obvious and urgent special maintenance need of the library for 1901-1902 is that of books and catalogues.

When the public are invited to the opening of the library next year no Barmecide feast should be spread before book lovers, offering carved marble and granite and attractive walls and ceilings as a substitute for well-filled shelves and book stack.

THE PLEA FOR BOOKS.

Up to this time the plea for appropriations for books has been weakened and rendered practically ineffective by the fact that the library's temporary rented quarters have been overcrowded and the limited cataloguing force overtaxed merely by donated volumes. Congress was slow to provide more books when the library could hardly catalogue and shelve those it had. Now conditions are completely reversed. Instead of overcrowding, ample areas in the new building are to be enjoyed. The 23,000 volumes which overflow the present quarters will be lost in the new building, which from the outset can shelve 177,470 volumes, omitting from the calculation portable cases or book presses. The book stack (three tiers) will accommodate 158,700 volumes; public reading room, 7,770; children's room, 5,500; open-shelf room, 5,500; total, 177,470. The completion of the book stack to the full five tiers will give room for 105,800 volumes more. When the new building is dedicated and thrown open to the public it should have at least the shelves on the first floor and the first tier of the book stack filled with catalogued books ready for public use, a total of 71,670 volumes. Of this number nearly 23,000 are now available, and

about 49,000 must be provided. An immediate extensive purchase of books is necessary—

First. As adequate maintenance to decently fill the shelves of the new building.

Second. To round out the existing library, which, from the fact that it is composed largely of donations, is unsystematic and unsymmetrical, full of weaknesses and omissions. The special classes of books most needed for this purpose are noted by the librarian in his report to the trustees. Attention is especially called to the necessary strengthening of the reference and children's departments. The library is by the law creating it a part of the educational system of the District—a supplement of the public schools—and no effort can wisely be omitted to enlarge its usefulness and to cause it to meet its full responsibility in this capacity.

Third. To meet the equities of library maintenance as established by the precedents of other cities. In stocking new library buildings with collections of books and in providing ample cataloguing and circulating library forces American municipalities have not been illiberal. Statistics on this subject are presented in the discussion of the local estimates.

LIBRARY ESTIMATES FOR NEXT YEAR.

In the light of the information submitted in respect to what constitutes, under existing conditions, suitable library maintenance, the formal library estimates are presented, as follows:

Estimates for 1902-1903.

Library and building force:

1 librarian	\$3,000
1 assistant librarian	1,200
1 reference room assistant	900
1 children's room assistant	720
1 children's room assistant	540
1 issue division assistant	720
1 issue division assistant	600
1 issue division assistant	540
1 registration division assistant	600
1 cataloguer	900
1 cataloguer	720
1 cataloguer	600
3 temporary cataloguers, at \$540 (this appropriation to be immediately available)	1,620
1 stenographer and typewriter	720
2 attendants, reading room, at \$480	960
1 attendant, reading room, at \$360	360
2 attendants, delivery room, at \$480	960
2 attendants, delivery room, at \$360	720
2 messengers, at \$360	720
2 janitors, at \$480	960
1 engineer	900
1 fireman	540
1 workman	480
4 charwomen, at \$180	720

20,700

Miscellaneous:

For purchase of books (this appropriation to be immediately available)	\$40,000
For binding (including bindery plant)	6,000
For fuel, light, transfer of books and furniture to new building, fitting up building, and other contingent expenses	9,000
	55,000
Total	75,700

The appropriations for the Washington Public Library for 1901-1902 were:

Librarian.....	\$1,600
Assistant librarian.....	900
Assistant.....	720
Two assistants, at \$600 each.....	1,200
Cataloguer.....	720
Cataloguer.....	600
Stenographer and typewriter.....	600
Janitor.....	480
One attendant.....	480
Two attendants, at \$360 each.....	720
One messenger.....	360
Total.....	8,380
Purchase of books.....	5,000
Binding.....	2,500
Rent, fuel, light, fitting up rooms and other contingent expenses.....	3,500
In all.....	11,000
Total.....	19,380

The current appropriations are noted in pursuance of custom in presenting next year's estimates, but on this occasion the effect is misleading, since it is not merely the normal development of the existing library, with its appropriation last year of \$19,380, which is to be met; but the extraordinary conditions raised by the occupancy of the new building under a pledge of suitable library maintenance render the problem an original one, to be decided largely on the precedents furnished by other libraries similarly housed and conditioned, and we are aided little by consideration of the provisions heretofore made for the existing library.

To examine the estimates in detail. The original estimate of salary for librarian in 1897 was \$2,500. This recommendation has several times been renewed. So much of the library's public usefulness depends upon the librarian, and the responsibilities of this office will be so great in the new building that the trustees urge especially at this time that the librarian's salary be placed at a figure commensurate with the dignity and duties of the office.

Responses to inquiries have been received from the following American libraries, which show the salaries of their librarians at the present time to be as follows:

Brooklyn.....	\$5,500
Milwaukee.....	3,500
Minneapolis.....	3,000
Newark.....	4,200
Providence.....	4,000
San Francisco.....	3,000
Boston.....	5,000
Pratt Institute, Brooklyn.....	2,500
Cincinnati.....	3,500
Detroit.....	3,000

The total number of employees in these libraries is as follows:

Brooklyn (including 17 branches).....	105
Milwaukee.....	62
Minneapolis.....	39
Newark.....	40
Providence.....	41
San Francisco (including 16 in branches).....	49

Boston	177
Pratt Institute, Brooklyn	24
Cincinnati	80
Detroit	67

Some of these libraries have numerous branches, which increase the size of the force beyond that required for Washington. Examination in detail of the list of employees in the main libraries of Newark, Providence, Minneapolis, and San Francisco, whose conditions most closely approximate those of the Washington library in its new building, shows that they differ little in the size of force employed, and from a comparison of their figures a good idea can be obtained of what Washington's library will require in this respect.

	Newark.		Providence.		Minneapolis.		San Francisco.		Washington (proposed).	
	No.	Salary.	No.	Salary.	No.	Salary.	No.	Salary.	No.	Salary.
Librarian	1	\$4,200.00	1	\$4,000.00	1	\$3,000.00	1	\$3,000.00	1	\$3,000.00
Assistant librarian	1	1,000.00	1	1,500.00	1	1,300.00	1	1,320.00	1	1,200.00
Reference librarian	1	1,000.00	1	795.60	1	840.00	1	840.00	1	900.00
Assistant reference librarian ..	1	420.00	1	468.60						
Reading room librarian	1	600.00	1	520.00	1	900.00	1	720.00	2	960.00
Assistants	1	480.00					1	600.00	1	360.00
Children's room	1	900.00	1	272.00	1	720.00	1	840.00	1	720.00
Assistants	1	420.00							1	540.00
Stenographer	1	720.00							1	720.00
Head cataloguer		(1)	1	624.00	1	780.00	1	960.00	1	900.00
Assistants	{ 1	720.00	1	260.00	{ 1	780.00	1	900.00	{ 1	720.00
	1	540.00			{ 1	649.00			1	600.00
	1	540.00			{ 1	639.00			23	1,620.00
					{ 1	690.00			1	720.00
Issue work	1	540.00	1	403.32	{ 1	690.00	3	1,800.00	{ 1	600.00
					{ 1	611.50			1	540.00
Assistants	8	3,360.00	1	403.32					2	960.00
									2	720.00
Registration		(3)	1	676.00	1	480.00	{ 1	1,800.00	1	600.00
							{ 1	1,080.00		
							{ 1	600.00		
							{ 1	300.00		
Repair work	2	600.00					{ 1	240.00		
Messengers, pages, attendants	6	936.00	{ 1	312.00	14	1,252.68	9	1,800.00	2	4720.00
			{ 6	1,092.00						
Building force:										
Superintendent or engineer ..	1	1,500.00	1	1,200.00			{ 1	780.00	1	900.00
Assistant superintendent	1	900.00					{ 1	600.00		
Firemen	2	1,460.00	1	657.00					1	540.00
Workman			5 1	728.00					1	480.00
Charwomen	2	730.00	8	1,747.20					4	720.00
Janitor	1	780.00	1	728.00	6 4	2,800.00	2	1,440.00	2	960.00
Assistants	{ 2	1,200.00	1	546.00						
	{ 2	1,080.00	1							
Total	40	24,626.00	7 41	7 20,859.00	7 39	7 20,525.00	33	22,740.00	34	20,700.00

¹ Assistant librarian.

² Temporary cataloguers at \$540.

³ Included in issue department.

⁴ See delivery and issue attendants.

⁵ Night fireman.

⁶ Including three assistants.

⁷ Includes other employees than those above named.

Number of volumes in library, actual borrowers, and age as free circulating library.

	Volumes in li- brary.	Volumes added in past year.	Actual borrow- ers.	Age as free cir- culating library.
				Years.
Newark	77,226	6,552		12
Providence	93,368	5,298	14,192	23
Minneapolis	120,000	8,230	40,117	11
San Francisco	136,665	14,037	33,989	21
Washington	122,811 270,000	3,871	13,328	3

¹ Actual.

² Proposed.

Classified library forces.

	Newark.		Providence.		Minneapolis.		San Francisco.		Washington (proposed).	
	No.	Salary.	No.	Salary.	No.	Salary.	No.	Salary.	No.	Salary.
Librarian and assistants	23	\$16,040.00	18	\$12,710.96	21	\$17,725.00	20	\$18,120.00	25	17,100.00
Shelf and messenger force....	6	936.00	9	2,074.80	14	17,725.00	9	1,800.00	....	(1)
Building and janitor force....	11	7,650.00	14	6,074.20	4	2,800.00	4	2,820.00	9	3,600.00
Total.....	40	24,626.00	41	20,859.96	39	20,525.00	33	22,740.00	34	20,700.00

¹ Included in above item.

Of Washington's (proposed) employees, three are temporary cataloguers to assist in handling the anticipated large accession of new books which are to fill the first-floor shelves of the new building, thus leaving a permanent force of 31.

The Washington library building is larger than the new homes of the Newark and Providence libraries, and is believed to be the largest of the above list of five. It covers an area of 17,307 square feet. The cost of its supervision and maintenance would not be expected to be less than in the case of the smaller buildings.

The number of borrowers and the annual issue of books in the case of Washington's library indicate, in view of the comparatively small number of popular volumes in the library, a degree of library activity and of popular demand for circulating books which is not surpassed in any of the other cities.

The average salaries of the Washington library employees are estimated at something less than the salaries in the other cities. This difference is even greater in practical effect than appears on the surface, for it is recognized that the National Government, which sets the pace of salary rates at the capital, pays more for the same service than the corresponding individual employer in other cities. Thus, while other employees are paid higher in Washington than in other cities, the library employees are paid less.

The estimates for the library force in general are thus shown to be reasonable and moderate by the maintenance statistics of other libraries under substantially similar conditions.¹ The librarian's report emphasizes the necessity, to meet the demands of the new building, of special assistants and subassistants for the children's room, reference room, delivery desk, cataloguing, and registration departments.

The figures concerning the force required for the care of the building are submitted by the superintendent of construction, Mr. Bernard R. Green, of the Library of Congress, whose wide experience in such matters entitles his opinion to every consideration. He also presents the estimates for the contingent expenses of the building as distinguished from those of the library. As special library items of the contingent fund the librarian urges the necessity of supplies and equipment for the new registration beginning in 1902 and for the extensive cataloguing of new books.

Attention is directed to the economy and general desirability of a liberal appropriation for binding books, as demonstrated in the librarian's report, and also to his argument on the line of economy and superior efficiency for the establishment of a bindery in the new building.

As bearing upon the reasonableness of the maintenance estimates in general, it may be added that Mr. Carnegie's later donations for the erec-

tion of libraries have specified 10 per cent of the cost of the building as the minimum annual maintenance fund which the municipality is to provide. In the present case this rule would require that the maintenance appropriation should not fall below \$35,000. Omitting from consideration the first heavy appropriation for the purchase of books and temporary expenditures in cataloguing them and preparing them for public use, this amount approximates, as will be seen on examination of the estimates, the sum deemed necessary for adequate maintenance of the Washington library.

The cost of library maintenance is not dependent upon the number of books upon the shelves. The disbursements of the Newark library for 1890, its second year, when it had 22,848 books (compare Washington, 22,811) and a force of 31 employees (the number of permanent employees proposed for Washington), were as follows:

NEWARK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Disbursements, 1890.

[Force, 31; books, 22,848.]

Binding	\$287.53
Books	14,986.59
Furniture and repairs.....	5,058.50
Light and fuel.....	3,475.98
Pay roll.....	14,230.50
Periodicals.....	2,414.31
Rent	3,500.00
Printing and stationery	2,609.69
Incidentals	449.84
Total	47,012.94

In 1899, though the number of volumes had increased to over 70,000, the cost of maintenance had been reduced to \$38,620.52.

COLLECTING BACK DUES IN BOOK APPROPRIATIONS.

The estimate of \$40,000 for books proposes not merely a maintenance appropriation of the present, but, in addition, represents an accumulation of overdue appropriations of the past for this purpose, and looks to the future as well. It is in part maintenance and in part the creation of a library to maintain. For the years ending June 30, 1899 and 1900, respectively, no appropriation for books was made. For that ending June 30, 1901, the sum of \$1,000 was appropriated, and for the current year \$5,000. It is the habit of municipalities to make large appropriations for books in the first few years of a library's life, and when a rounded, symmetrical collection has been secured, to reduce the appropriations to the simple maintenance basis. Thus the appropriations for books in the first years of Newark's library were as follows: 1889 (first year), \$14,572.35; 1890, \$14,986.59, while last year the book appropriation was only \$4,351. A present appropriation of \$40,000 for books, representing less than \$14,000 a year for the period of its existence, will make provision for the Washington library equivalent to what was done in Newark in its corresponding years of library life and compensating for what was left undone at the national capital. It will enable the library to fill the shelves of the first floor of the building, so that the municipality may not be humiliated when the

structure is dedicated to the public. It will prevent the library from losing prestige among book lovers and from discouraging recourse to it by constantly disappointing applicants, displaying for their benefit only a beggarly array of empty shelves. Mr. Herbert Putnam, the Librarian of Congress, urges strongly the necessity of avoiding this destructive blow at the library's successful development, and bases his advice upon his own experience as librarian of the popular circulating library at Minneapolis, where, opening with 30,000 volumes, within three days the shelves were swept clean of all the most popular books, and the inability to meet the ensuing demand injured materially the opportunity of the library to take advantage of the public interest awakened by the opening of the new building.

The appropriation of \$40,000 to provide, with other accessions, the 50,000 additional volumes which are absolutely essential to a creditable opening of the new library, should be made immediately available, and the same provision should be attached to the item for temporary cataloguers. Wise forethought in preparation for the opening of a library, which, through large additions, is to be practically new, suggests the purchase, cataloguing, and arrangement of the books on the shelves before the people are invited to inspect and enjoy. The precedents of the Fort Worth (Tex.) library and that of Armour Institute, cited by the librarian, are only samples of observance of an obviously wise custom.

It is possible and probable that the District appropriation bill may not be enacted until near the beginning of the next fiscal year, in which event the provision of immediate availability in respect to the appropriation for books and temporary cataloguers would fail to accomplish its intended purpose. An earnest and united effort should be made to secure the enactment of these items on the urgent deficiency bill, in order that the books may, with reasonable certainty, be on the library shelves at the time of the opening to the public of the new building.

BOOK DONATIONS FOR THE NEW BUILDING.

When the library is housed in a handsome fireproof building, with ample areas, so that donated collections may be safely handled and creditably displayed, renewed impetus will be given to such donations by beneficent citizens. These gifts can be held together in special alcoves, if their nature permits, so as to retain identity as the collections of their donors. They will be safe, carefully cared for, and will contribute in the highest degree to the public welfare. The librarian's reports of donations for the last two years show the liberality and public spirit of Washingtonians in this particular, even without the encouragement and invitation to such donations which conditions in the new building present.

Vastly increased accessions for the future may be confidently anticipated along the lines of donation upon which beginnings have been made, and in new directions which will readily suggest themselves. An increase of the Henry Pastor memorial fund, the interest of which is usefully devoted to the purchase of scientific periodicals, is promised. Mr. John R. McLean's agreement to provide a complete collection of all books relating to the history of Ohio suggests to loyal and beneficent citizens representing other States the idea of collecting at the national capital historical State records. Especially should the pre-

edent be effective for the District of Columbia. All valuable materials of history pertaining to the national capital should be treasured within the fireproof inclosure of the Washington Public Library and there made most easily accessible to the student, while secure from the vandal. The cooperation of the Historical Society and other local organizations and of individual citizens interested in local history is earnestly desired.

Additional donations of books or of money to buy special collections of books are also reasonably expected. The precedent of the "Anthony Pollok collection" will doubtless prove usefully suggestive. The executors of Mr. Pollok, in presenting 1,500 valuable volumes to the library, provided that the collection should be known as the "Anthony Pollok collection," and that each volume should be supplied with a suitable book plate upon which these words should be inscribed. Many public-spirited citizens whose gifts or legacies have been acknowledged from time to time by the librarian have given liberally of money and useful books, and their example, under the inspiration of the new conditions, is likely to be widely followed.

USE OF DUPLICATES FROM THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

Coincident with the housing of the public library in its new building there should be a clear definition of its relations to the Library of Congress, to the end that both institutions may best serve the public uses of their creation and to the end that the waste of national library treasure at the capital may be reduced to a minimum. The opening to circulation or the creation of a circulating department of the Library of Congress has been frequently urged, but always unsuccessfully. The policy seems now to be fixed of treating and developing that library exclusively as one of the world's great reference collections for scholars and students. The Washington Public Library, as primarily a circulating library, supplements the Library of Congress just as numerous popular circulating collections of London and Paris supplement the library of the British Museum and the French national library, the latter being exclusively reference collections. The relations of nation and capital, involving complete control of the capital's affairs by Congress, make the Washington Public Library as much a Government institution in principle as the Library of Congress. The problem presented to the National Legislature is to so use the capital's reference and lending libraries that the nation will waste no fraction of its library resources and that all its books, whether valuable for reference or circulating purposes, shall be rendered most fully available for the benefit of the people of the Republic.

In fixing the status of the Library of Congress as exclusively a reference library, many miscellaneous volumes suitable for circulating purposes may be condemned to decay almost unused on the shelves. Congress, in controlling the affairs of both libraries for the highest public benefit, would wisely institute a system of reciprocity between the two libraries and divert so far as possible valuable reference collections to the Library of Congress, and, on the other hand, transfer as a loan to the shelves of the public library and render accessible to the people duplicate miscellaneous volumes in the Library of Congress suitable for general circulation.

Several years ago, before there was any promise or hope of such a home for the capital's lending library as the structure on Mount Ver-

non Square will afford, the effort was made to secure for public use in the Washington Library some 15,000 uncopyrighted duplicates on the shelves of the Library of Congress, and the then Librarian of Congress (Mr. Spofford) approved a resolution which authorized the Joint Committee on the Library to designate and turn over as a loan to the public library such books of that description as could be spared from the Library of Congress. There should be ascertained at this time through the Librarian of Congress whether any duplicates in the library can without inconvenience be spared that would be of value for popular circulating purposes. Then the Joint Committee on the Library might be authorized to remove temporarily, as a loan, from the shelves of the reference to the lending library, such of these volumes as it may designate. This shifting of books to serve the ends of wise public economy and the highest public benefit should not be confined to uncopyrighted books. Copyright duplicates might, it would seem, be kept as well and as legally in one public library under complete Congressional control as in another.

In accordance with the same principle of scientific division of labor and economic concentration of effort is the suggestion that the public library be made for popular lending purposes the general departmental library, as a substitute for the small miscellaneous collections which have been secured by a few of the Departments. The public library would not, if thus used, affect in the slightest the departmental libraries as technical reference collections for official use. The volumes of the latter character number nearly 300,000, while there are only between 20,000 and 30,000 miscellaneous lending books in the aggregated departmental libraries. To turn over these books to the public library, using the people's collection also as a general departmental library, would save the Government the expensive duplication of books in numerous small collections and would also economize in the room space devoted to departmental library purposes.

WASTE OF THE CAPITAL'S LIBRARY TREASURE.

To render accessible to the people for circulating purposes and for reading at night the Congressional Library duplicates and the miscellaneous books in the departmental libraries will spare Washington the humiliation of remaining longer that city which, of all the world, boasts the highest per capita of library books and confesses the opportunity to make the smallest use of them.

In the special report of the Board of Trade committee on library in 1894 attention was called to this delusive display of local library wealth, and the beginning was marked of the effort to give to the capital a popular circulating tax-sustained library, a public library of the modern type. This report said:

According to the statistics, there are more than a million books in the semipublic libraries of Washington—about a twentieth of all in the Republic; and when these have been apportioned among the citizens after the methods of statisticians it appears that the District workingman has fourteen times as many public books as the average American. And the only difficulty is that he can not possibly make any use of them whatsoever.

The departmental libraries at the capital contain nearly 300,000 volumes, accessible only to a few employees of the Government, and closed to them early in the afternoon. The vast wealth of reading matter in the Congressional Library is practically out of reach of the workingmen and school children, owing to the hours of opening and closing and the conditions placed upon the enjoyment of its privileges. Not one

of the great Government collections is open in the evening, when alone the great mass of the people can use the books. There are fifty-two libraries in the District, each containing over 1,000 volumes, and not one of them is a free lending library, with a reading room open at night for the benefit of the general public. Viewing this ocean of more than a million books spread tantalizingly before them, the workmen, the school children, the Government clerks, the great mass of the citizens of Washington, thirsty for the knowledge which comes from reading, may well exclaim with the Ancient Mariner: "Water, water everywhere, nor any drop to drink."

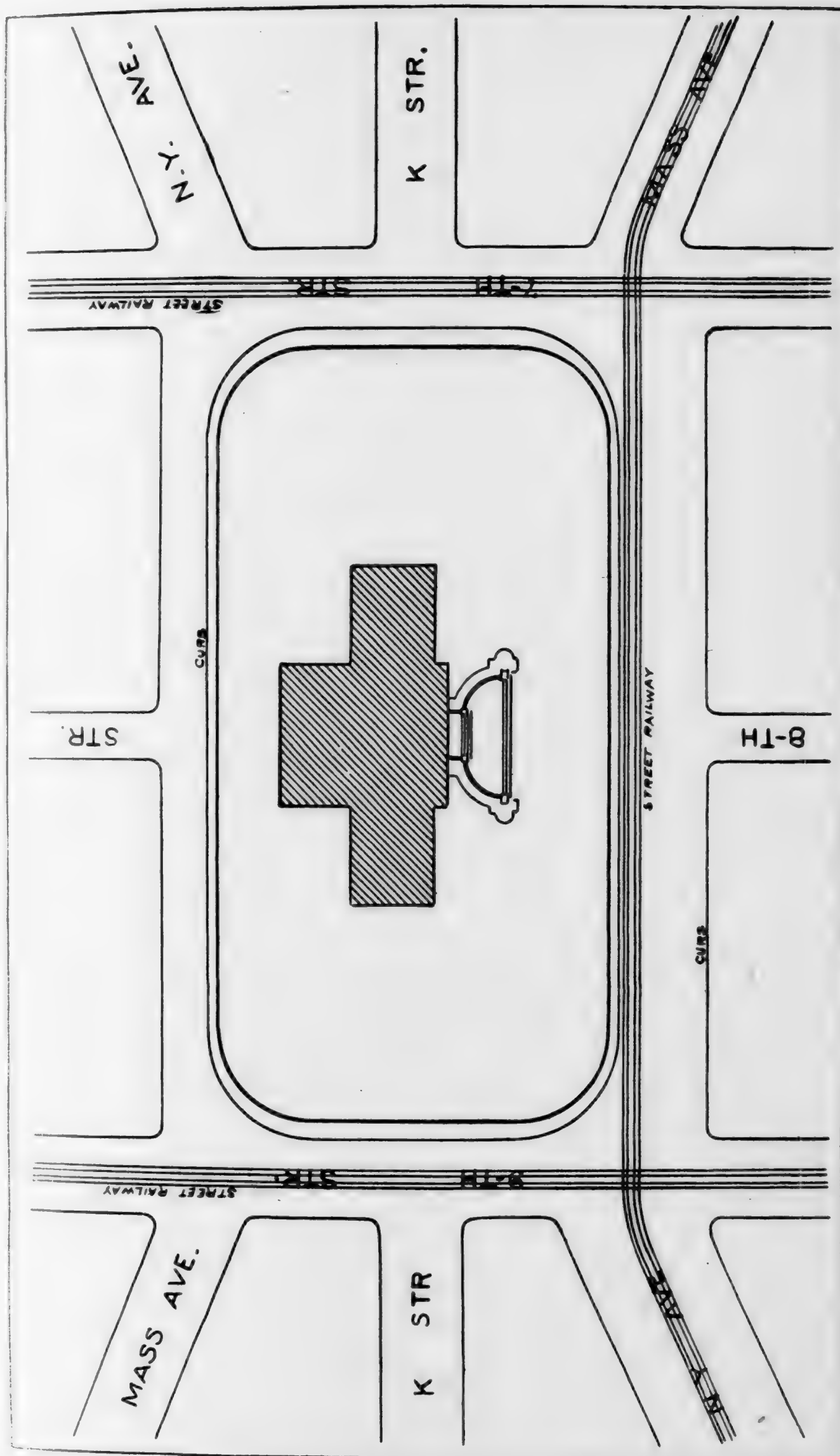
The campaign then undertaken has resulted in a series of notable successes. First, legislation was enacted in 1896 creating a tax-sustained modern library. Second, in 1898 an appropriation for the maintenance of this library on the half and half basis, as a part of the local educational system, was secured. Third, in 1899 Mr. Carnegie made his offer of money to erect a building for the public library if Congress would furnish a site and suitable maintenance. The way was already prepared for acceptance of this offer. The maintenance condition did not disturb Congress, since that body had already, after protracted deliberation, made provision of tax support for a public library. But for the campaign, however, which had terminated only after several years of unsuccessful effort in the establishment of a municipal library, Washington evidently would not have been able to avail itself with the necessary promptness of Mr. Carnegie's offer. Fourth, in 1899 the legislation was secured accepting Mr. Carnegie's offer, designating the library site, and inferentially pledging suitable maintenance.

On another line of library development a distinct advance has been made. The treasures of the Library of Congress have become available for reference use by night as well as by day. The farce of maintaining a reference library accessible only at hours when the mass of the people are unable to enjoy it is no longer performed.

The nation, having thus developed at the capital its reference library facilities so that they accomplish the most possible for the public good, will doubtless pursue the same policy of enlarging the usefulness of its books adapted for general circulation. To this end it will, in fulfillment of the Congressional pledge, supply adequate and creditable maintenance for the capital's lending library on Mount Vernon square, and through this medium will place before the people of the Republic for their enjoyment and educational improvement all of the circulating books at its command, whether in the Library of Congress or in the departmental libraries. Thus will the Library of Congress and the public library perfectly supplement each other as reference and circulating collections, respectively, for the public benefit in the manner dictated by sound economy and practical wisdom, and thus will the reproach be finally and completely removed from Congress that it has buried the talent of the nation's library treasure in the earth instead of actively utilizing it to promote the general welfare.

THEODORE W. NOYES,
President of Library Trustees

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.



LOCATION OF PUBLIC LIBRARY, MOUNT VERNON SQUARE.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

WASHINGTON, *September 30, 1901.*

GENTLEMEN: Herewith is submitted a report of the work of the library for the year ending June 30, 1901. This is the second report for a complete year since the opening of the library, and by the tables and statements included it will be seen that there has been an increase in the demand for books. The approaching completion of the new library building has seemed to add to the demand for a largely increased number of books and larger means to properly accommodate the reading public, two things which it has been impossible to furnish. A vast amount has been done with the limited facilities furnished, and it is a matter of congratulation that notwithstanding the limited means at hand as to appropriations, force, and building conveniences there is so good a showing. The pressure upon the stack rooms has become difficult to manage, so that it is only the hope of larger quarters in the near future that enables the library force and public to bear the present inconveniences. With all the difficulties mentioned there has been a considerable gain in the matter of better books, a finer condition of the books on the shelves, caused by rebinding, and a larger number of books and periodicals in the reference room. The result has been an increased ability to supply the natural demand of the reading public of the capital city, a demand which is probably not second to that of any other city in the country.

CIRCULATION OF BOOKS.

The amount available for the purchase of books has not equaled that of the former year and no large donations have been received by the library. The increasing diminution of the supply of books on the shelves by constant wear, making quite a portion of the library inaccessible during the time of binding, and the lack of funds to make new purchases in any way proportionate to the demand, naturally tend to decrease the circulation, yet the figures show an increase both in total numbers and daily average. The circulation of books is generally regarded as a test of the efficiency of a library, and taking into consideration the conditions as stated, it may be fairly said that the results shown are excellent.

On July 1, 1900, the number of books accessioned in the library was 18,940, and on June 30, 1901, it had increased to 22,811. The issue of books for home reading was more uniform for the different months than the preceding year, ranging from 8,471 in July, 1900, to 11,658 in April, 1901. The following table (A) gives the circulation by months and the number of the different classes taken out.

662 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

A.—Circulation by months and classes from July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901.

Class.	1900.						1901.						Total.
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	
Philosophy and religion.....	127	139	141	192	188	142	219	211	205	200	187	141	2,092
Biography.....	202	187	200	309	315	291	336	360	346	354	327	321	3,448
History and travel.....	457	474	532	634	634	557	624	583	651	724	715	531	7,116
Social science.....	81	96	104	162	134	107	141	122	128	144	152	76	1,448
Natural science.....	136	126	144	169	171	143	191	193	183	290	168	159	1,983
Useful arts.....	53	59	50	55	71	58	69	56	61	77	60	54	723
Recreation and fine arts.....	76	56	87	125	131	122	97	96	108	101	95	73	1,127
Literature.....	441	464	478	694	701	605	664	716	735	726	703	543	7,470
English fiction and juvenile.....	6,888	6,893	7,153	8,602	8,743	7,813	8,648	8,393	8,866	9,045	8,753	8,102	97,899
Periodicals.....					7	17	28	32	36	51		38	249
Total.....	8,471	8,494	8,889	10,942	11,095	9,855	11,017	10,762	11,339	11,658	11,207	9,938	123,555
Average daily circulation.....	339	315	370	405	443½	411	424	468	453½	448	431	397½	404+

Library open 303 days, 1900-1901.

On account of lack of force and proper arrangement for taking the records no statistics are given in the foregoing table of books consulted in the reference room, nor of the use of periodicals except for a few duplicate bound volumes. A full record of these would add quite a proportion to the general circulation. The total issue of books is 123,555, or an average of 10,296 volumes a month. The number of books in the library at the beginning of the year was 18,940, and on June 30, 1901, 22,811, so that the average number for the year was about 20,875. This makes the real circulation equal to nearly six times the whole library.

In making this statement there must be taken into account the still imperfect condition of the books and the fact that quite a large proportion are well worn and not the most popular. The average number of registered borrowers during the year was about 10,000, and the average number of books issued to each reader was 12½, or, taking into account all who registered, each borrower had a book one hundred and twenty-five days out of the three hundred and three library days of the year.

The largest circulation on any one day was 750 volumes and the smallest 195 volumes. The average daily circulation for the different months, as shown in the table, has varied from 315 to 468, the largest being February, 1901, and the smallest in August, 1900. The percentage of fiction and juvenile works continues about the same, but quite a large increase is noticed in several of the class books, especially in literature, history, and travel, next in order being biography, philosophy, and religion, natural science, social science, recreation and fine arts, and useful arts.

The condition of the stacks now is worse than that of last year, and with all the changing and putting in of extra shelves it has been found impossible to find room for the classed books after portions of the spaces allotted to fiction had been taken for the additions. The present circulation of books is scarcely a test of the work of the library, for the reason that with sufficient books it would even under present conditions be increased many fold.

DUPLICATE COLLECTION.

During the past year 462 volumes have been purchased for the duplicate collection and 416 volumes were transferred to the regular library shelves. During 1899-1900 extra copies of several books, such as Worcester's Philippine Islands, Higginson's Cheerful Yesterdays, and Hillegas's Oom Paul's People were added to the library by means of the duplicate collection, and with the exception of two titles nothing but fiction has been added. The exceptions were the two volumes of Browning Letters and three extra copies of Rostand's L'Aiglon. In the case of the latter book three times as many copies would have paid for themselves. The 462 volumes purchased included only 112 separate titles. In many cases but 1 extra copy was bought, but of the popular books from 25 to 30 copies have paid for themselves. So that as a direct result of the duplicate collection the library owned the following:

Author.	Title.	Copies.
Churchill.....	Crisis.....	35
Do.....	Richard Carvel.....	30
Johnston.....	To Have and to Hold.....	28
Barrie.....	Tommy and Grizel.....	28
Tarkington.....	Gentleman from Indiana.....	27
Bacheller.....	Eben Holden.....	27
Caskoden.....	When Knighthood was in Flower.....	26
Ford.....	Janice Meredith.....	25
Crawford.....	In the Palace of the King.....	24
Allen.....	Reign of Law.....	23
Westcott.....	David Harum.....	22
Thompson.....	Alice of Old Vincennes.....	21
Ward.....	Eleanor.....	17
Johnston.....	Prisoners of Hope.....	16
Harland.....	Cardinal's Snuff-Box.....	14
Runkle.....	Helmet of Navarre.....	14
Hope.....	Quisante.....	12
Crawford.....	Via Crucis.....	11

and from 1 to 10 extra copies of many other good but less popular works of fiction.

The preceding list will give a general idea of the class of books most successful in the duplicate collection. These extra copies of popular books, loaned at 10 cents a week, are purchased whenever the demand for them seems to warrant. As soon as the weekly income from a book has equaled its actual cost to the library the volume is transferred to the regular free circulating shelves and the money expended in buying another copy of the same or some more popular book, so that both the library and the readers gain by the arrangement.

During the fiscal year ending June, 1901, 1,804 different card holders used the pay-duplicate collection. As the total number of card holders was 13,328, the record shows that about one-seventh, or a little more than 13 per cent, of the library's registered patrons found this special collection valuable. The number of readers using these duplicates is larger than was supposed before the final records were compiled, and it has now been proved conclusively that such a collection adds greatly to the library's popularity.

Another interesting fact is that of the 1,804 card holders who drew out duplicates, 880, or nearly one-half, used it more than once, thus proving that their first experience having been satisfactory they grew

accustomed to depending on the collection for new books, as will be seen by the following table:

Number of card holders using duplicate collection during the year.

Num- ber of card hold- ers.	Times used.	Num- ber of card hold- ers.	Times used.
1	33	4	15
1	29	1	14
1	25	7	13
3	22	8	12
2	21	6	11
2	20	15	10
3	19	15	9
1	17	18	8
3	16	22	7

Other borrowers took a book a less number of times, making, as has been said, a total of 880 persons who used the duplicate collection two or more times.

It has seemed well to make this detailed report of the work during the first complete year because pay-duplicate collections have not yet been started in many libraries. The experience here shows that when the library funds are not sufficient to buy more than one copy of a popular book, the demand may be met by duplicates. These extra copies are loaned at 10 cents a week until they have paid for themselves, when they are transferred immediately to the open shelves and allowed to circulate freely. Over 1,800 card holders appreciated having new, clean copies of popular books, and were glad to pay for the privilege. Duplicate books may be reserved, and as many may be drawn at a time as the reader chooses to pay for. At the same time the regular library cards may be used for books on the shelves. The more carefully the duplicates are selected the more valuable the collection becomes, for by its means the library will secure, at very slight outlay, many copies of good books.

REGISTRATION.

When the library was opened in January, 1899, the trustees directed that cards should be issued to readers entitling them to the privileges of the library for three years. This was done, and on June 30, 1901, 13,328 persons had registered. On January 2, 1902, the first cards issued will expire and reregistration must begin, which means additional work. A complete registration should be made and every resident of the District of Columbia encouraged to become a reader at the library.

In 1900, 3,746 persons registered; in 1901, 2,871. In 1900 there was general interest in Mr. Carnegie's gift, in the discussion of the sites and the new building, and in the work of the library in its cramped quarters on New York avenue. Hardly a week passed without some mention of the library in the daily papers. During the past year the gift, the new building, and the organized public library seemed old stories and were seldom mentioned, hence less interest has been manifested on the part of the public in the matter of registration, but one great reason has been the lack of books demanded by the mass of readers which can only be remedied by large purchases. But even with books in abundance it will be well for the library to make its privileges fully known to the people in all proper ways.

Some of these methods are by having attractive finding lists of books; printing weekly or monthly bulletins of additions to the library; lists in the local papers of new books or special collections, bulletin boards, lectures, cooperation with study clubs, literary, scientific and historical, and other societies and various local organizations. It will be well to secure outlines of the work which study or trade clubs expect to pursue and have all the material bearing on the subjects brought to the attention of the leader and the individual members.

The higher educational institutions of Washington arrange lecture courses each winter, and these might add indirectly to the popularity of the library if only the book fund were large enough to buy the different works referred to by the lecturers, and buy them just at the time they are needed. To illustrate: In one of the lecture courses at Columbian University Prof. William A. Wilbur devoted an hour to the analysis of the plot in the *Last Days of Pompeii*. For a week afterwards there was a constant demand at the library for Bulwer Lytton's novel. Many persons who had never before registered came at that time to get the book. Unfortunately, with only one copy on the shelves and no means to buy more, many readers were greatly disappointed. It would have been better for the library if, knowing Professor Wilbur's subject, several new copies of a standard work like *Last Days of Pompeii* could have been bought and ready for circulation when the extra demand comes. The registration of children will be much larger when the library is well advertised in the schools, which can be easily done if the juvenile collection becomes as large as it ought to be and teachers can be encouraged to refer their scholars to the library for help in the preparation of essays or for outside reading matter, which will be provided for in the new building. The same may be said of carefully selected sets of books suitable for the different grades, and these small libraries being sent for a few weeks at a time to one school and then sent to another school. Owing to lack of books this work hitherto has been impossible.

Delivery stations and branch libraries are also means of increasing popularity, but have not yet been attempted by the library for the lack of means to do so, but will have to be provided for soon. In some cities arrangements have been made with manufacturers and employers of workmen to insert in each pay envelope a small slip furnished by the library. On this slip is printed an invitation to the laborer to use the library. It also tells him how to register in order to obtain the privileges. Explanations of the library's aims and resources are sometimes sent to labor organizations and fraternal societies, and requests are made that the members inspect the books on subjects connected with the purposes of the organization or suggest titles of other books which would be valuable along that special line. In addition to these efforts at arousing interest among a large number of persons there should be constant striving of the friendly support of individuals of all classes, especially ministers, teachers, and specialists in any department of learning, who should rely on the library and give as well as receive help. This has been done already to a large extent, greatly to the benefit of the library.

As was mentioned in the first report (1898, p. 3):

The school trustees, the workingmen's organizations, and various citizens' associations cooperated to sustain the public library movement. * * *

They should still cooperate to sustain the library established through their efforts, and they can best show their interest by registering and then making use of the books.

The registration during the past year has varied greatly from day to day. At times only 3 persons registered, while again, with no apparent reason for increase, there have been 30 new cards taken during the day. If time allowed, it might be interesting to examine the causes of this lack of uniformity and perhaps discover new methods of increasing the registration. The average for the year has been 9 new readers' cards a day. It is true that the District of Columbia, with a population of 278,718, has a registration at the public library of only 13,329, showing that about 1 person in every 20 has availed himself of the library privileges, but hitherto Washington scarcely had such privileges.

Considering the difficulties under which the work has been done, there is no real ground for discouragement; still it is plain that energetic measures must be taken to increase our work. Only authorized card holders can draw books from the library, so that the circulation is largely dependent on the registration, and we must encourage the people to come to the library by having all the facilities for doing the work easily and well, then be able to furnish the books for the people who have registered, and the result will be a much increased circulation.

The method of registration adopted by the library is the one recommended by the American Library Association and is the same as that used in the best libraries in the country. With liberal provisions, the public library tries to guard equally the rights of the library and of the readers, and the method, though simple, answers in every respect all the demands made on a perfect registration system, and after three years' trial no suggestions are made for changes.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF COLLECTIONS.

The amounts of moneys received at the delivery desk for fines, finding lists, books lost, duplicate collection, and other items are shown in the following table:

B.—Monthly statement of fines, etc., from July 30, 1900, to June 30, 1901.

	1900.						1901.						Total.
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	
Fines	\$55.83	\$51.35	\$50.03	\$65.46	\$78.57	\$83.62	\$77.12	\$73.92	\$72.01	\$73.67	\$73.49	\$75.41	\$830.48
Finding lists.....	.05	.25	.15	.50	.70	.10	.....	.20	.05	.05	.05	.....	2.10
Duplicate collection	24.30	23.90	25.70	43.10	71.20	65.10	61.80	41.00	43.50	43.30	46.20	41.60	530.70
Books lost and injured	.50	3.20	3.30	1.60	3.05	1.55	1.15	2.18	3.60	3.10	.60	2.22	26.05
Reserves.....	1.50	1.20	1.12	2.00	2.62	2.12	2.56	1.58	1.44	1.18	1.66	1.28	20.32
Reissued cards.....	.10	.....	.....	.10	.....	.....	.....	.10	.....	.10	.....	.....	.40
Total	82.28	79.90	80.30	112.76	155.74	152.55	142.63	118.98	120.60	121.40	122.00	120.51	1,410.05

As usual, the largest item in the table is for fines, amounting to \$830.48 for the year, or an average of \$69.20 per month, this being collected at 2 cents a day for an overdue book. This shows a payment for 41,724 days, and in a way indicates the use of the books in so small a library as this. This fine is made to insure the prompt return of

books and is not collected as a revenue, for the expense of the service exceeds the amount received, as many of the books have to be collected by a messenger.

The next item in size is \$530.70, for books in the duplicate collection, but this money is used to purchase other books for the collections, and is not a source of revenue. It is an important matter, as it helps to increase the number of volumes in the library, and is a great convenience to those desiring to draw new books, which otherwise could not be purchased. The other items are small, but the whole table indicates quite an amount of labor in attending carefully to details in such a large number of small fees.

CATALOGUE.

The library has a duplicate card catalogue, one a typewritten copy, of which it is justly proud. The work has been so planned that whether the library contain a hundred volumes or a hundred thousand, the catalogue will meet all requirements and can grow with the increasing library. Arrangements have been made to have the catalogue cards prepared on the typewriter, thus avoiding the slow method of writing the so-called library hand, and providing a much neater collection of cards for the use of the public. A special machine has been used for preparing the book cards, which will save much time and eventually dispense with the pen in this work. It will be necessary to have several more typewritten copies of this catalogue when the new building is occupied. The records of the library are now fairly complete as in modern libraries—accession books, shelf lists, records of books worn out and lost, and of current periodicals received by subscription and gift. Five thousand six hundred and ten entirely new catalogue cards have been made and filed in the catalogue during the year, but this represents only a small part of the work necessary to keep a first-class dictionary catalogue at its highest point of usefulness. One thousand one hundred and forty-eight books have been worn out or lost and paid for, or for other reasons been withdrawn from circulation. Many of the more popular books have been replaced by new copies, and many more will be replaced as soon as the book fund is properly increased.

The printing of finding lists or of monthly bulletins, should that be deemed advisable, can be commenced at any time. Valuable pamphlets have been classified, catalogued, and can easily be prepared for binding. Missing periodicals have been noted, and old periodicals have been saved with a view to making scrapbooks, and collections of portraits such as are found valuable in other libraries, while duplicate periodicals have been sorted out ready for sale or exchange. Some material has been collected also for making bibliographies on current topics, and with a view to the future work with school children. No step has been taken without considering the good of the library, both at the present and in the future. The urgent needs are more books and better facilities for placing the books in the hands of readers, and this means good catalogues.

Carlyle in describing the British Museum said:

A library is not worth anything without a catalogue. It is a Polyphemus without any eye in its head, and you must front the difficulties, whatever they may be, of making proper catalogues. The worst catalogue ever drawn up by the hand of man

was greatly preferable to no catalogue at all, and that the building of a dictionary catalogue, as well as a system of classification, is an undertaking of magnitude and requiring technical knowledge. The science of cataloguing has had for centuries a literature of its own.

ORDER WORK.

With our small book fund and the constantly growing demand for books, it is more than ever necessary that the selection of books to place on the shelves should be carefully made. Such an immense number of publications are extensively advertised which upon examination prove valueless, that to guard against these worthless publications, literary reviews, criticisms and advanced notices must be studied, publishers' trade lists looked over for editions, binding and prices, and books out of print and rare must be sought in the catalogues of second-hand dealers. Rare training and much labor are required to know the strength and weakness of all classes of books, and it is necessary in ordering to fill all gaps that the library may grow proportionately. With the limited force it has not been possible as yet to organize a regular order department, but after installment in the new building this will be an absolute necessity, and some provisions are being made for it.

BINDING.

During the next few months every book in the library should be carefully examined, and those needing repair put in perfect order. Some of this work—such as cleaning soiled margins, mending torn pages, pasting in loose illustrations, and the like—can be done at the library, but when the stitching is broken, whole signatures loose, or the book has a "broken back," it must be sent to a regular binder. Every book should be ready to issue as soon as the library moves into its new building. The supply of books then will be far below the demands of the public, even if every volume is available. During the past year over 2,000 books were rebound, and a much larger number will probably need rebinding during the next year, owing to the wear and tear of constant use. A careful examination of the shelves will probably show several thousand volumes in need of repair. Five hundred and twenty-five periodicals were bound last year. These were the later numbers of magazines taken in the reading room, and in few cases do they make our sets complete. During the coming year the current numbers will be more than last year, and in addition to the cost of binding them the library should have money for completion of breaks in the sets. Many of these earlier volumes are now on hand waiting to be bound. Friends of the library have generously given thousands of unbound periodicals, and if the binding fund were larger there is no doubt that fifteen hundred volumes could be prepared for circulation at once. At present two rooms on the top floor are devoted entirely to unbound periodicals.

The popularity of the library would be greatly increased if all these magazines could be bound and placed on the shelves of the new periodical room. At least \$5,000 will be necessary to do the work the coming year, and there should be a larger margin for unexpected binding. The true economy of having a binding fund is shown by the experience of the library during the past year. In 1899-1900 there was no binding fund and books circulated until they fell to pieces, consequently 2,232 volumes were worn completely out. In 1900-1901,

by careful management of the appropriation for binding, the most popular books were kept in fair condition, and only 1,129 volumes became useless, only a little more than half as many as during the preceding year, and this in spite of the fact that most of the books in the library were older and the circulation had increased. These facts show conclusively that with prompt repairing the books can be made to last much longer. Three-fourths of the books now in the library are gifts from public-spirited citizens who have taken volumes from their own collections to present. These books, being more or less worn, often require necessary repair, and in order to keep them in circulation need rebinding very soon. The new books bought for the library are from regular book dealers' stock, and neither paper nor cloth covers are suited to the constant handling they receive in a public library. The plates loosen, the stitches break, corners wear rough, and soon a popular book must be rebound or else it is unfit to circulate. The poor paper and binding used in modern books is a matter frequently discussed at the meetings of the Library Association, and the experience of our own library is repeated in every large circulating library in the country. As Mr. Spofford says:

Few books are issued either here or abroad in what may be called permanent bindings. Every library strives to keep its books neat and attractive, and there is no question that readers take a greater interest in books that are neatly and attractively bound, than in volumes dressed in mean garb. The care bestowed upon thorough and enduring binding can hardly be overrated, since the life of the book depends upon it.

Mr. Dana, librarian at Springfield, Mass., has clearly stated the difficulties under which public libraries suffer when buying new books. He says:

Most books are poorly made and will not long stand the wear and tear of constant use. The bindings in which they are purchased are usually made of very cheap material, and books and bindings are generally carelessly put together. The paper used is, as a rule, thick, heavy, and pulpy. This makes the book look large. Very often the glue on the back of a book splits away from the leaves. But if the book be taken in time and sent to the bindery it, if properly bound, will be much stronger than before.

It is only a question of time when nearly all the books now in the library will need rebinding.

In addition to the books in the circulating department of the library there is a large collection of periodicals, many of them unbound. Since the printing of the Poole Index, which analyzes the contents of 187 sets of different periodicals, many of the sets containing hundreds of volumes, libraries have found serials of the greatest value to all students. Every large library now attempts to have as complete sets as possible and to have them bound and ready for use. The plans for the new building provide a large space especially for them, and it is to be hoped that the library will have such a collection as will be a credit to the city. Thousands of magazines have been given, many of them scientific and technical and of the highest value. These only need binding to be put in the hands of readers. The library has been given a fund to pay the subscription price of a certain class of serials and these should be, of course, bound and preserved whenever a volume is complete. Another class of unbound literature is made up of monographs, reports, and such valuable special treatises. These pamphlets can not be issued in their present condition, but will form an interesting addition to the library as soon as properly bound.

Every library finds that even if the books are not in constant circulation, and so wearing out by use, the volumes that stand on the shelves often need repair, since the leather backs are injured by heat and bindings warp and collect dust. A certain amount must always be allowed to keep these standard works in perfect condition. These are the main needs in every library for a large expenditure on binding, but in a library like ours, where the circulation is so great in proportion to the number of books, a large fund for binding is especially necessary. With this increased fund the foreign books which are generally given to the library in paper covers can be made available for circulation when properly bound.

In connection with the circulation of books there is quite a number each week which must be withdrawn to be repaired, and in order to be of use to readers it is necessary that this work be done as speedily as possible. The most convenient method is to have this done at the library. The same may be said of rebinding and the binding of new books. Many libraries have all their binding done in the library itself, thus avoiding the risk of loss, and having the books near at hand at all times, which is often a very important matter.

In looking into this subject I have made some inquiries as to the expense of a small binding plant to be located in the new building, and find it will not be over \$1,000. Doubtless this small sum expended would be fully repaid in a short time, to say nothing of the great convenience of having the books at hand and saved from the danger of loss by removing them from the library and kept for a time in a building not fireproof. As a provision for this I recommend that an estimate be submitted for a binding plant to be placed in the rooms set apart for such purposes in the new building.

READING AND REFERENCE ROOM.

Aside from the shelf and delivery rooms, the greatest need during the year has been a larger space for readers in the reference room, which has been crowded both day and night. The demand has been so great that it has been utterly impossible to accommodate those wishing to use the room. The list of reference books has been increased to a considerable extent, so that the collection is a fairly good one for the size of the present library, but entirely inadequate to the needs of the public when the library is transferred to the new building. The collection of periodicals has not been materially increased during the past year owing to the lack of funds, the principal means of support being the interest from the Henry Pastor memorial fund; but the additions to the list of bound periodicals in the library by gift and purchase has been considerable.

As suggested in my last report, it has proved necessary to have in charge of this room an assistant who has the requisite familiarity with books and with the needs of readers, making special investigations in any specific work. It has been a source of gratification that this department has been so largely used during the year, and it is very important that as soon as possible proper conveniences may be furnished, when this will become a very essential department of the library for students and workingmen in the various industries, and especially to those who can use the library only during the evening hours.

CHILDREN AND THE SCHOOLS.

One of the most gratifying facts has been the constantly increasing number of readers among the children, the majority of whom are from the public schools, and this in spite of the fact that owing to the crowded condition of the library and lack of room no special work has been undertaken with the teachers or pupils of the schools of the city. It is hardly necessary to state more fully than was given in the last report in regard to the proposed children's room, as ample provision for the room has been made in the new building. There is still imperative need of greatly improved facilities, as to books, periodicals, and incidental accessories, and especially for an assistant well trained for work with children to be put in charge of this department of the library. Such a person in connection with the schools should assist in cultivating a taste for reading good books and periodicals, and have a knowledge of the way to guide and urge the younger readers to make their own selections, a thing which they are always very anxious to do.

The record of books borrowed from this department shows the young people's interest in the reading of good books, and this may be taken for granted, as Matthew Arnold says, "that culture is reading, but reading with a purpose to guide it and with system. He does a good work who does anything to help this; indeed it is the essential service to be rendered to education." This is what the schools really ought to do in the early years of study in connection with the use of libraries, and may be considered the foundation of a liberal education.

Everyone who is trained to read books for a purpose finds in them the power there is in life—that is, the power to become an important member of society, one who carries into life a deference for acquired knowledge, which is of incalculable value to youth, especially where there is tendency to think that there is no special need to profit by the teachings and experiences of those who have gone before.

BOOKS IN WASHINGTON.

Perhaps in no city is there so great a contrast between the number of books and the lack of facilities for their use to the general public as in Washington, and this condition of things can not be avoided except by having a large, well-endowed public library. In this capital of the nation many large special libraries must be maintained and used only by a limited number of people. The Library of Congress is a national library and for a specific purpose, and of necessity this and the other special libraries can only be used as provided by law, not being intended for general circulation. The accumulation of books in Washington is large for a city of its size. There were in the public libraries of the whole United States in 1900, 59 books to every 100 population. The District of Columbia has in its various governmental and other libraries 899 books to every 100 population. Now the great question seems to be how to bring books and people together in the most efficient way. There seems but one answer to the problem. Those who have the leisure to go to the Library of Congress will find most of the books waiting for them; those who must do their reading at home or at odd moments snatched from other occupations—and these are the great majority—can not go to the books; the books must go to them. These are the people who will be best served by a free

circulating library. According to the bare statistics, without explanation, the residents of the District of Columbia should find it about fifteen times as easy to secure appropriate reading matter as the average citizen of the country enjoys. But the facts are that the people of Washington have hitherto had very limited facilities for enjoying the full benefits of free libraries and can not expect to have them until the collections of books in the public library is increased a hundredfold, and this can alone be accomplished by very large appropriations for books for the new building as soon as possible, so that arrangements may be made for branches or stations for the distribution of books in different parts of the city.

LIBRARY FORCE.

The regular force, though small, has been able to accomplish a great work in organizing and carrying on the library as well as it has been done since its foundation; every assistant, cataloguer, or in fact any employee of whatever grade, does the best work only after years of service. A library dealing with the public is not the place for experimenting, as the needs of the service are too urgent and the demands for trained workers too great. Persons working under these adverse conditions, such as have been existing here, should have some hope of improvement of the conditions in the future. The need of increased salaries for the grade of work that must be done is urgent, so that, as already stated, this library may stand on a par with other institutions. Some 36 persons have been permanently or temporarily employed in the library since its work began. A serious result that may be expected from the lack of proper salaries for the skill demanded will be noticeable in the circulation. To serve the public properly at the delivery desk requires considerable skill, tact, and education. It is the one place where it is dangerous to have untrained assistants. Where the work is directly with the borrower it becomes absolutely necessary that mistakes should be few, as they are so serious when made. There is little doubt but that the small increase in the desk force provided for 1901-1902 will cause a growth in the use of the library, and with the proper appropriations for the next year there will be a manifest increase in the daily average of the circulation.

The readers in a public library represent all classes of society and all need help to a greater or less degree. In the circulating department, success is in a large measure due to the personality of the assistants. A good desk assistant must be well educated, courteous, patient, tactful, must have a grasp of details, and added to these requirements an abundance of physical strength, as the work is hard and constant. The position is a very trying one. As the disappointed borrowers constantly complain when the book wanted is "not in," the assistant must try to satisfy them by selecting some other popular book if a novel was asked for; and if a classed book, some other reliable authority that will give the information sought. Whatever the service, it must be pleasantly given, for only thus can the library and the people be kept on a friendly footing.

The need of putting the very best people in contact with the public is evident, as it is from the desk assistant that an estimate of the library is made, and if ignorant and inefficient attendants wait upon the public it injures the library in every way; in fact no assistant

should be taken into any position, however small, who is not worthy of promotion when opportunity offers, and it is by such appreciation that the best work is secured.

Aside from the circulation of books the truest estimate of the efficiency of a library is to be reckoned from the ease, skill, and promptness with which it supplies those books to the public. Long rows of shelves overcrowded with volumes do not serve their purpose unless the volumes are quickly accessible. Therefore, in a public library particularly, it is of the utmost importance that at the delivery desk the appreciative public should be accommodated.

In the reference work quite as much as in the issue work the need for well-trained assistants is felt. A reference librarian must have all the qualifications of a desk attendant, and added to these a large sympathy and intuition to supply the wants of people who have only vague ideas of what they seek. Much tact is required to deal with the general public, as it is composed of all sorts and conditions of people, for the timid must be encouraged and helped and no one offended. The reference librarian should be familiar with reference books, indexes, current periodicals, and should know thoroughly the resources of the library, as so much of the real usefulness of a library depends upon the ability of the assistants who know just where to find the things required. In a small library such as ours this assistant should be able to meet the borrowers, to explain the uses of the dictionary catalogue and the classification by which books on the same subject are brought together on the shelves.

The usual estimate as to the compensation of employees in libraries has been to make a comparison with the public schools—the librarian of a public library in a city having the same salary as the superintendent of schools, the assistants of higher grades the same pay as principals and teachers in the high schools, and the other attendants in the relative ranks of other grades of teachers in the schools. Taking this ratio there should be quite an increase in the salary list of the different grades of those employed in the library. The number of attendants and others required will depend somewhat upon the amount of appropriations for the purchase of new books for the year. In the Enoch Pratt Free Library the force in the library building proper, not including the branch work, numbers some 43 persons, as follows: Librarian's office and assistant, 6; reading room and reference department, 1 in charge with 3 assistants; catalogue department, 1 in charge with 6 assistants; binding, 1 in charge and 2 assistants; delivery and registration, 1 chief and 18 assistants and clerks; 2 janitors, and 2 others. In this force no provisions are made for cleaning the building, as this is done by contract.

The opening of the new building demands large appropriations for books, as there is needed a collection of 100,000 volumes as soon as possible, and hence, if the allowance be somewhat greater at the present, less will be required in the future, after the different classes of works in the collections are fairly represented.

The amount needed for the next fiscal year will not be less than the following, taking a very conservative view of the needs of the new library building for the year 1902-3:

1 librarian	\$3,000
1 assistant librarian	1,200
1 assistant, reference room	900
1 assistant, children's room	720

1 assistant, children's room	\$540
1 assistant, issue division	720
1 assistant, issue division	600
1 assistant, issue division	540
1 assistant in registry division	600
1 cataloguer	900
1 cataloguer	720
1 cataloguer	600
3 temporary cataloguers, at \$540	1, 620
1 stenographer and typewriter	720
2 attendants, reading room, at \$480	960
1 attendant, reading room	360
2 attendants, delivery room, at \$480	960
2 attendants, delivery room, at \$360	720
2 messengers, at \$360	720
2 janitors, at \$480	960
1 engineer of building	900
1 fireman	540
1 workman	480
4 charwomen, at \$180	720

GENERAL EXPENSES.

For purchase of books and periodicals	40, 000
For binding (including binding plant)	6, 000
For fuel, light, transfer of books and furniture to new building, fitting up of building, and other contingent expenses	9, 000

NEED OF AN INCREASED BOOK FUND.

It seems hardly necessary to call attention to the need of very large appropriations for the purchase of books. With less than 23,000 volumes at present to be transferred to the new building, and these not new books, it will be seen that there should be provision made for 40,000 or 50,000 volumes at once; in fact, before the appropriation for 1902 becomes available. Seventy thousand books will be rather a small collection for the new quarters and the demand that will be made by the public. Mention may be made of some of the special needs which will be required at the earliest possible date. The library needs bibliographies. They are the working tools with which to prepare a fine collection of books for the use of the public. The library needs under this head catalogues of other libraries, lists of books on special subjects, all the literature on library history and economy, and the many technical works on cataloguing, indexing, and the administration of libraries. During the last twenty-five years the rapid growth of public libraries has called forth many works on their management, also many publishers' lists like the Trade List Annual and the reference catalogue of English books, booksellers' catalogues like Quaritch, catalogues of the sales of private collections, and bibliographies of American literature. There should be a fairly large collection of reference books for the use of the public.

The man who stops at the library to learn the date of some important invention, the woman holding a street-car transfer who hurries in to ask the author of some favorite poetical quotation, the school child preparing a little essay for next day's history lesson want exact, brief, and quickly found information. It would be absurd to refer such persons to a shelf of books and say: "Here are the works on useful arts and inventions;" or, "The library has hundreds of volumes of poetry, here is the catalogue;" or, "Look at all these works on history."

What is wanted in such a case is a good encyclopædia, dictionary, volume of quotations, or reader's handbook, and an assistant who is thoroughly familiar with the books and has time to help each inquirer. The library now owns a very few of the necessary English and American reference books, but needs many more. And it should have foreign dictionaries and cyclopædias such as the recently completed National Biography, Larousse's Dictionnaire Universel, Meyer's Lexikon, and especially works in Spanish.

Of the general works needed by the library, those next in importance to cyclopædias are the American and foreign periodicals. These contain a mass of curious information, more varied and nearer up to date than that found in any other class of books. Many important articles in magazines are never reprinted in book form, but by the help of indexes they can be readily found, and often give exactly the information desired. New inventions, scientific discoveries, and the discussion of political questions are treated in magazines long before they are incorporated in cyclopædias.

Through the kindness of friends the library has now several hundred bound volumes of magazines, but few of the sets are complete. All these breaks should be filled, and also many sets not now in the library must be added. Not only sufficient money, but also time and skill will be necessary in completing the collection of periodicals, for the old volumes must be secured from secondhand dealers or at private sales.

Of course the collection of rare and costly periodicals is left to the Library of Congress, but the Public Library should be able to furnish the back numbers of the more popular magazines and those on its present subscription list. The subscription list might well be many times larger than it is.

One of the library's most important functions is to guide the reading of school children, and not only furnish books to help them in their class work, but also supply attractive stories which will cultivate a love of reading. Every public library recognizes this duty. A children's room has been provided in the new building, but books are needed to fill the shelves. The library now has very few juvenile works, yet the corner where they are shelved is carefully examined by every child who comes to the library. It is no unusual thing for a little girl to approach one of the assistants and say wistfully, "I've read every book on the shelf. When do you suppose one of Miss Alcott's books will come in?" The boys take more vigorous measures, and lie in wait on the stairs or at the door until another boy is seen coming with a book he wishes to return. They pounce on him with eager inquiries as to the coveted books. If it proves to be something desired, the newcomer is escorted to the issue desk, and greedy eyes follow that particular book till it is ready to be given out again. Children have sometimes waited two and three hours at the library hoping that some favorite story might be returned. It is certain that ten times as many good juvenile books could be circulated if the library had the money to buy them.

What has been said of juvenile literature applies in a still greater degree to fiction. Of many standard novels we do not own even one copy. No library can expect to supply the demand for such works as *Eben Holden* and *The Crisis*. But by means of its self-sustaining duplicate collection the Public Library has been able to furnish many

copies of the popular books. The older literature, which must be bought from the regular book fund, has worn out from constant use, or else never was in the library at all. A large book fund is needed to supply sets of Dickens, Thackeray, Scott, Jane Austen, and the like. The demand for these older works is constant, and it is especially noticeable here in Washington, where there are so many temporary residents. They own the books but their libraries are somewhere else, and when they wish to read their old favorites they do not care to sit all day in the Library of Congress. So they come to the circulating library from which they can draw a volume and keep it in their homes for two weeks. It is hard to tell such readers that the library does not own the books or that all the copies are out. The St. Louis Public Library has boasted for years that no reader who asked for an old standard work ever went away unsatisfied; there were always enough of these to supply the demand. Consequently *Les Misérables*, not *The Master Christian*, headed the St. Louis list of popular novels.

The present general library, including such classes as religion, biography, history, literature, and the like, is composed largely of gifts. With but \$6,000 ever appropriated by Congress, not many books could be purchased. Under the circumstances the collection is fairly good, and having been thoroughly catalogued and the books analyzed when necessary, the library is much more useful than a larger number of books not so well catalogued, but our 22,800 volumes will seem very few when shelved in the new library building. The current publications number many thousands a year. The American catalogue of books, issued 1890-1895, contains about 25,000 titles. A still larger number have been issued in the past five years. Most of these works can be consulted at the Library of Congress, but many of them are such as readers wish to take to their own homes; these should be found in the circulating department of the Public Library. Aside from these current books there are many old volumes now out of print or not in the hands of dealers which should be on the library shelves. They are often the best books on their subjects and are called for constantly, but unfortunately the library has no copies.

The donations to the library do not cover all branches of knowledge, and while rich in some subjects there are serious gaps in many classes of books. For instance, the Audubon Society has given many valuable books on birds, so that the library can furnish much information on that subject. On the other hand, we have almost nothing about Shakespeare. We need sets of Rolfe, the Cambridge and Temple editions, textual commentaries of every kind, and, in fact, almost everything about Shakespeare. The patriotic societies have given valuable works about the Revolution, and one friend of the library has given it a set of the Campaigns of the Civil War, but of the war of 1812, Mexican war, and State histories we have almost nothing. At the time of the District of Columbia centennial the Normal School Library, at the Franklin Building, showed a much better collection of the books about Washington than the Public Library of the District of Columbia.

As soon as possible the library should have a well-rounded collection, not given up to specialties, but with books on different subjects in fair proportions. This work of filling the gaps should commence at once. The labor of preparing lists of needed books and securing the older ones will take more time than to buy the current works directly from the dealers. The few months between the occupation of the new

building and the commencement of the next fiscal year will hardly be sufficient for all the necessary work. The Carnegie Library of Fort Worth, Tex., which does not expect to open its doors for circulation for several years, has already appointed its librarian and assistants and furnished the funds to begin the purchase of books. The late Philip Armour, when planning the library of the Armour Institute in Chicago, followed the same policy. He appointed his regular librarian and assistants ten months before the library was to open, but employed all the extra assistants necessary to prepare the books and have everything in perfect order for the opening.

Our library being composed so largely of gifts, it is natural that the proportion of books on different subjects should not be very well arranged. Some classes are weak, while others are strong. At a general discussion in the world's library congress, Chicago, 1893, it was the opinion that in a well-rounded public library the books should be distributed about as follows: General works, 2 per cent; philosophy and religion, 8 per cent; biography, 10 per cent; history and travel, 23 per cent; social sciences, 6 per cent; natural sciences, 8 per cent; useful arts, 6 per cent; fine arts and recreation, 4 per cent; language and literature, 13 per cent; fiction, 20 per cent.

A rough count of the books on different subjects in this library, June, 1900, showed that they were distributed about as follows: General works, 5 per cent; philosophy and religion, 4 per cent; biography, 7 per cent; history and travel, 14 per cent; social sciences, 5 per cent; natural sciences, 5 per cent; useful arts, 3 per cent; fine arts and recreation, 2 per cent; language and literature, 20 per cent; fiction, 35 per cent.

It will be seen that while the library, for its small size, is fairly well supplied with general works, language and literature, and has proportionally an excess of fiction, it is very weak in other classes. That it should fall below the average in books treating of the useful arts, such as mining, engineering, electricity, etc., is quite natural, for each library tries to adapt itself to the local needs, and there are probably fewer mechanics in Washington than in any other city of the same size. The demand for books on the social and natural sciences is probably largely met by the technical libraries in the different departments. The library need only provide the more popular works such as would be used by the general public and by school children, and should refer specialists to other sources of information in the District. The library's funds can be better expended than in duplicating costly technical works already available in special libraries. The library has only half as many books on philosophy and religion as might be expected.

Possibly the libraries of the various denominational schools in the District, the Library for the Home Study of the Scripture, and the reading rooms connected with many of the churches partly cover the field of philosophical and religious literature, but the demand at the library for this class of books is quite large. This leaves biography, history, travel, fine arts, and recreations as the classes in which the library is most deficient, and these are the very classes in which a public library in Washington should be strongest. These biographies should be in a circulating library where every citizen can freely secure the book to read at his leisure and to which teachers can refer their pupils. It goes without saying that the library should be particularly strong in history, not only local and national, but also in foreign history, both ancient and modern. Where more than in Washington does one have

references to historical personages and events, and where else should the school children be more thoroughly drilled in patriotism?

Referring to the need of books on travel and description, it is only necessary to recall how large a proportion of our readers are temporary residents, what a migratory class the Washingtonians are, and how our readers come from all parts of the world. The library should be well supplied with every book that can be classed as geography. Persons wish to read about places they have seen or expect to see, or gain information about localities mentioned by acquaintances. Washingtonians, as a class, have wider sympathies than the residents of any other American city and feel the spirit of the times more quickly because of the close relations between the residents and the Government.

A collection of books on fine arts, amusements, athletics, and the like would attract many readers. This is a favorite home of artists, and lovers of the fine arts find Washington, with its art gallery and decorated public buildings, a pleasant winter resort. Their tastes should be consulted in purchasing books for the library, just as in another city a librarian would select with reference to the leading industries of the town.

Wherever there is a large leisure class recreations fill much of the time. Recognizing that fact, the public libraries near summer resorts collect books on outdoor sports, games, theatricals, and amusements of all kinds. The same influences surround the library here, and special efforts should be made to form collections of books sufficient to meet the demand. In addition, therefore, to its book fund for providing a symmetrical increase of the collection, the library should have special sums to bring the classes of biography, history, travel, fine arts, and recreations up to a fair standard.

To show that a small book fund does not permit the best growth of a library it is only necessary to examine the accessions of the past year by classes. Expensive books could not be purchased, and of course quite a portion of these were fiction, the percentage being larger than the normal growth of a public library. This excess is largely due to the demand for books of this class for the duplicate collection, which was really a free gift to the library, and the seeming excess is not so much a larger proportion of the books in the library as it seems, but merely from the meager supply in some of the other classes.

Although the count of June, 1900, showed what classes needed building up, still it was not possible to purchase the books. Travel, description, and fine arts are expensive works, and old books on the subjects are seldom worth purchasing, as they are so soon superseded. Consequently only 5 per cent of biography was bought during the past year instead of the 10 per cent needed, 9 per cent of history and travel when we should have had 23 per cent, and 2 per cent of fine arts and amusements when those classes should have made up at least 4 per cent of the accessions. In view of these facts there is a special need for an increased book fund, and all necessary facilities to properly carry on this part of the work and make the collection of books to some degree what it should be.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

The additions to the library during the year as far as classified are, classed books 2,211, divided as follows: General works, 49; periodicals, 340; philosophy and religion, 146; biography, 218; history and travel,

357; social science, 138; natural science, 260; useful arts, 98; recreations and fine arts, 79; literature, 526. The fiction list amounts to 1,353 and the juvenile 308, and these include all the books purchased for the duplicate collection. The following (Table C) gives a detailed statement of books purchased by classes for each month of the year:

C.—Showing number of books added to the library by classes during the year.

Class.	1900.						1901.						Total.
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	
Philosophy and religion	15	12	12	9	1	3	25	7	25	6	8	23	146
Biography	19	12	14	15	5	9	27	21	28	22	39	7	218
History and travel	34	26	33	13	12	23	15	37	38	38	65	23	357
Social science	11	8	15	3	17	10	19	5	11	10	15	14	138
Natural science	11	6	4	2	64	72	13	3	2	13	18	52	260
Useful arts	4	7	1	7	3	9	2	.....	6	3	20	56	98
Recreation and fine arts	3	8	8	8	2	.....	.....	3	4	8	5	30	79
Literature	47	44	48	73	11	40	49	26	44	83	26	35	526
Fiction	78	64	65	186	69	50	134	138	130	156	168	115	3,153
Juvenile	2	80	14	42	13	6	43	37	14	24	38	1	308
Periodicals .....	.....	.....	.....	1	44	1	149	.....	.....	74	17	54	340
General works	25	1	5	1	1	6	1	.....	2	2	3	2	49
Total	249	268	219	360	222	229	477	277	304	439	416	412	3,872

The collections of reference works and periodicals have been increased by the following additions during the year: Brewer's Character sketches of romance, 1892; International cyclopædia, 15 volumes, 1900; Hayden's Book of dignities, 1890; Brunet's Manuel du libraire, 1860-1878; National cyclopædia of American biography, 1893-1900; Peabody Institute Library catalogue, 9 volumes; Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, 4 volumes; Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman biography, 3 volumes; Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman geography, 2 volumes; Fletcher and Bowker's Annual literary index, 1900; American catalogue, 1876-1900; Men and women of the time, 15th ed.; San Francisco Free Library, Classified English prose fiction, 1891; Sturgis's Annotated bibliography of fine arts, 1897; Champ- lin and Apthorp's Cyclopædia of music and musicians, 3 volumes; Griswold's Descriptive list of novels and tales dealing with Amer- ican country life, 1890; Stephens's Counsel upon reading of books, 1900; Cumulated index of books of 1898-1900, 2 volumes; Instruk- tionen für die alphabetischen Kataloge der preussischen Bibliotheken, 1899; Chambers's Concise gazetteer of the world, 1895; Butler's Edu- cation in the United States, 2 volumes; Century atlas, 1899; Har- bottle's Dictionary of quotations, classical; Harbottle's Dictionary of French and Italian quotations; Literary yearbook, 1901; Providence, R. I., Public Library Bulletin, volumes 1 and 2; Adams's Brief hand- book of American authors; Adams's Brief handbook of English authors; Scientific American, 73 volumes, and Scientific American Sup- plement, volumes 15-40, gift of Dodge & Son; Detroit Public Library, General catalogue, first supplement, 1894-1898, and finding lists; Osterhout Free Library, Class catalogue and author index, and first supplement, 1889-1895; Vallée's Bibliographie des bibliographies, and supplement; Jones's New dictionary of foreign phrases; Stedman's American anthology, 1787-1899; British Museum, Index, of modern works added, 1891-1895; Harpers' magazine, volumes 1-47, 70-71, 73, 79-80, 98-100, 55 volumes; Scharf's Chronicles of Baltimore, 1874;

Quinn's Manual of library cataloguing and Manual of library classification; Blackburn's Hints on catalogue titles and index titles; Wheatley's How to catalogue a library; Powers's Handy book about books; Clegg's International direction of booksellers; Messages and papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897, 10 volumes.

The library has also attempted to provide interesting reading matter on current topics, and in this connection it may be noted that the following books have been added during the past year to the library's former collection on China: Colquhoun's China in transformation, 1898; Gorst's China; Smyth's Crisis in China, 1900; Tcheng-Ki-Tong and Gray's Chinese empire, 1900; Ball's Things Chinese, 1900; Wildman's China's open door, 1900; Will's World-crisis in China, 1900; Smith's Chinese characteristics, 5th ed., and Village life in China, 1899; Giles's History of Chinese literature, 1901; Parker's China, her history, 1900; Wilson's China, travels, 3d ed., 1901; Landor's China and the allies, 2 volumes, 1901; Holcombe's Real Chinese question, 1900; Chang-Chih-Tung's China's only hope, 1900; Martin's Siege in Peking, 1900.

SPECIAL GIFTS TO THE LIBRARY.

The gifts to the library, especially of books, has not equaled the former year, owing to the fact that a private collection left by bequest has not yet been formally turned over to the library, and will not be until the settlement of an estate. The only money donations received were \$100 from Messrs. Woodward & Lothrop for books, and \$100 from Col. James T. Du Bois, the interest on the Henry Pastor memorial fund.

The number of donors of books was 183 and the number of volumes 1,347, pamphlets 175, and periodicals 2,336, showing an increase of periodicals over that of last year of 2,045. Principal among the donors were Mrs. Sarah Clementson, 53 volumes; Miss C. Pile, 61 volumes; Mr. T. C. Dix, 62 volumes; Mr. W. T. Moore, 22 volumes; Miss Eliza Gardner, 93 books, including several valuable Scotch works; Mrs. F. E. Woodward, 12 volumes; Mrs. J. B. Kendall, 21 volumes; Mrs. L. A. Estes, 109 volumes; Mr. J. B. Nichols, 25 volumes; Hon. G. B. McClelland, 20 volumes; Mr. S. N. E. Walters, 154 books and 603 periodicals; Mr. T. L. Cole, 56 books and 158 periodicals; Evening Star Newspaper Company, 243 books; Mrs. H. M. Pilling, 12 books and 58 periodicals; Mrs. George F. Koonce, 23 books; Mr. E. D. Heald, 120 books; Mr. F. W. Tower, 32 books; J. T. Motter, 233 periodicals; Bureau of Education, 300 periodicals; Mrs. H. C. Steuart, 30 books.

DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

In late years the increase in the number of public libraries and the wonderful growth in their value and efficiency among the masses of the people has been very marked and gives promise of greater things in the future. Mr. C. A. Cutter, in a late article on the growth of libraries, says:

The century's library history falls into two main periods—the first three-quarters and the last quarter. The first is characterized by paucity, poverty, slow increase, slow development of purposes and methods, by conservatism, limitation, and restriction. The latter period shows an astounding increase in number and size; money given in an increasing ratio; library buildings going up all over the land, their situa-

bility to their purpose improving; experiments making in administration; new channels of library influence constantly opening; the collection of books, though no longer considered the main object, going on more rapidly; the use of the books, now regarded as the supreme consideration, daily spreading in all directions. The causes of this luxuriant growth are many. Chief, no doubt, is the increase in population and wealth, which has at the same time led to the foundation of hosts of new libraries and quickened the growth of those planted during the first period. Another cause is the spread of education and culture, furnishing an army of readers with awakened minds. The trend of opinion is toward libraries established by legislation, supported by taxation, helped as far as possible by private generosity, managed by their own authorities, free to all, the library of the people, by the people, and for the people.

In the last half of the last quarter of the century, great as has been library progress in everything else, the progress in ways of reaching the public has been greater. Go into a modern library and see the steady stream of books flowing into the hands of every class in the city, their time of waiting reduced to a minimum; see hung up near the delivery desk lists of the best new books, made attractive by pictures and instructive by criticism; at the information desk watch the versatile clerk answering a constant succession of questions about the most diverse subjects, telling one where to look, rescuing another from a fruitless search, explaining the reference books, directing to the shelves, guiding the reading; see in convenient nooks the portraits of authors whose birthday is at hand hung over tables covered by their writings and the works about them, or look at other tables spread with the best that the library has on approaching anniversaries, Christmas, Halloween, the discovery of America, at once showing the resources of the library, and suggesting to frequenters to read for some better object than entertainment or novelty; go into the children's room, mark their satisfaction as they cluster 'round the shelves and discuss their favorite books, or sit absorbed, the older ones in magazines, the younger in picture books; see their friend, the attendant, helping them, or rather showing them how to help themselves, now and then putting in a word about their choice of books, but obtruding nothing; in a class room see a school teacher showing her scholars the books that illustrate their lessons; go into the exhibition room and see the lines of photographs illustrating some great painter, or the architecture and art galleries of some famous city, the dwellings and peasantry of some unknown country, the peaks and glaciers of a great range of mountains; hear in one room a man reading to the blind, in another a musician trying music, in a third see a photographer reproducing manuscript documents; here a clerk is dispatching books borrowed by a distant library for one of its clients, there another is choosing books which are sent once or twice a week to a delivery in an outlying village; an intelligent assistant will go with them and, knowing all the borrowers, will recommend to each the book which will suit him best, gently leading him to better reading—a sort of pastoral care that it is not easy to give in the rush of the crowded central delivery room; note that this goes on ten or twelve hours every day in the year; that it is free to all; that if formerly libraries were for the learned, now it is certainly to the ignorant that the gospel of learning is given, and then say whether the public library is failing in its duty to the community.

GENERAL NOTES.

During the year the librarian has made brief visits to several libraries with the special purpose of noting their interior construction and arrangement, in order to plan for the furnishing of our new building, and among these were the Public Library, Newark, N. J.; Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass.; Public Library, Lynn, Mass.; Public Library and Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass.; Public Library, Athenæum, and the State Library, Boston, Mass.

In July he attended the annual meeting of the American Library Association at Waukesha and Madison, Wis., visiting on the way libraries in Buffalo, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Milwaukee, Wis.; and several others.

Proper acknowledgments are due to the president, officers, committees, and members of the board of trustees for the generous aid given the library in every way, and their constant support of those in charge of the library in its management, thus making possible what success has already been attained. In addition to this, the faithful and devoted

work of assistants and attendants in the library should not be forgotten, for it is due to their earnest cooperation under many discouragements that the work of the year shows so much of real progress.

WESTON FLINT, *Librarian*.

The BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

List of scientific periodicals purchased by the Henry Pastor memorial fund.

[M., monthly; W., weekly; Q., quarterly; F., fortnightly.]

M. American Electrician.	M. Engineering Magazine.
W. American Architect and Building News.	W. Engineering Record.
W. American Gardening.	M. Ice and Refrigeration.
M. American Journal of Science.	M. Inland Printer.
W. American Machinist.	W. Iron Age.
M. American Naturalist.	M. Marine Engineering.
M. Anthony's Photographic Bulletin.	M. Meehan's Monthly.
M. Art Amateur.	M. Mines and Minerals.
M. Art Interchange.	M. Photographic Times.
Q. Auk.	M. Popular Science Monthly.
M. Carpentry and Building.	W. Scientific American.
M. Cassier's Magazine.	W. Scientific American (supplement).
W. Country Gentleman.	M. Scientific American, Builder's Edition.
W. Electrical World and Engineer.	M. Sibley Journal of Mechanical Engineering.
W. Electrical Engineer.	M. Street Railway Journal.
W. Engineering.	

List of periodicals purchased from book fund.

M. Atlantic Monthly.	M. Literature.
M. Birds.	M. Little Folks (Cassino's).
Bi. M. Bird-Lore.	W. Living Age (Littell's).
M. Blackwood's Magazine.	M. McClure's Magazine.
M. Bookman.	M. Munsey.
M. Cassell's Little Folks.	W. Nation.
M. Century.	M. Nineteenth Century.
M. Chautauquan.	M. North American Review.
M. Contemporary Review.	M. Outing.
M. Cosmopolitan.	W. Outlook.
M. Critic.	M. Physical Culture.
M. Dial.	M. Plant World.
M. Dramatic Magazine.	M. Public Libraries.
M. Fortnightly Review.	W. Public Opinion.
M. Forum.	W. Publisher's Weekly.
Q. Edinburgh Review.	M. Puritan (now Junior Munsey).
M. Education.	M. Review of Reviews.
W. Great Round World.	W. Science.
M. Harper's Bazar.	M. Scribner's Magazine.
M. Harper's Monthly.	M. St. Nicholas.
W. Harper's Weekly.	M. Self-Culture (now Modern Culture).
M. House Beautiful.	M. Studio, The.
W. Independent.	M. Westminster Review.
M. Kindergarten Review.	M. Windsor Magazine.
M. Ladies' Home Journal.	M. Woman's Home Companion.
M. Leslie's Popular Monthly.	W. Youth's Companion.
M. Library Journal.	

List of periodicals donated by publishers and others.

Title.	Vols.	Nos.	Donors.
Q. American Historical Review	5, 6	4, 2-4	Gen. J. A. Haldeman.
F. Association Review	2, 3	4-5, 1-3	Publisher.
M. Brewer's Journal	24, 25	9-12, 1-8	Do.
M. Book Review	8, 9	7-9, 1-5	Do.
M. Bookman	11-13	5-6, 1-6, 1-4	Merrill A. Martin.
W. Boston Ideas	17, 18	21-26, 1-20	Publisher.
Q. Bulletin of Bibliography	2	4-7	Do.
W. Capital, Washington, D. C.	20, 21	3-26, 1-2	Do.
W. Christian Science Journal	18, 19	4-12, 1-3	Do.
W. Christian Science Sentinel	3	18-43	Do.
Q. Conservative Review	4	1	Neale Publishing Co.
M. Contemporary Review, New York edition...	78, 79	415-25	Dr. E. B. Loring.
M. Fortnightly Review, New York edition	67-69	403-13	Do.
M. Forum	29-31	5-6, 1-6, 1-4	Magazine Club.
W. Fraternal Record	4, 5	99-103, 4, 6	Publisher.
M. Herald of the Golden Age	5, 6	7-11, 1-7	Do.
M. Library Association Record	2, 3	7-12, 1-6	Do.
M. Library News-Letter	10, 11	4, 6-12, 1-3	Osterhout Free Library.
M. Library World	3	25-36	Publisher.
M. Literary News	21, 22	7-12, 1-6	Mary A. Barkley.
F. Literary World	31, 32	9-14, 1-6	Publisher.
M. National Geographic Magazine	11, 12	7-12, 1-6	National Geographic Soci-
			ety.
M. New England Anti-Vivisection Society	5	7-10	New England Anti-Vivisection Society.
M. New York Public Library Bulletin	4, 5	7-12, 1-6	New York Public Library.
M. Nineteenth Century, New York edition	47-49	281-291	James Lowndes.
M. Omaha Public Library Bulletin		26-30	Omaha Public Library.
M. Paradise of the Pacific	13, 14	10-12, 3-4, 6-7	Publisher.
Peabody Institute Library Bulletin		6-7	Peabody Institute Library.
M. Providence Libraries Bulletin	1, 2	7-9, 12, 3-6	Providence Library.
M. Sound Currency	7, 8	7-12, 1-2	
M. Suggestive Therapeutics	9	2, 4-6	Publisher.
M. Sunset	5-7	3-4, 6, 1-6, 1	Do.

List of donations 1900-1901.

Donor.	Books.	Pamphlets.	Periodicals.
Miss Alice Frankel	1		
H. H. Darneille	5		
Smithsonian Institution		4	
J. Madison Cutts		3	
S. N. E. Walters	154		603
Secretary of State, Providence, R. I.	1		
T. L. Cole	56	8	158
Geo. L. Brinkerhoff	1		
H. M. Rochester	9	1	10
Manchester, England, Public Free Library		2	
Brooklyn, N. Y., Pratt Institute Library		2	
Miss Katharine V. R. Berry	11		
Gen. J. A. Haldemann	1		
Evening Star Newspaper Co.	243		
Mrs. M. L. Hall	3		
Norman H. White		1	
Providence, R. I., Providence Athenæum		2	
Rev. Chas. D. Crane		1	
Harvard University	1	2	
Miss Lena W. Ketcham	1		
J. A. Lucas			2
Bureau American Ethnology	3		
Mrs. Archibald Hopkins	6		
B. T. Tupper		1	
C. P. Clark	1		
Darius A. Green		1	
Mrs. C. C. Black	6		
Prof. C. K. Neal	7	25	364
U. H. Ridenour	4		
Upton H. Ridenour, jr.	4		
David Dick	1		
Miss Virginia Proall	1		
North Adams, Mass., Public Library		1	
Albert M. Reed	4		
Scranton, Pa., Public Library		1	
New York City Mercantile Library		1	
Mrs. David McKnight			550

List of donations 1900-1901—Continued.

Donor.	Books.	Pam- phlets.	Period- icals.
Mrs. Daniel O. Knight	5		
Southern Industrial Publishing Co.			1
E. M. Hicks			2
Joseph W. Hancock	1		
Mrs. Virginia Macfarlane	3		
University of California Library		1	
Eau Claire, Wis., Public Library		1	
Cambridge, Mass., Public Library		3	
Salem, Mass., Public Library		1	
Washington National Monument	1		
Wm. L. Kimmell	1		
New York City Chamber of Commerce	1		
Mrs. M. H. Pilling	12		85
Byron Andrews	4		
Mrs. Helen Chapman	2		
Manchester, N. H., Public Library		2	
Peabody Institute, Baltimore		1	
St. Louis, Mo., Mercantile Library Association		1	
E. L. Morris		1	
Pasadena, Cal., Public Library			1
W. E. Waters	5		
Marblehead, Mass., Abbott Public Library		1	
United States War Department	1		
Burlington, Vt., Fletcher Public Library		1	
Mrs. Henry R. Searle			12
National Educational Association	1		
New York Free Circulation Library		1	
Taunton, Mass., Public Library		1	
D. C. Heath & Co.	1		
Watertown, Mass., Public Library		1	
Chicago Municipal Library		1	
United States Department of Agriculture	1		
Interstate Commerce Commission	1		
Frank Hume	1		
Philadelphia City Institute		2	
George F. Watts	4		
Atlanta, Ga., Carnegie Library		2	
Geo. F. Koonce	23		
Miss M. F. Nelson	6		
Council Bluffs, Iowa, Free Public Library		1	
District of Columbia Health Office	1		
United States Department of Interior	1		
Mr. E. D. Heald	120		
Omaha, Nebr., Public Library		1	
Chas. H. Swan, jr	1		
Marshall Field	2		
Ivar Jousson	1		
Albany, N. Y., State Library			15
D. O. Knight	1		
F. W. Tower	32		
Philadelphia, Apprentices' Library		1	
Bodleian Library, Oxford, England		1	
Ayr, Scotland, Carnegie Public Library		1	
Pittsburg, Pa., Carnegie Public Library		1	
Hoboken, N. J., Free Public Library		1	
New Bedford, Mass., Free Public Library		1	
Tokyo, Japan, Imperial Library		1	
Jamestown, N. Y., James Prendergast Free Library		1	
Chicago, Ill., John Crerar Library		1	
Danvers, Mass., Peabody Institute		2	
Belleville, Ill., Public Library		1	
Bridgeport, Conn., Public Library		1	
Chicago, Ill., Public Library		1	
Cleveland, Ohio, Public Library		1	
Fitchburg, Mass., Public Library		1	
Newcastle, England, Public Library		1	
Seattle, Wash., Public Library		3	
Rochester, N. Y., Reynolds Library		1	
Des Moines, Iowa, State Library		1	
Springfield, Ohio, Warder Library		1	
Chas. S. Tainter	5		
Public Library, Indianapolis, Ind		1	
J. Taylor Motter			253
Oil Era Publishing Co., Los Angeles, Cal		1	
Miss Annie E. Howell	9		
Mrs. P. Stubblefield	1		
Mrs. Effie O'Neill	1		
Commissioner of Education			300
United States Bureau of Education	2	2	
Bureau of Labor	1		
Mrs. Sarah Clementson	53		
Miss Amy Thompson	2		

List of donations 1900-1901—Continued.

Donor.	Books.	Pam- phlets.	Period- icals.
Miss C. Pile	61		
Mrs. Z. D. Bucher	1		
Mrs. M. C. C. Gibson	1		
Mr. T. C. E. Dix	60		
Mr. W. T. Moore	22		
Mrs. Eliza Gardner	93		
The Neale Co		6	
Mrs. Charles C. Casey	2		
Surgeon-General United States Army	1		
Miss Emma M. Gillette	1		
Mrs. F. E. Woodward	12		
Laurence S. Brumidi	1		
Mrs. Wm. H. Towers	1		
Miss J. B. Kendall	21		
Medford, Mass., Public Library		4	2
United States Commissioner, Paris Exposition	2		
Bureau Statistics and Labor	1		
Mrs. L. A. Estes	109		
J. Henry Smith	2		
Wilmington, Delaware, Free Library		1	
Phillip Hichborne, U. S. N		1	
W. C. Dodge	1		
Lieut. Col. W. H. Garden, U. S. A	1		
W. C. Droop	1		
Dr. R. W. Shufeldt		1	
Clinton R. Woodruff		1	
Mrs. Garrett L. Hills	1		
Edward Jagger	9		
C. K. Wood	5		
Miss Ruth Clark	3		
Miss Katherine Bury	6		
J. B. Nichols	25	25	
H. J. Rogers	2		
Miss Mary Holmead	11		
U. S. Census Office	1		
Newark, N. J., Free Public Library	1	1	
George Gibson	10		
Montreal, Canada, Free Institute		1	
Geo. B. McClellan, M. C	20	1	
Philadelphia, Pa., Free Library	1	1	
Religious Tract Society, London, England	1	1	
Dr. Howard	5		
Rudolph de Zapp		1	
Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, public libraries		1	
Princeton, University Library		1	
Wilmington, Del., Wilmington Institute		1	
Mrs. Kate W. Barrett	1	1	1
Dr. Wilbur L. Wright	1		
Dr. J. M. Sterrett	3		
Dr. W. W. Johnston		2	
Dundee, Scotland, free libraries		1	
Bristol, England, public libraries		1	
John Hitz		1	
Lynn, Mass., Public Library		1	
Providence, R. I., Public Library		1	
A. F. Hilyer		1	
Brunswick, Me., Bowdoin College Library		1	
Dr. Malcolm Storer		1	
Miss C. E. Andrews		9	
Mr. J. Gambar		1	
Wm. P. Vanwickle	1		
Mrs. H. C. Stuart	30		

Money donations.

Messrs. Woodward & Lothrop	\$100
Col. James T. DuBois, Henry Pastor memorial fund (interest on \$2,000)	100

Other donations.

W. V. Cox, 1 silver historical medal of the Capitol Centennial.
 John Joy Edson, 2 inaugural souvenirs, 1901; 2 official medals, inaugural committee,
 March 4, 1901.
 Minneapolis Public Library, forms and blanks relating to library.
 Brooklyn, Pratt Institute Library, collection of forms and blanks for children's room.
 Milwaukee Public Library, forms and blanks for children's room.
 Kuhn Formaldehyde Generator Company, 1 Formaldehyde generator.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 1, 1901.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith a report in detail of my receipts and disbursements as treasurer of the board of trustees of the public library during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

Current expenses:		
Appropriated salaries.....	\$5,260.00	
Expended	5,260.00	
Contingent fund:		
Appropriated	3,500.00	
Expended as per statement herewith	2,816.85	
Bills not yet rendered	683.15	
Total	3,500.00	
Binding fund:		
Appropriated	1,500.00	
Expended	1,499.75	
Balance	.25	
Book fund:		
Appropriated	1,000.00	
Expended	1,000.00	
Book fund donations:		
Balance on hand July 1, 1900	18.13	
Received gifts, per statement herewith	308.64	
Total	326.77	
Expended as per statement herewith	224.96	
Balance	101.81	
Henry Pastor memorial fund:		
Balance on hand July 1, 1900	3.61	
Received interest on \$2,000	100.00	
Total	103.61	
Expended for scientific periodicals as per statement	102.95	
Balance	.66	
Moneys collected at the delivery desk:		
Balance on hand July 1, 1900	1,152.00	
Received for fines	830.48	
Received for finding lists	2.10	
Received for duplicate collection	530.70	
Received for books lost and injured	26.05	
Received for reserves	20.32	
Received for reissued cards	.40	
Total	2,562.05	
Expended for books	\$1,019.35	
Expended for assistants at delivery desk	251.25	
Total	1,270.60	
Balance on hand	1,291.45	

The amounts appropriated for salaries, contingent expenses, binding, and for books are audited and paid by the District government; the others, special funds, gifts of moneys, and other small items, are the only moneys disbursed by the treasurer of the board of trustees.

Respectfully submitted.

WESTON FLINT, *Treasurer.*

The BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

BOOK FUND, INCLUDING HENRY PASTOR MEMORIAL FUND.

Weston Flint, treasurer, in account with the Public Library.

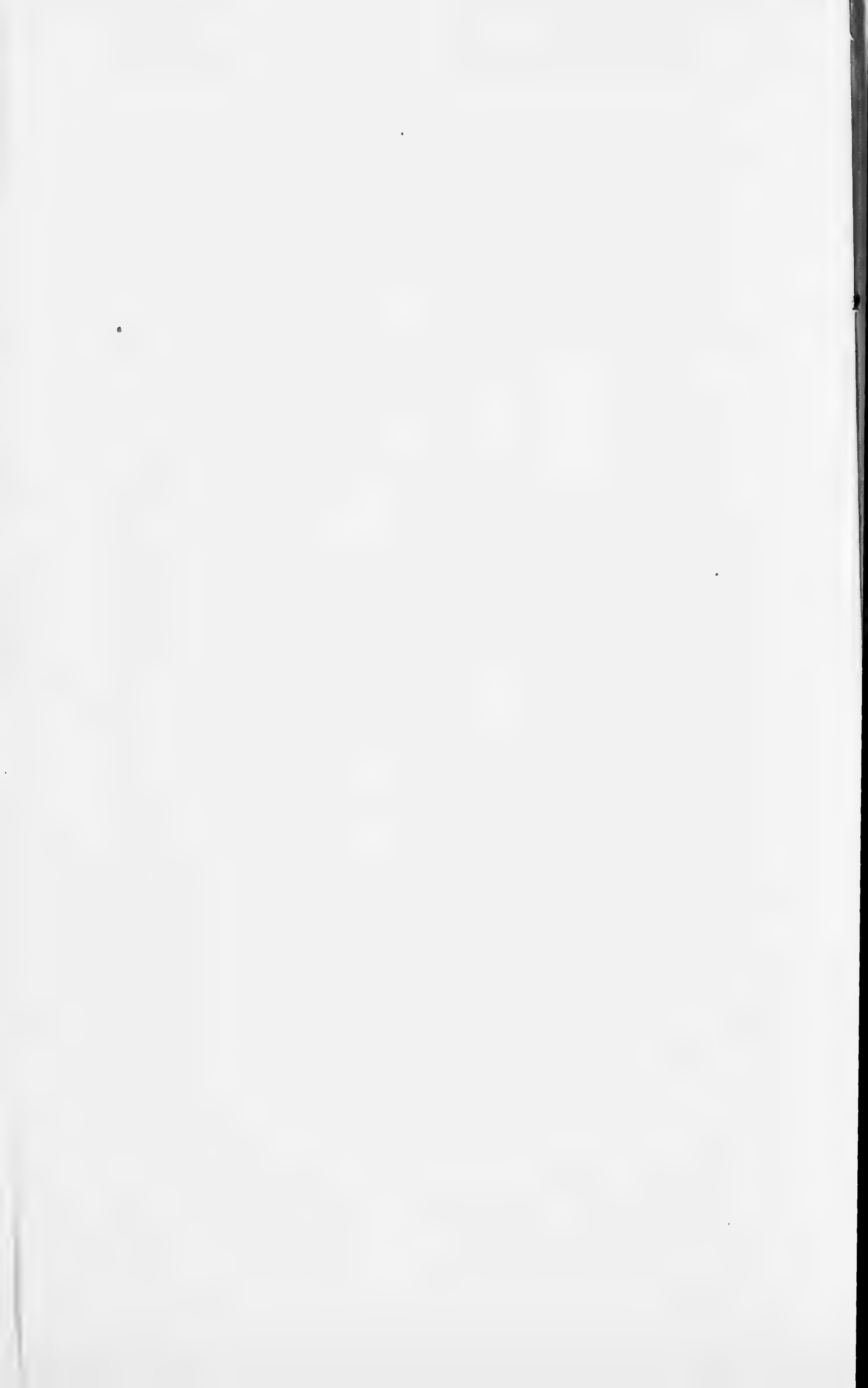
DR.			CR.		
1900.			1900.		
July 1	To balance in hands of treasurer	\$18.13	July 13	By paid Woodward & Lothrop, books	\$66.58
July 13	To check, Woodward & Lothrop	80.10	July 14	By paid W. H. Loudermilk, books	1.80
Aug. 26	To check, J. T. Du Bois, Henry Pastor memorial fund, interest, 1900	100.00	Do.	By paid Wm. Ballantyne & Sons, books	3.23
Dec. 13	To check on American Security and Trust Co. as treasurer, to make up amounts of Henry Pastor memorial fund	26.70	Aug. 9	By paid Woodward & Lothrop, books	46.90
			Aug. 10	By paid Wm. Ballantyne & Sons, books	3.50
1901.			Dec. 14	By paid Woodward & Lothrop, periodicals	82.60
Jan. 19	To check, Woodward & Lothrop	100.00	Dec. 20	By paid for postal order B. F. Stevens & Bro., periodicals ..	13.35
	To interest	1.84			
			1901.		
			Jan. 6	By paid Woodward & Lothrop, periodicals	4.75
			May 28	By paid American Ornithologists' Union	2.25
				Balance in hands of treasurer ..	224.96
					101.81
	Total	326.77		Total	326.77

Weston Flint, treasurer, in account with the Henry Pastor memorial fund.

DR.			CR.		
1900.			1900.		
July 1	To balance in hands of treasurer	\$3.61	Dec. 14	By paid Woodward & Lothrop, periodicals	\$82.60
July 26	To J. T. Du Bois, interest, 1900 ..	100.00	Dec. 20	By paid for postal order, B. F. Stevens & Bro.	13.35
			1901.		
			Jan. 16	By paid Woodward & Lothrop, periodicals	4.75
			May 28	By paid American Ornithologists' Union	2.25
				By balance on hand	.66
	Total	103.61		Total	103.61

Contingent fund.

To amount appropriated for 1901	\$3,500.00
Expended as follows:	
Rent	1,000.00
Fuel	74.15
Lighting	128.07
Ice	18.39
Furniture	925.17
Stationery	365.79
Printing	81.29
Stamps	34.00
Carpenter's work	42.11
Insurance	54.00
Miscellaneous	93.88
	2,816.85
Bills not yet rendered	683.15
Total	3,500.00



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